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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

Records of Government,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

VOLUME I.

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PART II.—FISCAL.
PART III.—STATISTICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT.

PART I.

REVISION OF THE CHOWKEEDAREE ASSESSMENT, IN THE CITY OF BAREILLY.

No. I.—*From* W. J. Conolly, Esq., *Commissioner of Rohilcund, to* J. Thornton, Esq., *Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, No. 79, Judicial Department, Agra, dated Bareilly, the 3rd October 1844.*

Sir,

At the request of Mr. R. H. Clarke, Magistrate of Bareilly, I have the honor to submit the accompanying report I have received from him, (No. 38, dated 5th July last,) relative to a revision of the Chowkeedaree assessment in that town.

2.—By Regulation XXII. of 1816 (Sections 9 to 11) a punchayet, consisting of five individuals, should be appointed for each mohullah, or other convenient division of the town, by whom the assessment is to be made, subject to the revision of the Magistrate. The number of punchayets has now been reduced from twenty-eight to ten, corresponding with the police *gushts* into which the city is divided, and between these punchayets and the Magistrate, a sudder punchayet has been appointed, whose duty it is to revise and control the acts of the lower punchayets, before they are submitted to the final control of the Magistrate. It was in fact through the sudder punchayet, (who were individuals especially selected for their influence and respectability,) that the revision of the old assessment was made. The old twenty-eight punchayets submitted their statements to them, and they were then revised and corrected, with reference to new statements, and a census that had been prepared by the bukhshee, in the manner pointed out in Mr. Clarke's report. The only defect that struck me in this plan was, that it in a great measure superseded the functions of the Magistrate, putting the sudder punchayet in his place; for it appeared that, in fact, all appeals against the assessment were referred to them. Some dissatisfaction was in the first instance expressed against the new assessment. The bunyas in one quarter of the

city shut up their shops, and several persons of character protested to me against it; and as a Chowkeedaree assessment is rather a delicate matter to deal with at Bareilly, I thought it most prudent to decline passing any opinion on the measure, till I was assured full publicity had been given to it in the mode prescribed by the Regulation, till all appeals had been fairly taken up and disposed of by the Magistrate, and till it had been subjected to a short trial. All this has now been done. The revised assessment has been in force for some months; is said to be easily collected, and there are no longer any complaints. Mr. Clarke's successor, Mr. Williams, expresses himself perfectly satisfied with what he has seen and heard of it, and there seems no reason why it should not be confirmed. The part of it to which the sanction of Government is especially required, is the raising of a certain portion of the chowkeedars' salaries to four rupees, under Regulation VII. of 1817, (Section 2.) The pay of these men is adjusted on a graduated scale, varying from four to three rupees, which is the most likely way to encourage good behaviour. Mr. Clarke expresses a hope that some acknowledgment may be made to the sudder punchayet for their good services on this occasion. I conceive that both the punchayet and Mr. Clarke himself, are entitled to the thanks of Government, for the successful way in which the revised assessment of so difficult a city to deal with as Bareilly, has been introduced, and carried through.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) W. J. CONOLLY,

Commissioner.

No. II.—*From* R. H. P. CLARKE, ESQ., *Magistrate of Bareilly, to* W. J. CONOLLY, ESQ., *Commissioner of Rohilcund, No. 38, dated Bareilly, the 5th July 1844.*

SIR,

With reference to the 35th paragraph of my Police report, I have now the honor to submit a report on the Chowkeedaree assessment of the town of Bareilly.

2.—In the Appendix will be found two statements, one shewing the assessment, with receipts and disbursements from 1817 to 1843; the other, the new arrangements proposed, in a tabular form.

3.—It has generally been remarked, that in the growth and progress of society, the application of principles, and the adoption of means to certain ends, require periodical revision, to keep them efficient or adequate for their intended purpose; and in no department of the Police has experience more clearly pointed out the necessity of improvement, than in that of the Chowkeedaree arrangements in force in the town of Bareilly.

4.—Before entering into the reasons that have induced me to propose a new organization of the system, it may be useful to take a brief review of the past history of the Chowkeedaree tax.

5.—It was prescribed by Regulation XXII. of 1816. Before the promulgation of that enactment, a voluntary contribution was raised by the people for maintaining a constabulary force, and the new tax being from the first openly objected to, its enforcement afterwards caused the insurrection of that year, ending in a religious quarrel and a battle, in which the insurgents were put down after a severe chastisement.

6.—The scheme provided by the law, however, was carried out, and the system introduced in all its details. One chowkeedar was appointed to every 25 or 30 houses, and an allowance of two or three rupees fixed as his salary. Punchayets were appointed to regulate the impost, to prepare the register of houses, and for the other duties attached to their office.

7.—The Chowkeedaree police system being viewed by the people as an innovation, was opposed with as much energy as they could venture to offer. Their temporary success too, had this bad effect, that the details of the scheme were carried out with a lax hand, and a spirit apparently indifferent to the objects contemplated by the legislature. In short, the working of the system was left entirely to the mohullah punchayets.

8.—An experience of 28 years has shewn how inefficient these arrangements were. From the facilities afforded for corruption, the system of registration was defective; the rate of tax was graduated, not on any principle, but according to the whim and caprice, partiality or dislike, of the assessors. The people have consequently always been, and justly too, loud in their complaints of undue exaction and dishonesty in the distribution of the tax, although the aggregate amount was notoriously much below the sum leviable with reference to the resources of the town.

9.—Such was the rotten state of the punchayets. That of the chowkeedars was equally bad; they were subjected to no proper restraint; many of them were connivers at crime, or the perpetrators of it; they extorted all they could from the lower classes, even above the amount of tax leviable from them, as also from bad characters, courtezans, gamblers, &c.; and frequently embezzled a portion of what they collected: —so that a chowkeedar's situation was considered to be worth a sum calculated, with reference, not so much to the salary to be received, or duty to be performed, but to the corrupt gains obtainable, of the nature above described.

10.—Looking to the intentions of the legislature, I may safely assert that they have been in a great measure frustrated. As the correction of these abuses, therefore, and the adequate provision of security of the public peace, appeared to be an important duty, measures were adopted last year, and continued during the present year, for a thorough investigation into the existing system; and for making a new assessment determinable according to the condition in life of the inhabitants.

11.—These proceedings very naturally excited opposition among all who had profited by the former corrupt state of things. They were by no means willing that their mal-practices should be dragged into daylight, or that the advantages that they had so long enjoyed should be curtailed. The old punchayets, chowkeedars, and those whose houses were not registered, or were under-assessed, were bound by a community of interests in offering every objection in their power to the change that was in contemplation, and instigating others to unite with them in their designs.

12.—A meeting at last was convened of the heads of the different classes, the objects of the proposed new arrangements were fully explained, and an arrangement made for the formation of a new Committee, composed of five persons; namely, Mr. MacCutchan, as president, two Mahomedans and two Hindoos,* to carry out the details of the proposed revision.

1. Nawab Suadutyar Khan.
2. Nawab Khan Bahadoor Khan.
3. Bhuwanee Doss. †
4. Girdharee Loll.

† Esreepershad, was appointed in the room of Bhuwanee Doss, after his decease.

13.—The Committee met at the school-house, and opened their proceedings in the most public manner, explaining to the people that the sole end in view was to

correct abuses, to exempt the indigent from unjust assessment, and tobring all the affluent, who had hitherto succeeded in evading the payment of the tax, and those who were inadequately assessed, under an equitable contribution. In fact, that capricious and undue imposts should be done away with, and every one be made to pay according to what he could afford; that the chowkeedars be brought under proper discipline, and made more efficient for the protection of life and property; and that the surplus should be devoted to local improvement, and the salubrity of the town.

14.—These meetings were held for a long period, three times a week, during which a completely new registration of houses was effected, and the Committee have closed their praiseworthy labors in the most satisfactory manner. Lists of the assessment have been circulated to heads of mohullahs. The registers have been bound up, and four copies of each made in a clear legible hand, to prevent the possibility of future alteration or mutilation. One is deposited with the local punchayet; a second with the bukhshee; a third in the Magistrate's cutcherry; and a fourth is prepared for transmission to your office.

15.—The town is divided into 10 gushts or sections, comprising 17 Police chowkees (besides the cotwalee) and 175 mohullahs.

16.—The number of houses taxed is 10,612, and the number exempted from the tax is 4,905.

17.—There are 253 chowkeedars on the establishment, or at an average of about 1 for every 60 houses.

18.—The increase of the tax on the old arrangements amounts to Rs. 147-15-0; and on houses newly discovered, exempted through the dishonesty of the former punchayets, and excluded from the register, Rs. 126-9-0; making a total increase of Rs. 274-8-0.

19.—Every information, regarding the means of the parties taxed, that was available, having been carefully collected and considered, the payers were classified according to their trades, callings or professions.

20.—The rate of the impost was then graduated agreeably to a fixed principle, as shewn below:—

Malguzars to pay at the rate of ½ per cent. on a juma of 500 Rupees; exceeding that sum, --	One anna per cent.
Persons receiving monthly salaries, each, -- --	One rupee ditto.
Dealers in sugar, Europe goods, bankers, &c. on each house, from -- -- -- -- -- -- --	One to two rupees.
Punsaries, dealers in brass, iron-ware, each house, from -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --	Four to eight annas per cent.
Dealers in cloth, shoes, jaulwalas, lohars, carpenters, &c. &c., each house, from -- -- --	Two to six annas ditto
Workmen, -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --	One anna ditto.

N. B.—The tax in no instance exceeds two rupees on each house.

21.—These *general rates* were applied on assessing the houses of parties in the register, but in doing so, objections were invited, and after a careful collation of what each individual had to state with written and *vivâ voce* information, as to the objector's means of livelihood, the amount to be paid was fixed, and communicated in a public manner to the party concerned.

22.—It is possible, that still some errors may be found which will require revision, but the confidence of the people has been fully secured in the impartiality and justice of the new assessment; in corroboration of which it may be noticed that, although the assessment has been raised one-third above the amount of actual collections under the former system, and about 25 per cent. in excess of the nominal impost, the paucity of petitions, and concurrent testimony of all those with whom I have communicated, go to prove, that the present tax is felt to press much lighter than the old one, from the equity and consideration with which it has been adjusted to the means of individuals.

23.—The former administration of the assessment seems to have been faulty in many respects. The old punchayets were composed of five members for every two or three mohullahs, but the difference that existed in the respectability and rank of the members frequently prevented their meeting for the disposal of business; or the members of the punchayet, though men of rank, were above the duties required of them, or were wholly indifferent to the well-working of the system.

24.—They usually gave in false registers of the houses within their respective circles of jurisdiction, and fixed on an arbitrary sum as the impost on each house, without regard to the means of the owner. No notice was served to the people of their decisions, and it often happened that until the bukhshee sent in his demand after a lapse of some months, that the parties taxed were not acquainted with what they had to pay, while the payment was exacted without any explanation being required or received by the punchayets, who rarely met to discuss each other's proposed demands. No public meetings were held, so as to allow of their proceedings being watched and controlled by the voice of the public. Nothing in short could be more unpopular or more dishonest than the method pursued of levying and collecting the tax.

25.—The extent of the evil above demonstrated may partly be seen from the fact of 1,732 newly discovered houses having been brought by the recent arrangements under assessment, though great leniency has been shewn in exempting the lower orders from the tax, as is shewn by the circumstance of 2,713 newly registered houses being excluded from its operation.

26.—Another crying abuse which followed the mode of transacting business on the part of the punchayet, was that of sending in a demand of arrears by the bukhshee against parties, notwithstanding their having already paid up the amount due from them; that is to say, where a person had been in the habit of paying two annas or more for several months, he was called on to pay, for the same period, the arrears on the increase that he was told the punchayet, on revising the register, had decided he should pay.

27.—The result of this was, that the collections never equalled the demand entered in the register filed by the punchayet, and that the officers of the establishment were constantly brought into irritating collision with the people.

28.—To remedy these abuses, the bringing of public opinion to bear on the proceedings of the administration by publicity, and the establishment of a closer connexion between the Magistrate and punchayets, appear to be measures of the first importance.

29.—The manner in which the first of these objects was attained has been above described. The other, it is hoped, will be secured by a reduction in the number of the punchayets from 28 to 10, or one for each gusht, and with 3 instead of 5 members in each, chosen with especial care to their fitness for the office, and respectability of

character. This is felt to be an essential condition of improving the executive management; for the number of committees was far too cumbrous to admit of effective superintendence, and relieved each member of individual responsibility, while they were too intimately connected with local interests to hold out a hope of their ever becoming an efficient and trustworthy body of administrators.

30.—But a more influential, intelligent and independent punchayet seems absolutely necessary for the controul of the local punchayets, by checking their incessant tendency to show partialities and dislikes, and for revising the registration of houses.

31.—The advantages of a sudder punchayet would consist in their freedom from personal and local influences; their better ability to judge of the general working of the assessment, by having the whole of its operations brought at once under review; and the superior means they would possess of testing the accuracy of the returns and statements made by the local punchayets. I do not mean that this committee should hold any distinct power from the Magistrate, but act with him, and in all respects in subordination to his authority.

32.—I would again suggest that the local punchayets should be obliged to meet once a month, and to furnish a quarterly report of their proceedings to the Magistrate, and that the sudder punchayet should hold their sittings twice a year, for examining these returns, and assisting the Magistrate generally in the revision of the assessment, and in all other matters connected with the constabulary establishment, on which he might feel it expedient to consult them.

33.—Three members, namely, the president and two ordinary members of the sudder punchayet, might be appointed by the Magistrate, and two by the people; the sense of the majority being collected by the votes of the local punchayets. They might be armed with power to make diligent enquiries into all changes that had occurred during the six months previous to their sitting,—to hear complaints,—to test the census of houses where necessary,—to suggest public improvements connected with the conservancy of the town, and to furnish a six-monthly report to the Magistrate.

34.—The remaining subject, to which I would beg the favor of attention, is the non-provision of any intermediate officer between the bukhshee and chowkeedars. It is impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion that a graduation of rank is necessary to render the establishment efficient, and to prevent the chowkeedars from pilfering those for whose protection they are paid and maintained.

35.—I would propose, therefore, to appoint three inspectors of chowkeedars, on 10 rupees each, as exhibited in the annexed statement, who should be required to make a complete round, once by day and once by night, of every chowkee, and chowkeedar's beat, within their respective jurisdictions, and one jemadar to every gusht, at 6 rupees per month, for enforcing vigilance on the part of the chowkeedars, and for reporting any neglect or misconduct. I would also recommend three grades of chowkeedars, namely, the salary of about one-fourth to be raised to 4 rupees a month; of a like number to 3 rupees 8 annas; leaving half of the old allowance of 3 rupees per mensem.

36.—The promotion from a lower to a higher grade would act as a powerful stimulus to good conduct and zeal on the part of the chowkeedars, and tend to check that spirit of extortion and peculation which is known to be prevalent among them.

37.—A detail of the present and proposed establishment is given below:—

Present Establishment.

	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1 Bukhshee,	30 0 0	
2 Mohurrirs, @ 7 each,	14 0 0	
1 Muddudgar,	6 0 0	
Sayer Khurch,	3 0 0	
		53 0 0
251 Chowkeedars, @ 3 each,	753 0 0	
10 Acting as Jemadars, @ 3 each,	30 0 0	
		783 0 0
Total,		836 0 0

Proposed Establishment.

	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1 Bukhshee,	30 0 0	
2 Mohurrirs, @ 7 each,	14 0 0	
1 Muddudgar,	6 0 0	
Rent of Cutcherry,	4 0 0	
Sayer Khurch,	3 0 0	
		57 0 0
3 Inspectors, @ 10 each,	30 0 0	
10 Jemadars, @ 6 each,	60 0 0	
60 Chowkeedars, @ 4 each,	240 0 0	
60 Ditto, @ 3-8-0 each,	210 0 0	
131 Ditto, @ 3 each,	393 0 0	
2 Chupprassies to attend the Bukhshee, @ 3 each,	6 0 0	
		939 0 0
Total,		996 0 0
Increase,		159 0 0

which will still leave upwards of 200 rupees per month available, for the purposes of conservancy and meeting contingencies.

38.—The Superintendence of the details of the Chowkeedaree proceedings is entrusted to my Assistant, Mr. Inglis, to whom I am indebted for some useful information on the subject under report, and for the discovery of some mal-practices, in regard to the collections and mode of payment of the chowkeedars.

39.—The results of the Committee's labor bear ample testimony to their judgment, patient attention, and disinterested zeal; and will, I trust, obtain for them a separate acknowledgment of your approbation of their services.

40.—Soliciting the favor of your obtaining the sanction of Government to the propositions now submitted.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) H. CLARKE,

Magistrate.

P. S.—A specimen of the new Register is submitted for inspection.

APPENDIX A.

Annual Statement of sums realized and disbursed on account of the Chowkeedaree Tax, from 1817 to 1843.

Year	Amount realized annually.	Disbursements.									
		Account Establishment.							Contingencies.	Miscellaneous expenditure in the conservancy department.	Total Disbursement.
		Bukhshee.		*Mohurrirs*		*Chowkeedars.*		Total.			
		No.	Salary.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.				
1817-18	12916 15 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	267	12790 7 6	12790 7 6	0 0 0	41 1 6	12831 9 0
1819	9329 9 3	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	262	9411 13 0	9411 13 0	0 0 0	27 0 0	9438 13 0
1820	9578 5 6	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	262	9357 4 0	9357 4 0	0 0 0	32 10 0	9389 14 0
1821	9442 2 6	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	255	9180 7 0	9180 7 0	0 0 0	15 4 6	9195 11 6
1822	9329 1 6	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	258	9264 8 0	9264 8 0	0 0 0	28 0 0	9292 8 0
1823	9366 11 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	259	9315 0 0	9315 0 0	0 0 0	5 6 0	9320 6 0
1824	9659 4 6	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	262	9423 0 0	9423 0 0	0 0 0	26 12 6	9449 12 6
1825	9817 9 6	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	267	9504 0 0	9504 0 0	0 0 0	27 9 6	9531 9 6
1826	9736 4 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	267	9504 0 0	9504 0 0	0 0 0	28 13 6	9532 13 6
1827	9658 12 9	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	267	9504 0 0	9504 0 0	0 0 0	27 0 0	9531 0 0
1828	9586 13 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	267	9504 0 0	9504 0 0	0 0 0	27 0 0	9531 0 0
1829	9545 14 3	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	267	9504 0 0	9504 0 0	0 0 0	27 0 0	9531 0 0
1830	9610 10 9	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	264	9474 0 0	9474 0 0	0 0 0	27 0 0	9501 0 0
1831	9610 13 9	1	210 0 0	2	98 0 0	254	9139 0 0	9447 0 0	21 0 0	21 6 0	9489 6 0
1832	9316 12 0	1	360 0 0	2	168 0 0	241	8681 0 0	9209 0 0	36 0 0	16 12 0	9261 12 0
1833	8767 0 0	1	360 0 0	2	168 0 0	228	8203 0 0	8731 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0	8767 0 0
1834	8826 0 0	1	360 0 0	2	168 0 0	230	8262 0 0	8790 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0	8826 0 0
1835	9997 2 0	9½ months	285 0 0	2	168 0 0	266	9558 0 0	10011 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0	10047 0 0
1836	9886 11 9	1	359 0 0	2	168 0 0	267	9300 0 0	9828 0 0	36 0 0	78 2 0	9942 2 0
1837	9830 14 0	1	360 0 0	2	168 0 0	255	9144 0 0	9672 0 0	36 0 0	1 7 0	9709 7 0
1838	9763 13 3	1	358 0 0	2 1	168 0 0 54	254	9066 0 0	9646 0 0	36 0 0	42 1 6	9724 1 6
1839	10331 8 9	1	360 0 0	3	240 0 0	250	8976 0 0	9576 0 0	36 0 0	1161 15 9	10773 15 9
1840	10116 13 6	1	360 0 0	3	240 0 0	251	9012 0 0	9612 0 0	36 0 0	46 7 9	9694 7 9
1841	10058 3 6	1	360 0 0	3	210 0 0	251	9060 0 0	9660 0 0	36 0 0	118 12 11	9814 12 11
1842	10071 0 0	1	360 0 0	3	240 0 0	253	9099 0 0	9699 0 0	36 0 0	308 13 0	10043 13 0
1843	10120 8 9	1	360 0 0	3	240 0 0	254	9266 14 6	9866 14 6	36 0 0	551 4 6	10454 3 0

NOTE.—The salaries of a Bukhshee and 2 Mohurrirs, from 1817-18 to 1830, were paid by Government.

E. E.

(Signed) H. CLARKE,
Magistrate.

APPENDIX B.

Statement shewing the revised amount of Chowkeedaree tax proposed to be levied under the provisions of Regulation XXII. of 1816, and Act XV. of 1837, with the number of Houses, Gushts, &c. in the town of Bareilly and proposed establishment.

1. Alphabetical designation of Gushts or rounds.	2. Number and Houses of Police Chowkeedars in each Gusht.	3. No. of Jemadars.	4. No. of Inspectors.	5. No. of Chowkeedars.	6. Total number of Houses.	7. No. of Houses taxed.	8. No. of Houses newly discovered.	9. Total.	10. No. of Houses exempted from payment.	11. No. of Houses now proposed.	12. Total.	13. Amount of tax levied under the old system.	14. Amount of tax now proposed.	15. Increase. On Houses inadequately taxed.	16. Increase. On Houses newly discovered.	17. Increase. Total.	18. Remarks.
						No. of Houses proposed to be taxed.			No. of Houses exempted from the tax.					Increase.			
												R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
A	1 Bokharpooreh, 2 Enayutgunj,	1 Jemadar,	... ...	24	1843	927	296	1223	69	591	620	81 2 0	116 13 0	14 6 6	21 4 6	35 11 0	An enquiry has been instituted into the outstanding balances and arrangements made for bringing them to an immediate adjustment.
B	1 Muth, ... 2 Zoolficargunj,	1 ditto,	1 Inspector.	32	1679	1112	200	1312	158	209	367	127 12 6	174 15 0	31 2 0	16 0 6	47 2 6	
C	1 Besahunpoor, 2 Musjid, ...	1 ditto,	... ...	20	1359	659	175	834	237	298	525	70 9 9	101 12 6	20 3 3	11 0 6	31 3 9	
D	1 Killah, ... 2 Kela Baugh, 3 Baquergunj,	1 ditto,	... ...	26	1421	939	115	1054	228	169	397	94 1 9	108 4 6	8 10 9	5 8 0	14 2 9	
E	1 Malooqpoor, ...	1 ditto,	1 Inspector.	21	1363	855	59	914	329	112	449	72 12 6	77 14 3	1 15 9	3 2 0	5 1 9	
F	1 Beehareepoor, ...	1 ditto,	... ...	20	1339	732	146	878	199	262	461	79 1 9	102 15 6	13 12 9	10 1 0	23 13 9	
G	1 Goojur Reitee, 2 Neikpoor, ... 3 Khujoor, ...	1 ditto,	... ...	30	1783	1128	181	1309	177	297	474	112 8 6	132 1 0	5 7 6	14 1 0	19 8 6	
H	1 Peer Buhoral, 2 Gurhee,... ... 3 Bankhana, ...	1 ditto,	... ...	29	2024	1023	293	1316	371	337	708	93 12 0	146 1 6	30 12 0	21 9 6	52 5 6	
I	1 Sudder or Khas Kotwalee,	1 ditto,	1 Inspector.	26	1427	671	148	819	275	333	608	103 12 3	119 5 9	3 3 0	12 6 6	15 9 6	
J	1 Sudder 2nd, ...	1 ditto,	... ...	21	1131	771	100	871	136	124	260	104 9 6	131 5 0	16 8 6	10 3 0	26 11 6	
	1 Chuonee Usruff Khan, ...	... ...	... ...	2	118	63	19	82	15	21	36	5 9 0	8 13 6	2 0 0	1 4 6	3 4 6	
	Total, ...	10 Jemadars.	3 Inspectors.	251	15517	8880	1732	10612	2192	2713	4905	945 1 6	1221 5 6 0	147 15 0 8 2	126 9 0	274 8 0 1	

E. E.

(Signed) H. CLARKE,
Magistrate.

CHOWKEEDAREE ASSESSMENT IN SHAHJEHANPORE.

Letter No. 26 of 1850, from FREDERICK POLE BULLER, ESQ., C. S., *Magistrate of Shahjehanpore, to* HENRY PIDCOCK, ESQ., C. S., *Commissioner of Rohilcund, reporting the* CHOWKEEDAREE ASSESSMENT *of the District, dated Shahjehanpore, the 2nd August 1850.*

SIR,

I have the honor to report the result of the introduction into the city of Shahjehanpore of a Chowkeedaree assessment under the provisions of Regulations XXII. of 1816, and XV. of 1837.

2.—These enactments not having been originally brought into operation, seems to have been owing to the peculiar division of the city into mohullahs, over each of which a Mullick or chief presides, in whom the appointment of chowkeedars was vested. These Mullicks, when the city was founded by Buhadoor Khan, were the heads of various tribes of Afghans, who obtained separate grants of land from the Nuwab, and inducing their relations and dependants to build in their neighbourhood, thus gradually formed a number of mohullahs, which eventually became the present city. But they never themselves paid, nor called on any person of their own tribe to pay for the chowkeedars they appointed to guard their mohullahs; whose salaries therefore, according to lists prepared by the Mullicks, it fell on the artizans and laboring classes inhabiting the spot to defray.

3.—Under the British rule, however, the Mullicks gradually have lost their influence, and the payers learnt to evade payment of the Chowkeedaree dues. The character of the chowkeedars sunk in proportion with the irregularity in the collection of their salaries. In 1838, the average wages paid to 126 chowkeedars was one rupee eight annas, the highest being two rupees eight annas, and the lowest eight annas, or Rs. 189 per mensem in all. An attempt was made in this year by Mr. E. C. Monckton, the Joint Magistrate, to raise the salaries to the general standard of three rupees. This increased the chowkeedars' wages to Rs. 378. An overseer also on four rupees was appointed to every five mohullahs, and a jemadar over all on six rupees. This establishment cost Rs. 74, which added to Rs. 378, made the total Chowkeedaree payments Rs. 452. This sum was collected from the 20th May 1838 to 4th March 1839, when the tax was felt intolerable; it having been left to the Mullicks to assess the contributors, who of course were those least able to afford it. The rate was therefore reduced to two rupees per chowkeedar, without any extra establishment, which diminished the total payments to Rs. 252.

4.—Thus matters remained, though the necessity of making some revision in the Chowkeedaree arrangements continually forced itself upon the notice of the authorities. At length in June 1848, it was proposed to call for a statement embracing such information regarding the names, profession, and circumstances of each householder in the city, with the number of houses, and their condition, as would serve as a ground work for the introduction of a general assessment according to the regulations of Government.

5.—The preparation of this statement was left to a trustworthy person appointed for the purpose, under the superintendence of a Sudder Committee composed of the individuals as per margin.* The work also, as it progressed, was frequently tested by Mr. Parnes in person.

* Fida Alee, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833,—*President.*
Nizam Alee Khan, Tuhseeldar of Shahjehanpore, Nungoo Lall and Ram Gholam, Muhajuns, Nasir Khan, Khun Suree.

6.—In October 1848, the registration of the houses being completed, 155 persons forming 31 punchayets, being 5 persons to each, were nominated to determine the assessment on each house or cluster of houses forming the property of the same individual. As the mohullahs were 94 in number, and many of them close to each other, it was considered preferable to appoint a less number of punchayets than one to each mohullah. An inhabitant however of each mohullah was always invited to each punchayet. I may here observe that the Mullicks had previously in a body come forward and signed a paper, resigning into the hands of Government all further claim to the right of appointing chowkeedars, from which they derived no advantage. They declared that their authority in their mohullahs was only partial, that they had little power to coerce bad characters, and it was therefore hard to exact from them the duties of zemeendars, and impose on them the penalties of non-fulfilment of those duties; still they were willing as individuals of consideration, and as members of the punchayets to assist the Government in appointing chowkeedars, and determining the assessment, &c.

7.—On the 16th February 1849, the lists of the persons assessed were forwarded by the mohullah punchayet to the President of the Sudder Committee, by whom they were returned with orders for the members of the Committee to look over the assessment, which they had hitherto omitted to do, and after making what alterations their local experience might suggest as proper, to return the papers after signing them.

8.—This being done on the 2nd June 1849, the papers were submitted for the sanction of the Magistrate, by whom the 9th of June was fixed for hearing in open cutcherry any petitions which might be offered against he assessment. As however for many years previous, and during the last year when the registration of houses and lists of assessment were being made, the minds of the people, were fully prepared for the measure, it was not deemed necessary to stay the collection of the tax. An order therefore was passed, for copies of the lists of assessment at once to be stuck up, for the information of the people, in the cotwalee, and in each mohullah, and for the enforcement of the collection of the tax from the 1st of the following month (July).

9.—Meanwhile on the day appointed 600 petitions, bearing the signature of 1,190 persons, had been presented. The following is an abstract of their purpose:—

Praying for total exemption from the tax,	-- -- -- --	301 petitions.
For reduction in the assessment,	-- -- -- -- -- --	232 „
For information regarding the tax imposed,	-- -- -- --	64 „

Three petitions remain, the donors of two of which declared they gave them because others did so. The third contained no special complaint, but alluded generally to the heaviness of the Chowkeedaree assessment. Of the petitioners, 464 were not forthcoming on their names being called over, nor did they attend afterwards, though invited to do so through the cotwal of the city; 726 persons attended in 452 cases; of these 24 were struck out, the parties objecting to be examined on oath; 46 ditto, the parties not appearing to be taxed at all. In 95 cases, the petitioners, on hearing the sum assessed on them, departed contentedly; 161 petitions were rejected, the circumstances and ability to pay of the parties being considered notorious. There remain 126 requiring report.

10.—By a summary comparison also of the registers of houses, in which the circumstances of the owners were detailed, with the lists of assessment prepared by the mohullah punchayets, discrepancies in 330 cases were apparent, viz. in the former, 182 numbers were represented calling for assessment, which in the latter had been exempted; 53 numbers seemed capable of a high assessment, which in the latter were

assessed at a low rate; 55 numbers seemed worthy of exemption, which in the latter had been assessed; 21 numbers called for a lower rate than had been assessed in the latter; and houses in two numbers were declared to be empty, which in the latter were occupied. In both statements the circumstances of 17 numbers were described alike, but the assessment was unequal.

11.—From the above enquiries, it appeared to me that much yet remained to be done to make the assessment complete and even. Indeed, from private sources, I was informed, that the mohullah punchayets thinking the task an invidious one, to tax so many people whom they had before exempted, and dreading personal collision with them, had drawn up their lists as much in private as possible. It did not follow that they had prepared them less carefully, or in applying the rates, had neglected to carry out to the full the orders they had received; but opportunity was not given to people to make their objections, which, if they did not hear, the punchayet laid themselves open to charges of partiality or enmity. The Sudder Committee also had held no public meetings, and the alterations which they had made in the assessment, though considerable, had still been rather the result of their personal knowledge of the parties concerned, than of enquiry. Finally, it was always my intention to allow a year to elapse from the commencement of the collections, before submitting the chowkeedaree arrangements for sanction.

12.—On the 13th July 1849, therefore, the Sudder Committee were desired to revise the entire assessment. This has now been done, and on the 6th of last month, the papers were returned by the Committee through the President. In the interim 13 meetings, lasting one or two days each, have been held in the most public places in the city. In these the assessment of 50 mohullahs was revised. Other meetings were held in the tuhseeldaree cutcherry. Others the mohullah punchayets were directed to hold. These meetings were duly advertized beforehand, and all who chose, encouraged to attend them. The rates leviable from each individual were then called over in turn, and when any objections were offered, the case was disposed of on the spot, or set apart for further enquiry. Numberless objections were heard by the Committee of their own authority. The 600 petitions also alluded to in paragraph 9, which had been presented to the Magistrate, although they had been disposed of by him, yet for cautions' sake, with 74 new ones, were made over to the Committee in one lot. Of the whole, 385 were rejected; 167 were found to justify interference; in 54 cases, the parties were found to be already exempted from taxation; and in 68, the identity of the petitioners was not traced.

13.—The following statements (Nos. I., II. and III.) will shew the result of the late proceedings.

No. I.—Statement shewing the total number of houses Assessed and Exempted, with the amount of assessment previous to, and since the introduction of Regulations XXII. of 1816, *and XV. of* 1837, *in the City of Shahjehanpore.*

	No. of Mohullahs.	Exempted.			Assessed.			Total.			Amount of Tax.	No. of Chowkeedars.
		Number.*	Houses.	Shops.	Number.	Houses.	Shops.	Number.	Houses.	Shops.		
Assessment in the time of the Mullicks,	94	3212	3168	263	7841	8411	1242				R. A. P. 243 2 7	123
Assessment of 1849, ...	0	4500	4924	109	6553	6655	1396	11053	11578	1505	879 4 0	202, exclusive of Inspectors, &c.
Assessment of 1850, ...	0	4728	5117	150	6325	6462	1355				851 10 0	

* By number is meant single houses, or clusters of houses, the property of the same person, or single houses, though inhabited by several persons.

No. II.—Statement shewing the alterations in the Assessment of the Mullicks, which were made in 1849.

Before and still Exempted.			*Before Exempted and now Assessed.*				*Before and still Assessed.*						*Before Assessed and now Exempted.*			
Number.	Houses.	Shops.	Number.	Houses.	Shops.	Amount of tax.	Number.	Houses.	Shops.	Former tax.	Present tax.	Increase.	Number.	Houses.	Shops.	Amount of tax.
						R. A. P.				R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.				R. A. P.
2100	2296	59	1112	1072	188	127 15 3	5441	5583	1208	195 8 4	751 4 9	555 12 5	2400	2628	50	47 10 3

No. III.—Statement shewing the alterations in the Assessment of 1849, which were made in 1850.

Cases in which the former arrangements continue undisturbed.							Increase.										Decrease.													
Unassessed.			*Assessed.*				*Increase on former Assessment.*						*Newly Assessed.*				Total.				*Decrease on former Assessment.*						*Exempted from former Assessment.*				Total.			
Number.	Houses.	Shops.	Number.	Houses.	Shops.	Amount of tax.	Number.	Houses.	Shops.	Former tax.	Present tax.	Increase.	Number.	Houses.	Shops.	Amount of tax.	Number.	Houses.	Shops.	Amount of tax.	Number.	Houses.	Shops.	Former tax.	Present tax.	Decrease.	Number.	Houses.	Shops.	Amount of tax.	Number.	Houses.	Shops.	Amount of tax.
						R. A. P				R. A. P	R. A. P.	R. A. P.				R. A. P				R. A. P.				R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.				R. A. P.				R. A. P.
4168	4561	50	5405	5438	1186	786 5 9	188	229	38	49 2 9	87 15 0	38 12 3	332	368	4	26 8 0	520	592	42	65 4 3	100	432	127	156 12 3	102 13 6	53 14 9	560	556	45	38 15 6	60	988	172	92 14 3

14.—It thus appears that 6,462 houses and 1,355 shops have been taxed, while 5,117 houses and 150 shops have been exempted; 1,072 houses and 188 shops have been newly assessed, and 2,628 houses and 50 shops, which formerly paid, have now been exempted from assessment; no person being taxed less than one anna. The increase in the tax paid in the time of the Mullicks is Rs. 851-10-0—243-2-7 = 608-7-5; the total increase on the houses, formerly assessed, being Rs. 495, and on newly assessed ones, being Rs. 113-7-5; while the decrease on houses, formerly assessed, is Rs. 50-10-3. In the time of the Mullicks a chowkeedar existed to 106 houses. One has now charge of 70 houses. Add 11 inspectors, corresponding in number with the Police Stations,* and beats in the city, who have been appointed as Overseers of the chowkeedars.

* *Police Stations.*

Buhadur Gunj,	Cotwalee,
Julalnuggur,	Pakur,
Mudur Khel,	Futtehpore,
Hudduff,	Surai Kuiyon,
Beree,	Azeez Gunj,
Abdoollah Gunj,	

15.—The annexed Statement (No. IV.) will shew the different rates paid by the people.

Government servants are taxed at the rate of one rupee per cent. on their salaries. Thus a person on four rupees a month, if he possesses no other means of support, is exempted; so is a holder of maafee land, if its annual rent be under Rs. 50. If it exceed that standard, he is assessed at one anna per mensem. The highest tax (two rupees) is levied only from people worth Rs. 10,000 in property, exclusive of houses and personal effects. A person worth Rs. 5,000 is taxed one rupee, and so on at this rate. Those, whose only property is their malgoozaree, are assessed at half an anna per cent. on their jumas up to Rs. 500, and one anna, if the juma exceeds that sum. It was found so difficult to assess shopkeepers and artizans by classes or trades, that their individual circumstances only have been considered. Families left without resources or regular remittances, of men employed on Government or other service at a distance, are exempted altogether from taxation.

16.—The next Statement No. V. shews the collections,—balances, recoverable, or otherwise,—and the sum remaining in deposit at the end of the year.

No. IV.—Statement shewing the results of different rates levied.

	1 Anna.	1 Anna 6 pie.	2 Annas.	2 Annas 6 pie.	3 Annas.	3 Annas 6 pie.	4 Annas.	4 Annas 6 pie.	5 Annas.	6 Annas.	7 Annas.	8 Annas.	9 Annas.	10 Annas.	11 Annas.	12 Annas.	13 Annas.	14 Annas.	15 Annas.	1 Rupee.	1 Rupee and 2 annas.	1 Rupee and 4 annas.	1 Rupee and 5 annas.	1 Rupee and 6 annas.	1 Rupee and 8 annas.	1 Rupee and 9 annas.	1 Rupee and 10 annas.	1 Rupee and 11 annas.	2 Rupees.	Number assessed.	Amount of tax.
Assessment of 1849,	4165	43	1421	17	249	1	285	1	35	84	1	91	4	7	2	16	0	5	1	95	1	0	1	0	18	1	0	0	45	6553	879 4 0
Ditto of 1850,	4211	22	1264	2	222	0	222	0	38	50	5	83	5	11	2	12	2	5	0	90	3	4	1	1	15	2	4	2	47	6325	851 10 0
Increase, ...	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	1	4	2	2	0	0 0 0
Decrease, ...	0	21	157	15	27	1	63	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	228	27 10 0

No. V.—Statement of Collections, Arrears, Expenditure, and Cash Balance.

Zillah.	Total Assessment from June 1849 to end of May 1850.	Arrears.			Total Collections.	Deduct Expended.			Cash Balance.		
		Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.	Total.		Pay of Establishment.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Deposit in Treasury.	Surplus Collections.	Total.
Shahjehanpore,...	10566 13 0	19 7 0	246 2 9	265 9 9	10301 3 3	8315 10 7	176 7 9	8492 2 4	1809 0 11	2 5 7	1811 6 6

Remarks.—The irrecoverable balances are chiefly nominal, the parties being deceased, or having left the city, or their conditions having undergone a change.

The Miscellaneous expences are chiefly on account of stationery, and mohurrirs for drawing up the registration of houses, lists of assessment, maps of mohullahs, &c.

17.—The nominal establishment of chowkeedars is as follows :—

		Rs.	A.	
	70 Men, @ 2 Rs. 8 As. each per mensem,	175	0	
	72 Men, @ 3 Rs. 0 As. each per mensem,	216	0	
	60 Men, @ 3 Rs. 8 As. each per mensem,	210	0	
Total Chowkeedars, ...	202 Total Salary,	..	..	601
	Add 11 Inspectors, @ 5 Rs. each, ...	55	0	
	20 Sweepers, @ 2 Rs., including a Jemadar or headman, @ 2 Rs. 8 As., for cleaning the city,..	40	8	
* Note.—Any money saved in Bhistees' wages in the rains will be expended in extra Bhistees during the hot weather.	15 Bhistees,* @ 3 Rs., including a Jemadar, @ 3 Rs. 8 As., for watering the main road of the city,..	45	8	
				141 0
† Bukhshee, ... 30	Add Sudder† Establishment, ...			67 0
Sayer Khurch, ... 4				
1 Mohurrir, ... 10				
2 Muddudgars, .. 5 and 4=9	Total Monthly Expenditure,.. ..			809 0
Peon, ... 3				
Dufturee, ... 3	Add Surplus Collections,..			70 4
Mohurrir, in charge of Treasurer's accounts, ... 4				
Mohurrir, in charge of Sudder Papers, ... 4	Total Monthly Collections, ...			Rs. 879 4

18.—But the full salaries have been expended, as the collections were commenced from June 1849, and the chowkeedars were not appointed till July; and then only a reduced number, none of whom obtained a higher pay than two rupees, till the complement was made up, and fully organized. Sweepers and bhistees also were not at once obtainable. For these reasons, a greater surplus has accumulated in the present year than is likely to remain in future. It is proposed with this money to construct an office for the Bukhshee and his establishment, and pucka chowkees, where also the Chowkeedaree inspectors will reside, at the 11 police stations in the city. Hereafter the surplus collections will be devoted to the improvement of the town.

19.—I have taken some pains to detail the mode in which the revision of the Chowkeedaree assessment was introduced in Shahjehanpore, and carried out, that it

may appear that the proceedings of the authorities have not been hurried. The people have submitted to the measure with cheerfulness, and no sort of opposition has throughout been displayed. Only two petitions, from individuals among a population of 62,785 souls, have been presented to your office. These are separately reported on. In the absence of any but trifling balances, also, I must conclude that the assessment has been equitably distributed by the mohullah punchayets and Sudder Committee, and to these bodies my acknowledgments are due for their trouble and exertions in preparing the rates. Alterations from time to time will of course have to be made in the assessment, to adjust which will be the duty of the mohullah punchayets and Sudder Committee, through whom, as being more agreeable to the people, it is still proposed to work. For this purpose six-monthly sittings will continue to be held.

20.—My warmest thanks also are due to Mr. Barnes for his ready co-operation with me in enforcing Regulation XXII. of 1816, in this city, which is one of the first subjects I proposed to him on his joining the station. It is chiefly through his zeal and energy that the preliminary registration of houses by the tuhseeldar of Shahjehanpore and the individual alluded to in paragraph 5, who was afterwards appointed Bukhshee, was affected, and the subsequent assessment facilitated.

21.—The police has been found to work well in the past year; the principal thefts having taken place in the daytime,—instead of at night, which would shew a want of vigilance in the chowkeedaree establishment. A year's test is perhaps too soon to shew what has been done; but the best results may be expected from the Mullicks being absolved from a nominal and doubful responsibility, and from the appointment, in the room of the old chowkeedars, who were composed of the dregs of the people, of an efficient and well armed body of men, who, with the Regular police, will alone be answerable in future for the safety of the city. The situation of a chowkeedar is now worth having, and therefore not lightly to be lost. Self-interest therefore is likely to keep the chowkeedars from their former low courses.

22.—The success attending the revision of the chowkeedaree arrangements in Shahjehanpore, has induced Mr. Barnes to attempt to improve those in other large towns in the district; not by enforcing the authority of Government, but by persuading the people to come forward of their own accord, and make the required revision, assessing themselves by punchayet, &c. The following (Statement No. VI.) is the result of these operations, (for which Mr. Barnes deserves the sole credit), which are likely to be attended with its happiest effects:—

No. VI.—Statement of Self-assessed Towns, in Zillah Shahjehanpore.

Names of Town.	No. of Residents.	No. of Houses.	Not taxed.	Amount of Tax.		Number of Chowkeedars.	
				Former.	Present.	Former.	Present.
Tilhur, ...	13651	2210	521	62 9 7½	141 4 0	35 0 0	44 0 0
Julalabad.	4639	971	84	12 10 9	61 13 7½	12 0 0	15 0 0
Kuttura, ...	3643	612	95	19 12 6	41 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0
Khodagunj, ...	4841	921	74	28 1 4½	72 0 0	14 0 0	19 0 0
Total, ...	26824	4714	774	123 2 3	316 1 7½	67 0 0	89 0 0

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. P. BULLER, *Magistrate.*

P. S.—The "behrees," or lists of assessment of three mohullahs, as specimen of the rest, are submitted for your inspection.

NOTES ON TRIAL BY JURY.

By HENRY LUSHINGTON, ESQ., *Sessions Judge of Futtehpore.*

1.—Fourteen years have elapsed since Regulation VI. of 1832 was promulgated, a period sufficiently extended to give that enactment a fair trial.

2.—It was declared at the time (Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, to Register, Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, 16th October 1832,) to be an experimental measure, and the hope was expressed, that "by means of it information might be elicited to enable the Government to judge of the practicability and expediency of introducing, throughout the country, an efficient system of trial by jury."

3.—The Government cannot have lost sight of this very important subject, and they are doubtless in possession of full information; nevertheless, the experience of twenty years, a sincere interest in the welfare of the native community, and the desire to be in some degree instrumental in conferring upon them the blessings of our noble institution, have encouraged me to record the following observations on the expediency and practicability of extending and improving the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1832, and of fixing the mode of procedure under that law.

4.—The idea of settling any disputed point by the "verdict" or declared opinion of their "equals" or brethren, has ever been familiar to the natives of India. The popularity and extensive use of the punchayet in past times are points, upon which no two opinions are now held. "Punj men purmesshur" was a proverb, before the kings of Dehlie granted to Englishmen the Dewanee of Bengal. It is so still, and, if we were to carry our enquiries no further than into the private history of our domestic attendants, we should learn with surprise how constantly and how seriously their persons and property are affected by the decision of punchayets, and we might conclude from their silent acquiescence, that the presence of the deity is still acknowledged.

5.—No officer of Government can have failed to observe how frequently the name of "punchayet" occurs in all judicial proceedings. The party, whose interest it is to quote the decision of the arbitrators, may not be able to prove it so circumstantially as might be required to render it evidence in a court of justice; but the instances, in which they are alluded to in the pleadings, are innumerable, and rarely are they so alluded to without having had existence.

6.—Still more frequent have been the opportunities of observing the extensive use of punchayets, possessed by the late Settlement Officers. From my own experience I can safely say, that, except in the uncultivated parts of the country, I scarcely ever investigated any purely village questions, which had not at some time or other been brought before a punchayet. The heads of villages and of larger divisions have not now the local influence, which they exercised under the native government, and to this may in some measure be attributed the disobedience of the losing party to the decision of the arbitrators of the present day. Section 3, Regulation VI. of 1813, then which no law has been enacted more consonant with the habits, or more suitable to the character of the people was well calculated to remedy this evil, though its provisions have become of less moment since the completion of the settlements.

7.—Yet the weight, which attaches to the decisions of punchayets, not only amongst themselves, but even when brought before our civil and criminal courts, is as great as if they had emanated from any regularly constituted tribunal. Indeed, I question whether any Judge would interfere with the finding of a punchayet upon a

matter of *fact*, (which is *the* point now,) if he were satisfied, that the members, having been appointed with the consent of the parties, had held sittings and come to a determination. I will here mention very shortly only two instances, which have particularly struck me, one of which passed before me officially.

8.—*First, Civil.* In the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut of the presidency, the claim of a woman to property, which *had devolved on her at the death of her parents*, was dismissed, because a punchayet had before decided, that she had forfeited her claim by her profligate conduct.—*See Select Report, Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, volume 2, page 257.*

9.—*Second, Criminal.* A woman was unfaithful to her husband, a punchayet excommunicated him; and he, in consequence of the excommunication, not of the infidelity, murdered his wife, and was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. This is not a happy instance of the value of punchayets, but at present our concern is with their *power*. The punchayet, here alluded to, caused the death of the woman, and indirectly saved the man from a capital sentence.

10.—I shall in another place record the result of my personal experience as to the general fitness of the natives of the middle classes for the office of the juror, and as to the accuracy of their verdicts. As members of a punchayet, their competency has never been questioned amongst themselves, neither need we trouble ourselves to doubt it; and in regard to accuracy, had they been often wrong, the people would have ceased to recognize the divinity of their decisions.

11.—This accuracy has, no doubt, been obtained in a very great degree by the operation of a principle once admitted in English law, viz. that "private knowledge of facts had as much right to sway the judgment of a jury as the evidence delivered in court." The native arbitrators were generally persons taken from the neighbourhood *(de vicineto,)* and might have brought in a verdict, whether proof was produced by either party or not. Could we secure the services of such persons on juries, we should doubtless derive full advantage from their local information, except in particular cases, where their respect for caste or other prejudices might interfere with the integrity of their judgment; but under the present system no persons would be available for juries, except those who resided near the sudder station, and these would not possess any of that "private knowledge of facts," which I believe to have contributed largely to the character of infallibility enjoyed by Indian punchayets. Nevertheless, there is much left, of which we ought to avail ourselves, and we may relinquish, without regret, any benefit supposed to be derivable from privately informed juries, when we consider that reliance on them is exceedingly dangerous, and that the doctrine has long become obsolete in England.

12.—Let it not be supposed from this that I reason under the influence of any supposed analogy between England and India. There cannot be a principle less fitted to guide our judgment on the affairs of this country, but, if there be resemblance in any two of their institutions, it is between the juries of England and the punchayet of India; a resemblance, which will be much stronger, if, in making the comparison, we take the former as they were in the days of the Plantagenets. Both will then partake of the character of compurgators; and I desire to interfere no more with the pure native punchayet than is necessary to deprive it of this character. The natives, who find the facts, should be neither compurgators, members of a punchayet, nor assessors, but essentially jurymen.

13.—The difference between a jury, who possess a private knowledge of facts, and a jury, who from their opinion upon the evidence submitted to them, is so great, that some persons have denied that any parallel at all could be drawn between them; and they believe that when punchayets, under the name of juries, cease to have a knowledge of facts, their decisions will be no better than those of a European Judge. I differ entirely from those who entertain this opinion. The possession of private information may be desirable, especially in India; but, even if they do not possess this advantage, the natives are more able than ourselves to weigh the evidence of their own countrymen, and to estimate the value of circumstantial proof. Their intimate acquaintance with the innumerable and peculiar customs of the people, and of the agricultural population in particular, enables them to detect a falsehood when a European would have no idea of it, and to suggest questions which would never occur to a stranger. I am writing here not what I think, but what I have *witnessed* repeatedly; and I cannot too strongly deprecate the opinion, that respectable natives without private knowledge are not better able to ascertain facts than the European Judges themselves.

14.—However highly esteemed and valued by the people of England trial by jury may be, trial by punchayet is more valuable to the people of India. Many Englishmen have held that trial by jury is useful only in times of difficulty and danger, and that it is precious rather as a political, than as a judicial, institution. They have more confidence in the judgment of one man of talent, education, integrity and experience, than they have in the impression produced by evidence upon twelve ordinary men, and, except in times of public excitement, they had rather be tried without a jury than with one. I do not depreciate the merits of the Company's Judges, if I say that such extreme confidence can never be justifiably placed in them. They are too widely separated from the natives by language, religion, habits of life, and modes of thinking, to deserve the unbounded trust placed by Englishmen in their own Judges. There would seem to be some natural impediment to the amalgamation of the two races. In what country would men pass the whole of their lives amongst intelligent natives without associating with them, beyond a formal and occasional visit, and this too, when they are denied all other society? In what other country would they, for 20 or 30 years incessantly, use the language of the natives, and yet rarely be able to express themselves in it with tolerable accuracy? In what other country would men be engaged from youth to age in fiscal and judicial duties, without at the last understanding the allusions to his habits, prejudices and superstitions, made by every peasant, who stands before them? Doubtless there are many exceptions, many officers, whose acquirements are far superior to the average here described; but, generally speaking, the picture is not overdrawn, and it cannot be supposed that such Judges are as competent to decide upon facts, as a body of moderately intelligent natives, who are thoroughly conversant with the peculiarities of the various castes and classes, which inhabit this country. One of the best Judges of the native character, who ever rose to distinction in India, (Sir Thomas Munro,) has left it as his opinion, that, "until the use of the punchayet in criminal cases was adopted, facts would never be so well found as they might be."

15.—If the members of the jury were so dishonest as some people suppose, prisoners would frequently object to the individuals who composed it; they would "challenge;" and it is to be remembered that in many cases the prosecutors in India

would be just as likely to bribe, or influence, as the prisoners; yet in no one instance have I ever heard objections urged to the individuals who composed a jury, though I have invariably invited them. Available jurymen are often much sought for, and if the occupation were profitable in any way, the people would not be so reluctant to attend.*

16.—They are hard to convince, I think, but I have a better opinion of their ability and integrity than that which is entertained by many.

17.—The high opinion of the decisions of Europeans, entertained by the natives, allowing it to be sincere, as we all readily admit it to be, arises from their confidence in our disinterestedness, and our integrity, not from any idea of our superior penetration and acumen; and we see every day how contentedly they submit to injustice, if they are satisfied that pains have been taken to ascertain the truth. This may satisfy them, it ought not to satisfy us; and, if by the introduction of trial by jury under certain modifications, we can interweave the local knowledge of the punchayet with the laborious integrity of the European Judge, and thus attain to a nearer approximation to the truth, we shall have taken one great step towards the improvement of the condition of the natives, and shall be entitled to the gratitude of the most enduring people upon earth.

18.—We have, moreover, introduced some change into the spirit and principles, with which natives formerly prosecuted enquiries; and the innovation has not unfrequently been productive of wrong. Our respect for an oath has led us to attach the utmost importance to direct evidence; and, until we are startled from our credulity by equally direct evidence on the other side, we refuse to allow ourselves to be, (as we should say,) *unduly* influenced by circumstances and impressions. The natives of India do not abhor perjury as we do, and it may be questioned whether the enactments, regarding the administering of oaths, have not aggravated the evil. Direct evidence thus becomes of less value, and we can supply the deficiency only by availing ourselves of the services of those who are able to draw their conclusions from other sources.

19.—Besides the advantages to all concerned in court, some collateral benefit may be anticipated from the consideration, which jurors will receive from their own countrymen. Some moral effect may be hoped for from the nature of the duties, upon which they will be engaged: the trust reposed in them will have a tendency to raise their national character, and to create in their minds an interest in the general welfare of the people; the Judges would learn from them, and they would learn from the Judges, and both parties would profit by the association.

20.—I feel, whilst I write this, the reception, which it would receive from many persons neither deficient in judgment, nor careless of the well-being of the natives. They would abruptly reject the idea of all these consequences flowing from the mere attendance of a half-willing bunneeah, or an illiterate zemeendar, and would condemn

* NOTE.—"Cases have occurred, no doubt, in which jurors have not been influenced. But where they think the prisoner guilty, they often shrink from the odium of an honest verdict, if he be a man of any mark, and position. Beyond the walls of the court-house no recompense for this odium awaits them, as in England, in the shape of public applause; neither does a dishonest finding subject them to even the feeblest visitation of public censure. It must very often have happened too, that they have not been bribed, only because the result of the trial does not rest with them.

(Signed) H. W. D."

Such is the opinion of one by no means incompetent to judge. All he says is true to a certain extent, and I insert the note because I am seeking for truth, not advocating any particular measure.

as premature, if not visionary, any efforts to raise their character by giving them so minute a share in the internal administration of the country. It is, indeed, to be feared that the natives will not at first appreciate the boon, which it is proposed to offer them; that the prisoner will not on all occasions be very solicitous, whether he is tried by a Judge or by jury; and that the jurors themselves will at first attend unwillingly. We ought not, for such reasons, to resign in despair the task of improving their moral condition. The resources of the native mind, like the resources of the country, require to be developed: there are hidden treasures in both; and the apathy and selfishness, which seem to be wrapped round the hearts of the Hindoostanies, are not more unpromising in their nature, than the dry grass and barren rocks, which conceal the locality of a gold mine. All experiments, which have hitherto been made by employing the natives in offices of trust and importance, have been successful. These persons, it is true, have been the most highly educated, and most intelligent; but we begin at the wrong end if we strive to raise those only, who have already succeeded in raising themselves. Let us now try the classes a few degrees below them, and let us hope that we shall not only find them as competent to the duties assigned them, as our Principal Sudder Ameens and Deputy Collectors have proved themselves in their spheres; but they will ultimately set a due value upon the trust, which has been reposed in them, and become aware that they have taken the first step towards governing themselves. The improvement of a people is not the work of a day, the nature of the bunneeah or zemindar will not be altered by the passing of a law. It is enough, that the operation of that law should be acknowledged to have a beneficial *tendency*: and we need not fear that any peculiarity in the physical or mental constitution of the native of India should permanently blind him to the merits of an institution, which, after the experience of centuries, Europe has pronounced to be good.

21.—Are we then to introduce the system entire, or must we still be contented with an approximation? My opinion is that we should confine the trial by jury to criminal cases. Compulsory attendance will at first be felt as a hardship, and will create feelings hostile to the growth of those sentiments, which we are anxious to foster. If we require that all civil suits shall be tried with the assistance of a jury, the number of persons summoned will be very great, and the inconvenience will be proportionate. Every Moonsiff must have a jury; and, unless his court be itinerant, it would be scarcely practicable to supply him without subjecting the people to intolerable inconvenience. I speak comparatively, when I say that Moonsiffs do not urgently require the assistance of juries except in particular cases, whilst European Judges are now Judges of appeal, almost exclusively, and juries are rarely required in the disposal of this class of cases.

22.—I merely touch upon this subject although it deserves serious consideration, if it be determined to introduce trial by jury into civil as well as criminal courts. For the present, however, the difficulty of procuring jurymen for all the Moonsiffs' cutcherries, the magnitude of the advance made by introducing the system even into our criminal courts, and the caution, which is necessary in applying European principles to the Government of India, have satisfied me that it will be wiser first to introduce the system *there*, where it is most wanted, and most likely to be valued. I shall not be sorry to find that in the opinion of those, with whom the decision rests, the introduction of the entire system is safe and practicable; but my own impression is, that it should be confined as yet to the criminal courts. Regulation VI. of 1832

might remain as it stands now, and all civil suits, the decision of which called for the assistance of natives, might still be disposed of according to the provisions of that e nactment.

23.—Before we proceed to the detailed arrangements, which will be necessary in carrying out the plan, (and those will be numerous and troublesome,) it is proper to consider, how far the working of the experimental law warrants the extension of the pr inciple, upon which it was framed.

24.—Upon this point my information is of course totally deficient, for in the isolated position, occupied by most functionaries in this country, they have little opportunity of profiting by the experience of each other. The Sudder Court will gather this information from the several districts, and the result of the experience of many will decide those questions, upon which the opinion of one can be of little value.

25.—Yet I have not been engaged in judicial duties for six years without having gained some personal acquaintance with the subject; and to no one point in the civil or criminal administration of the country has my attention been turned with greater interest and constancy, than to the working of Regulation VI. of 1832.

26.—The first question, naturally, is, whether juries have hitherto found the facts, as correctly as the European Judges, aided by the law officers, could have done. No one can directly answer this question. The officers, who report upon the subject, will give their own opinions; and the merits of those opinions must rest entirely upon the *general* character for ability, judgment and *liberality of sentiment*, of those who maintain them. *Even then*, conclusions must be drawn with infinite caution; for it is in human nature to prefer our own view of a case, and, where a difference of opinion has occurred between a Judge and the jury, it is not improbable that the former will attribute it to the incapacity of the latter, rather than to any error of his own. It is waste of time to speculate upon that, which cannot be usefully discussed without examining the returns from the several zillahs, and perusing the reports, which, it is assumed, will be required from the Judges, whenever the question shall come under consideration.

27.—My own opinion is in favor of their decisions. I have never tried a criminal case without a jury at Goruckpoor, Allygurh, Saharunpoor, Futtehpoor, and Moorabadad. Juries have invariably attended; and the instances in which I have set aside the verdict, have been exceedingly rare. In some cases, I do not deny that difference of opinion has existed; but, unless the grounds of my own opinion were sufficiently strong to warrant the setting aside of their's, it may be allowed to be at least *doubtful* which of the two was right. I have never observed any arbitrary character in their verdicts; and in the conversations which I have not thought it irregular to hold with them, after the case was finally disposed of, I have invariably found that they had paid attention to the proceedings, and were able to give a plausible, if not a satisfactory, reason for any opinion which they may have entertained, and which perhaps to me had appeared unaccountable.

28.—To assume that juries are wrong, because they differ with the Judge, would be to assume that they are useless, except as a political institution.

29.—Certainly, I have fancied on several occasions, that the jurors were anxious to discover what my own opinion was. I may be doing them injustice; but it is not surprising that men, unaccustomed to the performance of judicial functions, should look anxiously for the support of those, whom they have been accustomed to regard, as their superiors, and, not having yet grasped the idea of independence, should

meet their countrymen out of court with more pride and satisfaction when their verdict had been upheld, then they would have done had it been tacitly condemned. I see nothing very alarming is this; and moreover it would cease the moment their decisions were invested with legal force. It is much more astonishing that we should have been able to get respectable persons to attend to the proceedings and to give in any verdict at all, when they know that their labor may be rendered superfluous, and almost ridiculous, by the silent neglect of the opinion delivered into court by them. It is sufficient to dishearten the most zealous to find, that their aid had been solicited as a favor, and then rejected as good for nothing; and I confidently expect that, whenever the verdict is not liable to be set aside summarily, the natives will give their attendance with much greater alacrity, and that they will apply themselves to the discovery of the *truth* with energy, cheerfulness, and perseverance.

30.—It has been said that integrity is not to be expected from that class of natives, from which the jurors must be drawn, exposed as they will be to every species of persuasion, and tempted to forget their honesty in the discharge of irresponsible duties. Upon this much discussed question I shall here simply state the result of my own observations, leaving it to others to determine how far their general moral character entitles them to the boon, which it is proposed to confer upon them.

31.—The cases within my own knowledge, in which any opportunity has been afforded for tampering with a jury, must have been very few indeed; and those cases were well known to the European functionaries, who were therefore on their guard to prevent collusion. Few prisoners have the means of bribing; and in cases, where religion or relationship might be supposed to have an influence, arbitrary authority supplied the check, which must hereafter be afforded by the exercise of constitutional privileges. As far as my own experience goes, I see no reason to expect more than occasional evil from want of integrity, and that only at first. It has been urged that the natives of this country are unfit for witnesses, and that those, who are unfit for witnesses, are unfit for jurors. I doubt whether this deserves grave refutation; one consideration alone seems to me to destroy all analogy: namely, that *all* classes of the natives are not unfit for witnesses, and the average of jurymen will be drawn from a class superior to that, from which the average of witnesses are now drawn. Besides this, the witnesses in all civil, and in most criminal cases are partizans; and, if proper precautions are taken, it will be impossible to influence the jury, because no one will know what particular individuals will be impannelled. I find no fault, generally speaking, with the evidence of any traveller, or the like, to an affray, though the evidence in such cases is proverbially unworthy of credit; and I think, upon the whole, that we might calculate upon the same degree of integrity in jurymen, as we now find in a *disinterested* witness of the same class. And lastly, experience, the safest guide of all, has convinced me of the fact, that witnesses are not to be trusted, and that jurymen *are*. Hardly a single case has come before me, in which the veracity of some of the witnesses has not been impugned; yet I have never heard any serious charge against the integrity of a jury. Whether this arises from the causes hinted at in a note to a former passage, or from causes more honorable to the natives, is not of so much importance as it may at first appear to be. If by *any* means we can keep out dishonesty, we shall have gained our end, and secured the services of natives in "finding facts." The natives of the East, as well as those of the West, can "affect a virtue when they have it not;" and one of the best ways of inducing men to act virtuously is to give them credit for virtues which they never possessed. If I were

not afraid of wandering too far from my subject, I should here expatiate upon the "assumed virtue" of the natives. It will startle a European moralist to hear it asserted, that many of our ablest and most upright functionaries enjoy the credit of having "assumed integrity." The idea, however, and the practice are both perfectly familiar to the natives. They may adopt honesty, very much in opposition to their natural inclinations; but, if they persevere in adherence to the rules of the order to which they have attached themselves, the result is integrity, and our end is gained.

32.—The Magistrates, I fear, will not be unanimous in favor of juries, and, if they were consulted, I should not be surprized to find some distinguished names amongst those who are hostile to the measure. In cases committed by themselves, they have occasionally suspected the honesty of a verdict for acquittal, and, though all my enquiries have failed in ascertaining that those suspicions were well founded, the mere fact of their retaining the impression prevents my hurrying to a conclusion. On the other hand, the case before the Sessions Judge is very often entirely different from the case, which appeared before the Magistrate, and, unless the latter went through all the proceedings held on the trial, he could scarcely be competent to judge of the propriety of the verdict. Magistrates must also be supposed to have some little bias in cases committed to the Sessions, which they themselves have already examined, and upon which they have already formally declared their opinion.

33.—Jurors attend reluctantly; but their objections are not insuperable. I have become acquainted with several very intelligent and well informed natives, who had never been in the habit of visiting Europeans, and who came to see me at my invitation to explain privately the grounds upon which they prayed to be excused. The number of those, who insisted upon the privilege of exemption, was small, so small as never materially to interfere with my proceedings: but, if the utmost caution had not been used in granting the indulgence, as it was termed, and every effort made to attach disgrace to inability to sit as a juror, I should more than once have been reduced to difficulty. When once assembled, they are for the most part attentive and cheerful: and I have been forcibly struck by the rapid change of demeanour which often occurs in the jurors as soon as the case is opened. The air of ignorance, helplessness, and immobility is laid aside, and in its place appear an acuteness and an interest in the case, which surpassed all my expectations. The magic change, however, is not to be effected without an effort: they must be courteously treated, encouraged, perhaps even *humoured*, 'ere the wand of Comus shall cease to wave over them.

34.—It is, I think, in some official paper at Saharunpore that I found the assertion, that no difficulty had been experienced in procuring juries. When I went there, I found considerable difficulty, and it would be worth while to enquire by *what means* this disinclination had been overcome in the different zillahs. It is always easy to compel the attendance of vakeels and mookhtears, and there are always a few persons hanging about the cutcherries, who may be pressed into the service; but such attendance as this affords no criterion of the facility of procuring voluntary assistance, nor could we, with safety, draw any conclusions from the proceedings of such ill-constituted bodies.

35.—The Hindoos appear, generally speaking, to take a smaller share in the investigation than the Mahomedans. These latter ordinarily take the lead, put questions to the witnesses, and probably dictate, if permitted, when they retire to

consult upon the verdict. This might be expected from the characters of the two people, and from the relative political position, in which they have for centuries been placed.

36.—Nothing of this difference is, however, discernible amongst the more highly educated classes; and it is fairly presumable that it will cease to be apparent amongst those to whom my remarks apply, so soon as they shall find themselves publicly treated with the same deference, and equally consulted in the administration of justice.

37.—The number of jurors, which I have usually employed is, five. I should have preferred a larger number, but contented myself with these for obvious reasons. One of the five was required to be familiar with the Persian character, capable of expressing clearly in writing the opinion of the jury, and of referring to the record, should it be deemed necessary to do so. This foreman has been generally one of the vakeels of the court, all of whom acted in that capacity in rotation, and who, whether able or unable to conduct civil suits, have almost without exception proved themselves perfectly competent to the discharge of this particular duty. This practice of invariably employing an *ex-officio* foreman is of course only tolerated, and must be discontinued whenever his services can be safely dispensed with; but my object here is rather to shew how I brought the law into operation, than to suggest new provisions; that will come under our consideration in another place.

38.—The remaining four jurors were drawn from respectable residents, zemeendars, mahajuns and shopkeepers: *not* from the mookhtears of the cutcherries. The same individual never appeared often enough for me to recognize him. Few, therefore, could be familiar with the duty about to be assigned to them; yet they never seemed irrecoverably confused, or behaved in an unbecoming manner. Occasionally, on seeing a juryman take his seat, whose appearance bespoke him more than usually ignorant of the ways of the court, I have enquired of him whether he understood the nature of the duty he was called upon to perform, and the answer has always been given me in the word "punchayet." The inhabitants of cities would perhaps use the word "assessors," but the village zemeendars, the peasants, speak of the "punchayet."

39.—The jury thus constituted were directed to find a general verdict, if possible, if not, a special verdict was never refused, provided it was distinct and precise; and perhaps, considering the irregular manner in which offences are sometimes named in the calendar, as also the errors of translation which sometimes occur in recording the description of offence in the native languages, it would be as well to encourage special verdicts. The natives understand them better, and it then remains with the Judge to determine whether the particular acts, of which the prisoner has been found guilty, constitute the crime of which he has been accused.

40.—No invariable rule was observed in regard to the duration of the attendance of each jury. I was guided by circumstances; but, after receiving their verdict upon one trial, I rarely experienced any difficulty in persuading them to remain for the others. They overcame their dissatisfaction at being taken away from their business or amusements; they were possibly gratified by the courtesy, with which they were scrupulously treated; they discovered that no more was required of them, then they felt themselves competent to perform; and they generally agreed to my proposal, that they should sit upon another trial, with an alacrity, altogether inconsistent with their previous reluctance.

41.—They are apt to regard themselves rather in the light of Assistant Judges than jurymen, which tends to raise their ideas of the duty which they have to perform; and this, their view of the subject, has been encouraged both by their reminiscences of the punchayet, and by the different methods, in which Regulation VI. of 1832 has been brought into operation, some Judges availing themselves of the assistance of assessors and others employing juries. I have adhered to the use of the latter in all criminal trials, being of opinion that the law officer of the court would answer almost every purpose; if we desired the aid of native experience only in *conducting* an investigation. No harm has been done by their entertaining a high idea of the duties of jurymen; for, if their vanity is gratified, they will the more readily consent to some trifling inconvenience. Proposing to confine the trial by jury to criminal cases for the present, I should recommend the disuse of assessors; the difference will not be great, and amongst the jurymen we shall frequently find one, or more, capable of affording all the assistance, which could have been derived from regularly appointed assessors.

42.—Trial by a jury in India is upon the whole favorable to the prisoner. That it should be so under the present system is not to be wondered at: for, though a Judge would willingly exercise the discretion reposed in him by clause 5, section 3, Regulation VI. of 1832, when his own opinion is in favor of the innocence of the prisoner, he would not so readily set aside the acquittal of a jury, and pass sentence upon one, whom they had declared not guilty. This must in the long run operate in favor of prisoners. I am inclined, moreover, to think, that, even if the decision of juries shall become final, the prisoner will still have a better chance of escape than if he were tried without one.

43.—It will take more proof to carry conviction to a jury, than to a Magistrate or a Judge: such at least is the inference, which I am disposed to draw from experience. They would refuse to believe that certain characters could commit certain acts; they would attach *greater* weight to that which might be expected to occur, and *less* to that which had been sworn to have occurred: they would not unfrequently act rather as compurgators than as jurors, and would bring in a verdict of "not guilty" against the evidence, because they could take their oaths that the prisoner was incapable of the act, of which he was accused. But these, again, are the very occasions on which we hope to derive advantage from their superior practical information; and it does not follow, that the guilty was escaped with impunity, because the jury acquits a man, whom the Judge would have condemned.

44.—Their disregard of confession has, however, attracted my attention, and suggested serious reflections. We are apt to regard deliberate confession before the Magistrate as positive proof, and we are satisfied with enquiring, whether the party confessing was in possession of his senses at the time, and whether persuasion or menace was employed in procuring his admissions. The natives of India think differently, and receive with extreme caution every declaration injurious to the party making it. Now, as a great portion of the prisoners sentenced in this country are convicted upon their own confessions, there is some ground for apprehension, that, when verdicts become final, the guilty will escape oftener than they do now.

45.—It is true that their distrust of confession has appeared to me extreme; but we must not make the mistake of assuming that they are wrong. This is not the place for discussing the point; but in defence of the opinions of those whose condition I desire to improve, I trust I shall be excused for quoting a single sentence from the Commentaries on the Laws of England.

46.—"They" (confessions) "are the weakest and most suspicious of all testimony, ever liable to be obtained by artifice, false hopes, promise of favor and menaces, seldom remembered accurately, or reported with due precision, and incapable in their nature of being disproved by other negative evidence."

47.—Some of these objections do not apply in full force to the formally recorded confessions of India, whilst others apply still more forcibly. The sentence deserves the attention of all European criminal authorities in India. The natives already recognize the truths which it contains.

48.—It has been observed to me, that all these objections apply to thannah confessions, not to confessions made before the Magistrate. They will apply less to the latter than to the former, but "artifice, false hopes, and promises" will easily persuade a prisoner to adhere at the sudder station to any statement which he has made in the mofussil. "Menaces" of course would have lost their power in a great measure. It is indeed this very want of faith on the part of the natives in confessions taken by the Magistrate, which has led to these remarks.

49.—The personal experience of any one individual upon such points as these, is insufficient to conduct even himself to a definite conclusion. Before any step is taken, the opinions of all the mofussil judicial officers would be called for, and, until they are received, it will be unsafe to answer the question proposed some time back, namely, "whether the working of the experimental law warranted the extension of the principle, upon which it was framed." The following observations refer to by far the most difficult part of the subject—the *practicability* of extending that principle.

50.—The importance and variety of the numerous questions which immediately suggest themselves, the knowledge of English law and Indian custom necessary to entitle any one to form an opinion upon them, and the deep sense which I entertain of my own insufficiency, have almost warned me from entering upon the subject; but a beginning must be had somewhere, and fancy indulges the vision that, in recording these observations, whatever their intrinsic value may be, I am perhaps taking the first step towards the introduction of an improvement into the judicial administration of the country.

51.—The first question, according to natural order, is, For what cases are juries required? Or in other words, What cases shall be tried with, and what without them?

52.—I propose that all trials in the Sessions Court, and all trials before a Magistrate, in which he can legally pass a sentence beyond the limits prescribed by section 19, Regulation IX. of 1807, shall be tried with the assistance of a jury. I see no better division than this; it is simple, and easily understood. To extend the new mode of trial over *all* cases in the Magistrate's cutcherry would impede the transaction of business, and require too large a supply of jurors; and, on the other hand, the Magistrate could not consistently exercise the functions of a Criminal Judge conferred upon him by Regulations XII. of 1818, VIII. of 1828, and the like, without juries, whilst the Sessions Judge is obliged by the law to employ them upon all occasions. Some inconvenience might be felt in the Magistrate's Court, yet "let it be again remembered," says the author already quoted, "that delays and little inconveniences in the form of justice are the price, which all free nations must pay for their liberty in more substantial matters." We have not to deal with a free nation; but we are endeavouring to treat them as if they were free, and "we are conquering them into the enjoyment of true liberty by insensibly putting them upon the same footing and aking them fellow-citizens with ourselves."

53.—Supposing it to have been decided what cases are to be submitted to a jury, we are to enquire how that jury is to be composed. All persons residing within the jurisdiction of the court might be declared liable to be summoned to sit on the jury, excepting the following classes :—

1*st*.—Persons of infamous character.

2*nd*.—Persons of weak intellect.

3*rd*.—Persons of low caste.

4*th*.—Paupers, or persons not possessing Rs. —— per mensem, or its equivalent.

5*th*.—Persons ignorant of the language in which the proceedings of the court are conducted.

6*th*.—Persons above 70 years of age.

7*th*.—Persons under 21 years of age.

8*th*.—Members of the Civil Service.

9*th*.—Military men.

10*th*.—Persons specially exempted.

And all persons, with the exception of the first seven classes above enumerated, shall be capable of sitting on juries, whether residing within the jurisdiction of the court or not.

54.—On the first introduction of any new system, it would be desirable to encumber it as little as possible with details, and to leave it simple and comprehensive. If we were to attempt to determine those circumstances which constitute "infamy," or to enumerate the castes which are to be deemed "low," or to specify the parties to whom exemptions ought to be granted, we should involve ourselves in a complicated mass of details, we should incur the risk of making mistakes, and we might find that we had applied to the whole country provisions, which were applicable only to particular parts of it. Much would still be left to the discretion of the executive authorities; but the Sudder Court would issue such instructions as they thought calculated to carry out the objects of the law; and every order passed might remain subject to the usual course of appeal. With such checks, it is reasonable to believe that no great inconvenience would be felt from the general terms of any rules, which it might be thought necessary to prescribe; nor are we to forget that trial by jury has already been practically introduced, to a very great extent, without any rules at all.

55.—It will be very difficult to supply the Magistrates with proper juries, and it would be well if they could be dispensed with altogether in those courts. I have already stated why this cannot be, as regards those cases in which Magistrates are Criminal Judges; and juries must therefore be provided for them. So long as the present excellent system obtains of trying a case the moment it is ready for decision, I do not see how it is possible to prevent the duty of sitting upon juries falling more heavily upon those who reside in the vicinity of the courts, than upon those who reside at a distance. If jurors are to be brought in from all parts of the district alike, nothing less than a jury in constant attendance would meet the demands of the Magistrate; for his cases are required to be taken up immediately, and there would be no time for jurors to come in from the mofussil. Either the cases must wait, or the jurors must be kept ready. In this difficulty, no better alternative presents itself, than to allow the Magistrate to summon his own juries from the neighbourhood of the place, in which he is holding his cutcherry. This is what would take place, if no rules were laid down upon the subject, and if the authority, who acted as Sheriff, were

left to procure the attendance of a certain number of respectable men as in England. The consequence would be that the same individuals would be repeatedly impannelled, than which nothing can be more objectionable. The far better course would be to relieve the Magistrates from their duties as Criminal Judges; but this is, I fear, impracticable.

56.—For the court of the Sessions Judge juries might be summoned from any part of the district, as in England I believe they are summoned from any part of the country; all that would be necessary is, that the Sessions should be held periodically. A certain number of "good men and true" might be required to attend on the 1st of every month, and to remain in attendance until all the cases in the calendar had been disposed of. At *present*, trials are held as soon as the attendance of the prosecutor and witnesses can be procured by the Magistrate: *then*, they would all be brought on at the beginning of each month.

57.—The inconvenience to individuals would be much felt, and more complained of; but it would occur very seldom in the course of a man's life, and it is after all no more than every person is liable to, against whom his neighbour has cause of dissatisfaction, or whose evidence is required by litigants in any of our courts. Their travelling expenses and subsistence might be allowed, if demanded, but I do not think it would be necessary to grant any further remuneration.

58.—In preparing the "panel," the Magistrate of the district should perform the functions of a Sheriff, and the writ of "*venire facias*" would be represented by a general precept to procure the attendance of a jury on the day fixed for holding the ensuing Sessions.

59.—The equalization of the burthen of attendance imposed upon the people, by summoning them from all parts of the district, involves the abandonment of a position to which great importance has been attached by all the natives with whom I have conversed, namely, that the jurors should be kept in ignorance of the cases, which were to come before them up to the last moment. *The time* of summoning the jury thus becomes a subject of consideration. In England, it seems to have been thought desirable, that the names of the jurors should be given to the parties in civil suits, and to the prisoners in some cases, in order that they might be "ready with their challenges;" but in India the fear is that the jurors would be tampered with, if their names were known for any space of time before the trial. The jurors, who have sat with me, have rarely known that they were to sit at all until the morning of the trial. Their disinterestedness was thus secured, but great apprehensions have frequently been expressed to me by the natives themselves, that the same degree of integrity could not be expected if the jury were allowed time to become acquainted with the cases out of court. For this there is no remedy unless the Sessions juries are collected as at present, and as it has already been proposed to collect the Magistrate's jury. We are placed between the horns of a dilemma; either we lay the whole burthen of attendance upon those who reside in the vicinity of the sudder station, for the sake of securing disinterestedness, or we expose the jurors to the chance of being tampered with, for the sake of imposing an equal tax upon all.

60.—Of the two alternatives I prefer the latter. There is something anomalous, if not unnatural, in granting to the inhabitants of a particular vicinity the privilege, or in imposing upon them the duty, of deciding upon the offences of the rest of the district; and I believe, that means will be found of palliating the evil of exposing jurors to temptation. If the Sessions are held periodically, as suggested above,

there will always be more than one case for trial, and the Judge might call on whichever he pleased, dismissing that jury as soon as they had delivered their verdict, and employing another for the next case, or as in England, a much larger number might be impannelled than would be required to form one jury, and the names might be taken by chance. Challenges, too, must be allowed, of which I shall speak presently. The danger may be lessened by these and similar means, but the *time*, which elapses between the receipt of the summons by the juror and the trial, should be made as short as possible. It is to be hoped that in after years these precautions will be found to be superfluous.

61.—It will not perhaps be necessary to fix any exact number, as the only one, of which a jury can be legally composed. A Magistrate's jury might be less numerous than a Judge's, not only because his cases are more trifling, but because he is supposed to require juries oftener; and, under the view of the matter taken above, because, the members being ordinarily summoned from the same neighhourhood, each individual's turn will come round more rapidly than if they were summoned from the district at large. No jury, however, should consist of less than five or six, or of more than twelve or thirteen, according as odd or even numbers may be required, nor should any jury be found without a due proportion of Mahomedans and Hindoos.

62.—The Magistrate being by law empowered to "cause attendance," there can be no fear of a trial being stopped for want of a jury; but, as the process should ordinarily amount to no more than the service of a notice, parties neglecting to attend should be liable to be fined. The fine should be realized by distraint only, and under no circumstances should the defaulter be subjected to personal imprisonment on account of non-attendance, or non-payment of the forfeit. Further, to make this new duty fall as lightly as possible on the people, any person summoned may be declared at liberty to provide a substitute, it resting with the Magistrate to determine whether the substitute be fit to sit upon a jury or not.

63.—The privilege of challenging should be retained, though not exactly as it exists in England: as there is greater probability of jurors being prejudiced in India, than in England, so is there the greater necessity for the preservation of this safeguard; and it is consonant with the very first principles of justice that these Judges, for they are no less, should not be biassed against the prisoner. The Magistrate will already have too much power in preparing the lists, and our little intercourse with the natives will incapacitate *us* from detecting the objections to any particular juror as readily as we might do in our own country. I hold it therefore highly expedient to extend to prisoners the right of challenging under certain modification.

64.—The Magistrate, acting as Sheriff, must in this country and for the present, be assumed to be an "indifferent person," and therefore challenges to the array need not be allowed. It will never occur to the natives to demand such a privilege, and they will deem every purpose answered if they are permitted to object to individuals. Challenges are of two kinds:—

1*st*.—Peremptory challenges.

2*nd*.—Challenges for cause.

65.—The former of these should be allowed to the prisoner only, and to what extent, may be determined hereafter. The English law allows a great many challenges, and once allowed still more; but no such license will be required in India, where a single peremptory challenge will be an extraordinary occurrence. To the number

of challenges for cause shown there should be no limit, of course; and the privilege might be extended to the prosecutor, the Magistrate or Judge presiding in the court, in which the trial was about to be held, being authorized to decide finally upon the sufficiency of the causes assigned, and either to direct the challenged juror to take his seat, or to supply his place from the names remaining on the panel, or from elsewhere. The privilege of peremptory challenges might perhaps be confined to the court of the Sessions Judge. I am afraid of hampering the necessarily rapid proceedings of a Magistrate's cutcherry, and, had it been possible, their names should have been mentioned only as the parties to whom it is proposed to confide the duty of returning the panel: they are however so completely Criminal Judges in some cases, that it seems unavoidable to extend to them the rules enacted for other criminal courts.

66.—It has been my invariable practice of late years to invite challenges from both parties. First, the jurymen themselves are called upon to declare if they have any acquaintance or connexion of any kind with the prisoner. On receiving an answer in the negative, the prosecutor is asked whether he objects to any of the jury, and finally, the same question is put to the prisoner. In no one instance has either party availed itself of the opportunity thus afforded.*

67.—I do not think that any oath or solemn affirmation would influence the members of a jury. If they were base enough to betray the trust reposed in them, they would not be deterred by a preliminary appeal to the deity; and therefore it seems better to give in to the prejudice of those natives who object even to solemn declarations, and to dispense with the ceremony altogether.

68.—The treatment of jurors, when selected and ready to enter upon their duties, may seem a very minor point; but it is not so unimportant as it sounds: some rules are required as to the manner in which they should be treated during the sitting, by which uniformity of practice would be ensured and discussion anticipated. They will of course be provided with seats, and supplied with copies of the calendar in the Persian and Nagree characters; and a memorandum should for some time to come be placed in their hands or read aloud to them, stating, not what their duty is, for that they very well know, but in what manner they are to perform it. To an Englishman it may seem superfluous to tell a juryman that he is not to interrupt the counsel, or the Judge who is examining a witness, or to express his half-formed opinion before the case is ended, or to leave his seat without cause, and the like; but the ideas of the natives are drawn from their behaviour on punchayets, and there all these irregular practices are common. Their feelings would be hurt by any abrupt prohibition conveyed to them in open court, and it is but fair to tell them what we require of them beforehand. Besides, the object is to induce the natives to serve cheerfully upon juries, not to force them to do so. Englishmen grumble at being compelled to attend; but they understand their own importance when they are once in the box, and they behave accordingly. My own experience leads me to believe that the natives of India, if carefully managed, will behave precisely in the same way.

69.—Nothing can be held to be of little moment, which concerns the mutual behaviour of Judge and juries; otherwise, I should have passed over these, comparatively speaking, minor points. There is however one concession which I found myself obliged to make unwillingly. I allude to the regular practice of almost all Mahomedan jurors to retire, for the purpose of praying, without any reference to the

* NOTE.—Since these remarks were written, I have met with a few instances of challenges.

proceedings of the court. Knowing very well that slighter causes had often persuaded them to postpone their ceremonies, I was tempted to attribute these ostentatious devotions to some motive other than pure piety, but so many objections were made that I gave up the point, and latterly have always allowed jurors to retire to say their prayers.

70.—Should the trial extend beyond one day, the jury must be permitted to separate, and to return on the following day when the court may open. The objections to this are on the surface, and they apply more strongly in India than in England. There is only one reason for allowing the indulgence, and that has already been repeatedly alluded to. The duty must be made as easy and agreeable to the natives as possible, and we must do all we can to win them into the appreciation of it. They would not readily admit the necessity of remaining together all night; for, still drawing their ideas of juries from their own punchayets, they would regard themselves as assessors or assistant Judges rather than as jurors; and yet it is as jurors only that their services will be found so peculiarly valuable.

71.—Following the course of a trial, we now come to the summing up of the evidence by the Judge, if such a proceeding be thought fitting or practicable. I do not think that it ought to be attempted, and I speak with a full knowledge of the great attainments of many of the Company's Civil Servants, when I express my fears that the generality of the Judges would hesitate to charge a jury in the Hindoostance language. It is not an easy thing for any man to do well, whatever advantages he may have derived from education and example, and if attempted in the present state of our knowledge and practice, we should run the risk of doing more harm than good. I rarely attempt it, and when I do, my remarks do not constitute anything approaching to a "charge," which I conceive to be a comprehensive and argumentative abstract of the whole case, accompanied by the Judge's comments upon such parts as appear to require them, but they are confined to the few isolated observations; the necessity for making which has forced itself upon me in the course of the trial. The most profound and most respectful attention has ever been paid to me upon these occasions, yet I avoid them whenever I can, for I fear lest the jury should avail themselves of the supposed opportunity of discovering my sentiments as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; and *that* should be carefully concealed from them until they become more accustomed to the independent exercise of their own judgment.

72.—Nevertheless it is frequently very necessary that observations should be made to the jury before they retire to consider their verdict, and this will be readily allowed without the production of instances. The best way is to make the observation at the time when the necessity for it suggests itself; the jury will understand it much more easily *then* than at any other time, and any little error of language will be less likely to bear upon the verdict, than if it had been uttered immediately before the jury left the box.

73.—Whatever may have been the origin of requiring unanimous verdicts from a jury, it is admitted that nothing so contrary to reason could ever have been the object of direct enactment. It may have been necessary, out of a larger number, to find twelve men who were satisfied with the proof adduced, before sentence could be passed, or it may have had its rise in the twelve compurgators of the canon law, persons who swore that from their knowledge of the prisoner's general character, they believed him to be innocent. Certainly, this state of things must have come

about by slow degrees, and monstrous as it sounds, might, like many other obscure parts of our common law, become more intelligible if we knew its history. No ages were ever so dark as to demand *directly* that twelve men not agreeing in opinion should be locked up, or fed on bread and water till they did agree! They might be compelled to give in an unanimous verdict by some still shorter process, but beyond this they could not get without a miracle. The only method, by which the present system can be reconciled with reason, is by supposing the law to mean, that, unless the proof is so clear as to carry conviction to the minds of all the twelve men empanelled, a verdict shall be found for the prisoner—an explanation, which I believe to be unsupported by written authorities or by practice.

74.—What attention then is to be paid by the court to an unanimous verdict? And what attention to verdicts in which only a majority of the jurors agree? When I first considered this subject, I entertained the idea, that unanimous verdicts might be held to be final. Subsequent observation has shaken that opinion, and I confess I am now afraid to go so far. The least that could be done is to require that all cases, in which the Judge differed from an unanimous jury, should be referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, which, after all, is merely placing the jury on the same footing, in regard to the weight to be attached to their opinion, with the Mahomedan law officers who used to sit on criminal trials. It will increase the quantity of work in the superior court, but that is foreign to the present question; and moreover there is great necessity that this labor should be imposed upon them, since, as the law now stands, the power of the Judge is too great. Formerly, if the Mahomedan law officer and the Judge differed, the case was necessarily referred to the higher tribunal; but now, if the jury unanimously disagree with the Judge, the latter has the power to pass sentence according to his own individual opinion. The only answer to this is, that the prisoner can appeal, and, if it were as easy to make the appeal as to talk about it, the answer would be sufficient.

75.—If it would not impose too much additional labor on the Judges of the Nizamut Adawlut, who certainly ought to have *time to think*, I should like to see those cases also made referrible to them, in which the mofussil Judges differ with the *majority* of the jury. The number of cases, to judge by my own experience, would be very few, and they might be made still fewer by authoritatively fixing the proportion which shall constitute such legal majority.

76.—The last step in a trial is the delivery of the verdict. On the conclusion of the trial the jury should retire, as they do in England, and should not deliver their individual opinions at once, as they are sometimes permitted to do in this country. By giving them an opportunity of discussing the matter amongst themselves, unanimity is frequently obtained, for any erroneous impression is by this means easily removed from the mind of the dissentient party, or some point which had escaped him is brought prominently forward to his notice. I fear, that if called upon to deliver their sentiments one by one without retiring, the second speaker would on some occasions adopt the opinion of the first speaker from timidity, from the fear of standing alone. Some of the Hindoos would be peculiarly obnoxious to this weakness, which would not affect them in the same degree were they seated in a room by themselves. As the practice now obtains, juries sometimes deliver their verdict by word of mouth, and sometimes in writing. It will tend to prevent discussion at a moment when it would be very ill-timed, if they were required always to give in a written paper; more especially as the courts would sometimes

be compelled to receive conflicting opinions, the verbal delivery of which would provoke conversation, and tempt the parties to support their opinions by argument. Such a proceeding might of course be stopped by Judge, but it is better to prevent, than to check the indecorum.

77.—Juries should find a general verdict if possible, stating no more than that the accused is guilty or not guilty of the crime named in the calendar: and in the event of their not being able to bring in such general verdict, they should be permitted to find a special verdict, declaring the *facts* which had been proved, and leaving it to the Judge to declare what offence these facts constituted, and what penalty the law attached to that offence.

78.—Some of the changes, which have been suggested in the course of these notes, would require a new law to carry them into effect, and, whenever the legislature may take the propriety of such an enactment into their consideration, many subjects, which have not been alluded to, will demand their attention. Of this description is the responsibilities of juries.

79.—The Judges in England were in the habit of interfering with the decisions of juries up to a much later period than any one would suppose, who contemplates their present independence. Sir William Blackstone says, they were "fined, imprisoned, or otherwise punished, for finding their verdict contrary to the direction of the Judge." Even in India we have passed the period when such contradiction could be tolerated; but still, it may be necessary to establish some check to the dishonest exercise of their vast power by the juries. There would be no occasion to provide for the setting aside of a false verdict by *attaint*, since the authority of the Nizamut Adawlut remains unimpaired, and is competent to remedy all such mishaps as soon as they become known: but individual members of the jury may be declared liable to be brought to trial for wilfully and knowingly giving in a wrong verdict, in consideration of some advantage, direct or indirect, present or prospective, accruing to themselves. No one except the Government should be allowed to prosecute. No public officer should be competent to direct a prosecution in their name without the sanction of the Nizamut Adawlut, and no trial should be held elsewhere or otherwise than in the Sessions Court before a special jury.

80.—There is a class of persons amenable to the criminal laws enacted by the Government of India, whose interests are deeply involved in any alteration which may be introduced into the present system. All Europeans not being British subjects, all Americans, and all East Indians, are by Section 5, Regulation VI. of 1832, liable to be tried by the Regulation law, and would all frequently object to be tried by a jury of Mahomedans and Hindoos. Any enactment, unconditionally declaring that such persons should be tried by a jury composed of persons not being Mahomedans and Hindoos, would run the risk of stopping the trial altogether in some districts, and I see no better alternative than a proviso that in such cases the returning officer shall empanel as many jurors as possible of the same class with the prisoner, leaving it after all optional with him, whether he will be tried by such jury as the district affords, that is, "by the country," or by the Judge alone. The number of foreigners, who would come before the courts, is so exceedingly small, that rules might be framed for trying them at particular stations where there will be no difficulty in forming a European jury, and then it would be easier to legislate for the single class of East Indians, who would be left. Any such sub-divisions are in themselves objectionable, and should be admitted only where the necessity is imperious.

81.—The provisions of Regulation VI. of 1832 have been very generally introduced into the North Western Porvinces. By a memorandum for which I am indebted to the present Register of the Sudder Court, I observe that in 1843, out of about 1,500 trials, upwards of 1,000 were held under Regulation VI., and striking out the districts of Dehlie, Benares, Saugor and Kumaon, it appears that, of 1,099 cases, only 109 were tried without a jury. As this has been going on for fourteen years, (though perhaps not always to the same extent) the Nizamut Adawlut must be in possession of data upon which to form a judgment, as to how far the Regulations have supplied the place of a criminal code. The instances, in which they have been found wanting, will be indicated by the number of cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut under the proviso contained in Clause 1, Section 4, Regulation VI. of 1832, and if it shall appear that no such cases have been referred, the inference will be, that, as far as the experiment has been tried, the Regulations do constitute a criminal code, without there being any occasion to draw upon the Mahomedan law or the Nizamut Adawlut on account of cases not therein provided for.

82.—I have attempted in this paper to explain the grounds upon which I hold it desirable to introduce trial by jury, or punchayet, more fully into the criminal courts of India: I have stated the result of my own experience of the working of the experimental law passed 14 years ago; and I have ventured to propose some of the arrangements and provisions, which will be necessary whenever it may be determined to extend the principle to that law, or even to fix the mode of proceeding under the law, as it now stands.

83.—At one time I contemplated drafting a Regulation on the subject of these notes, and submitting it to the Nizamut Adawlut under Regulation XX. of 1793, but the number, difficulty, and variety of the subjects involved deterred me from expressing myself in the categorical language suitable to a legal enactment. A perusal of the minutes, recorded previous to the promulgation of Regulation VI. of 1832, and an examination of the returns made during the last 14 years to the Nizamut Adawlut, or a knowledge of the results of the experience of others might change my opinions upon any one of the points which have been noticed. I by no means imagine that the view which I have taken must *necessarily* be sound, nor that the opinions, which I have expressed, must *necessarily* be adhered to when their fallacy shall be made apparent.

H. LUSHINGTON,

Sessions Judge of Futtehpore.

THE CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES FOR 1844, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

By St. George Tucker, Esq., C. S.

1.—The English Criminal Statistics selected for comparison are those for the year 1841, in which the last census was taken. The Indian returns annexed are for 1844, and the census was taken at the commencement of the present year. It is the most accurate yet made; it shows that the population of the six divisions of the North Western Provinces amounts to 19,464,008 souls. The returns are partly furnished by the village record-keepers, their accuracy being tested by the tuhseeldars and canoongoes, partly by the chief inhabitants of the towns, and partly taken from the census made in 1837, by the revenue surveyors, which is not considered very accurate. Much difficulty occurs in framing a correct census. The population is often calculated by counting the number of houses, sometimes by counting that of the male adult population, and sometimes that of the whole adult population. This difficulty arises partly from the jealousy of the people, who distrust the professed motives of Government, and partly from the danger of oppression to which the mass of the people are liable from our agents. A rough estimate is therefore all that can be attempted.

2.—In the annexed returns, the English classification of crime has been followed as nearly as possible. Few offences are defined by Indian regulations, and many which are, are defined differently from those of the same denomination in England; and a large amount of punishment is inflicted for offences included in the Magistrate's statements under the general head of "Miscellaneous." The number of titles is not only increased at the will of the Magistrates, but the offences are themselves classed and defined variously in different districts. For instance, some offences are punished under the following titles:—

Blackening a man's face.
Attempt at selling a lawaris female.
Answering to a charge of a koje brought against their village.
Lying and prevarication.
Taking five rupees from the plaintiff after rendering him intoxicated.
Insane persons.
Suspicion of various crimes.
Poisoning dogs
Throwing into a well.
Killing a cow for the sake of its hide and flesh.

In the arrangement of comparative statements, this power of making and denominating crime at pleasure leads of course to much confusion.

3.—Another difficulty which arises in arranging criminal statistics, is caused by the ignorance which exists of the amount of crime committed, owing to the inefficient state of the police. The returns merely show the number of convictions in cases brought before the courts. There is no doubt, from the character of the presiding officers, that these convictions may be depended upon as proofs of the extent of crime; but there is equally no doubt, that the perpetrators of a large proportion of crimes committed, escape undetected and unquestioned.

4.—The English returns are divided into six parts, five classified and one miscellaneous.

5.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.—It appears that the number of heinous offences of this class is greater in India than in England.

The comparative frequency of murder in India (of which many cases are associated with robbery and theft,) considering the large number of acquittals (nearly 27 to every 10 convictions,) and our defective information (of which the discovery of Thuggee afforded a proof) is very remarkable.

With reference to assaults in India, the distinction lies between assaults, with wounding, and petty assaults; in England between assaults committed for trial at the Assizes and those summarily disposed of.

In attempts to procure miscarriage, little effort appears to be made in either country to convict. In England there were no convictions.

Convictions for sodomy and rape, and attempts to commit such are more numerous in England than in India; partly owing to the difficulty of conviction in the latter country (the acquittals being nearly three times as numerous); partly to the little trouble taken to prosecute for such offences, and partly to the difference of the native customs from our own: the difficulties, in the way of marriage, being greater in England than in India.

The greater number of cases of abduction in India would in England be cognizable only by the Civil Court. Many cases of adultery are furnished under this head when the wife elopes from under her husband's roof, and the latter does not demand her punishment.

In England child-stealing is but little known, as there is no incentive to its commission. It is remarkable that in these provinces upwards of two-thirds of the convictions have been for offences committed in the Benares Division.

There are upwards of twice as many heinous offences against the person in India as in England: the following causes are assigned to account for this difference.

Total of No. 1, *excluding item* 15.
In England, 1,384 convictions.
In India, 3,068 convictions.

I.—Human life is considered of less value in India than in England. The commission of heinous offences against the person is looked upon with less horror in the former than in the latter country: the different stage of civilization in the two countries, and, above all, the difference in religion, fully account for this.

II.—The very general practice in India of wearing arms, which is obsolete in England. This cause will apply especially to manslaughter, and even to premeditated crimes. Where the instruments of commission are not easily procurable, many which are designed will be left unexecuted, and many which are executed will be more easily detected. In England, the gun, the pistol, and knife even are often recognized: in India the spear, sword, or club *(lathee)* can seldom be satisfactorily identified.

III.—Subjects of England are deterred from the commission of heinous offences by the superiority of the police in detecting them.

IV.—The inappropriateness of many of our laws to the customs and feelings of the people. The people find much difficulty in obtaining redress in our Courts for adultery, seduction, and other crimes, which have reference to their domestic life. They sometimes gain justice by prosecuting for a different offence; many cases of adultery, it is believed, are punished as attempts to steal or as trespass; but in most cases they take the law into their own hands, and crime in India would be much greater if many offences against domestic rights were not prevented and punished by punchayets, native juries unrecognized by law.

In India, convictions for petty assaults are not comparatively numerous. The reason is that the police cannot take cognizance of this offence, and by the orders of Government, fees in the shape of stamp paper are usually levied from plaintiffs before the Magistrate can do so. This is done with the object of preventing complaints being preferred on false or frivolous grounds. The natives of India have their passions more under control on trivial occasions than those of England, though they are more violent when fully roused.

In England, 9,383 convictions.
In India, 5,620 convictions.

There is little to remark on cases of resistance of process. The number of convictions differs little in the two countries. Under strong and well-constituted Governments, respect will always be paid to the execution of the law.

6.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE.—By Indian law, simple burglaries and thefts, *(vide* Regulation II. of 1832,*)* cannot be taken cognizance of by the police, unless the complainant himself prosecutes, which he will seldom do, unless he thinks that there is a probability of recovering his property. Many of these crimes, therefore, are never reported, and a small proportion only (37 per cent.) of those which are reported, are prosecuted in the Magistrate's Court. In entering the number of crimes committed in England, under the head of burglary, many have been included which would not be considered burglary by English law, as having been committed in ware-houses and other places, where no one resided, or as having taken place in the daytime; these circumstances do not apply to the definition of the crime in question according to Indian law. Another cause of the large amount of this crime in India is owing to the unprotected state of property: mud walls and ill-fastened doors offering but little opposition to the burglar. Considering the small ratio which the cases tried in India bear to the amount of crime, it is evident that the latter is much greater in India than in England.

The acquittals for burglaries, with violence in India, are nearly three times as numerous as the convictions.

The most common kind of dacoity is unknown in England, viz. armed men robbing in bodies; and the existence of such in India is the clearest proof of the inefficiency of the police. There is reason, however, to believe that England owes much of her immunity from these outrages to her paper currency. Natives of India think that riches consist in the amount of gold and silver which they possess. Their houses are insecure; they are apathetic in defending themselves and assisting each other. Dacoity differs from highway robbery, inasmuch as the former is an assault upon families in their own homes and among their friends: this is a very serious offence, and where prevalent, all feeling of security is destroyed. It should be remarked that 72 per cent. of the persons tried upon charges of dacoity and robbery are acquitted, and the number of untried offenders must be large.

Theft, with wounding, does not exist in England, where thieves seldom make their depredations armed. * The violence is the consequence of the theft, not the means of committing it; but, as violence is committed, it is included in this class of crimes.

Dhurna is a species of extortion, and under the latter designation are included exactions by the police. The crime consists in attempting to obtain by threats of injury to person, property, position in society, or state after death, any real, fancied or pretended rights. Extortion differs from oppression, since in the latter, actual violence besides threats is employed. In England this offence is almost unknown; the law is better understood, and punishment for the infraction of it, (as in cases of oppression) tolera-

bly certain. Natives are timid, they shrink from being out-casted, and they shrink from hostile collision with Government servants; they are, therefore, equally submissive in obeying the demands of the priesthood, who work upon their superstitious fears, and of society, which can withhold from them social happiness, as well as in conceding to the exactions of the police.

Oppression is the attempt to realize by violence any real, fancied, or pretended rights, by illegal means. By it is understood illegal duress and forcible dispossession, the former including confinement and deprivation from food; the latter, the violent seizure of property in the possession of another. Although no legal definition of this offence has been promulgated, yet it is believed that the above is the one most generally adopted. Oppression is therefore included in this class of crime.

7.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE.—The crime of cattle-stealing is less frequent in England from the severity of the punishment, the difficulty of committing it, and the greater certainty of detection,—the acquittals in India considerably exceeding the convictions, particularly in Rohilkund, where the offence is most common.

The proportionably small amount of convictions for larceny in India is partly accounted for by the explanation above given of the small number of convictions for burglary; unlike burglary, however, inasmuch as the number of larcenies is believed to be less than in England with much more temptation to commit them. In India property is in-doors very inefficiently secured; the means of fastening doors and boxes offering but little resistance to depredators. Out of doors, women and children, the most helpless portion of the community, adorn their persons with a large portion of their property in the shape of gold and silver ornaments, which they expose to general view, as though to invite the cupidity of thieves.

It is believed as above-mentioned, that some of the convictions, under the head of attempts to commit larceny in India, are in reality attempts to commit adultery.

Embezzlement and fraud, from being undefined, are often incorrectly and differently considered by Magistrates, and the amount therefore, of recorded convictions, cannot give a very accurate idea of the extent of crime.

The proportion of convictions for "receiving stolen goods," to the population of either country is nearly the same. Receivers create and foster theft; but as it is often difficult to prove the *furandi animus* on their part (in both countries, the acquittals exceed the convictions,) the extent of this crime is best estimated by a reference to that of larceny and burglary, the extent of which, in consequence of the operation of Regulation II. of 1832, cannot be accurately ascertained.

8.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.—Arson is at all times a crime very difficult to prevent and as difficult to detect. It is surprising that in England only 16 persons were convicted of it during 1841. In India efforts have been frequently made to put a stop to the crime, for it causes much injury, since from the inflammable nature of dwelling-houses, fires are with difficulty arrested in their course. The convictions, though double those in England, are only one-seventh part of the acquittals.

The number of convictions for other malicious offences in India cannot be considered a sure index of the amount of undefined crime.

9.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.—There is in India no paper currency, and less property than in England depending upon written instruments. Conviction is difficult, the acquittals being nearly twice as numerous.

Almost all the convictions, under the second heading of this class, are cases of possessing bad rupees, for which the offender is only subject to a light fine. The punishment being slight, it is inflicted without hesitation.

10.—OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE CLASSES.—Considering that in most cases of breach of the peace, there are several offenders, the amount of crime under that head does not appear to be great.

There are upwards of twelve times as many convictions for *prison breaking* in India as in England. This is partly accounted for from the known corruptibility and negligence of the guards, and from the insecurity of some of the gaols; but most of the convictions are in cases of escape from the roads, of which chance the convicts in England have not the benefit.

Perjury in India is an offence quite distinct from the crime of the same denomination in England. Religion, morality and law have here little influence in preventing it. The oath, which has been prescribed for use in our Courts, does not appeal to the religious feelings of the natives. The former rule of swearing on the Koran or Ganges water might have had some effect; the present oath has none, and most witnesses suppose that in taking it they are merely going through one of the forms of our Courts. Again, native morality and public opinion afford little check to departure from truth in giving evidence. If the punchayets could be induced to out-cast all perjurers, the crime would be checked; but while they out-cast men for the veriest trifles, they encourage rather than discountenance false evidence: the merit of a man's assisting one of his own caste overweighs the immorality of a falsehood which cheats the judgment of the Magistrate. Law is seldom brought into requisition to punish and thereby prevent perjury. From the severity of the punishment imposed (which neither religion nor public opinion justifies) Sessions' Judges will rarely convict even on full proof, and Magistrates, therefore, seldom commit unless the offender contradicts himself on oath, or shows otherwise gross disregard of facts. Of one thing there is no doubt, that the number of convictions for perjury bears no proportion to the perjuries well known to be committed every day. As one proof of this, there are nearly twelve times as many convictions for false complaint as for perjury, from which in reality it does not differ. In all these cases, it is evident that, if the witnesses have not perjured themselves, the complainant expected that they would do so; and allowing an average of two witnesses in every case, a slight idea may be formed of the state of evidence in our Courts. Formerly, perjury was punished by the Magistrate as prevarication, under the head of contempt of Court, and it would be interesting to know how many persons were thus annually punished. Further, in most well-founded complaints, the defendant rests his defence upon false evidence, on questions of fact, since the law is too simple and plain to leave hope for acquittal by pleading any nice points in it. The only means of obtaining the truth is by cross-questioning the witnesses; it is always easier to relate a true story than to make up a false one; but even this hope in many cases fails. Not only does the amount of business render it difficult to give sufficient time to elicit the truth; but in many instances it is impossible to do so. In simple cases of assault, the complainant's witnesses are well instructed as to the place, date, time, and parties present at the place of assault, and the defendant's, as to the place, date, time, and parties present at another spot, and they will probably evade any further questions by pleading total ignorance.

The results of the *Customs Regulations* in India are remarkable. Thirty millions sterling are collected in England by means of the Customs and Excise Duties. In

the North Western Provinces only half a million is collected by the same means, and yet the convictions for offences against the laws made for securing this comparatively small amount are upwards of four times as numerous as in England. This appears to be almost entirely owing to the duty upon salt, which is very high in proportion to the value of the article outside of the Customs line. Salt is a necessary of life in India, and will always find a ready market; and when large profits can be made, it is not to be wondered at, that the revenue laws are so generally broken. Salt is illicitly manufactured, especially under the pretext of manufacturing Saltpetre; but the greater part of that which succeeds in evading the duty, is smuggled from Native States, which trade must doubtless be profitable. The only risk incurred is the danger of being apprehended by corruptible and negligent Custom guards on beats, where the smartest men would find it difficult to prevent smuggling by night. The only wonder is, that smuggling is not so extensive as to drive the legitimate trader from the market, and this can only be accounted for by the extent of the demand.

Trespass is an offence which has not been defined by Indian law, and the amount of convictions under this heading cannot therefore be considered conclusive as an index to the extent of the crime.

If under the head of *bad characters* there be included the English returns of "want of sureties," and "known or reputed thieves," there will be a much greater proportionate amount of crime than in India. The law in force in the latter country does not permit punishment upon mere presumption or suspicion. The reputation of being a thief would not justify punishment, unless it were shewn that the defendant has no honest means of livelihood, or is in possession of suspicious property, for which possession he cannot satisfactorily account.

Gambling exists universally, but is seldom punished, unless combined with proof of the parties being bad characters, or of their making a trade in gambling.

11.—There is a class of offences in India which is not taken cognizance of by English law, that of *misconduct and neglect of duty by public servants*. In England, if a Government servant does not perform his duty satisfactorily, his discharge is considered a sufficient punishment. In India, the difficulty is not for the servant to find employment; but for the State to get good servants. Not only is the servant inadequately paid; but if discharged from an appointment in one district, will be (if intelligent) tolerably certain of obtaining employment in another, and is often entrusted with responsible duties, the mal-discharge of which will yield a profit greatly exceeding the amount of his salary. It is therefore found necessary to add to discharge from service, punishment of fine and imprisonment; and from the returns it appears, that there have been nearly 7,000 convictions on this account alone: the greater number referring to chowkeedars, who are often punished when the real offenders cannot be discovered, in order that something may appear to have been done in the case.

12.—Of the total of convictions for punishment of offences, which are common to both countries, the proportion is in England 1 to every 363 inhabitants, and in India 1 to every 830; of offences which are not common to both countries, in England 1 to every 387, and in India 1 to every 2,375. With reference to the latter, notice has been already taken of those offences requiring it, such as adultery, and misconduct and neglect of duty by public servants. Until the rest of the offences are defined by law, the returns of their amount must continue useless for comparison.

13.—It appears that out of 31,637 persons punished in India, no less than 29,213 were summarily punished by the Magistrates, by fine or imprisonment, for terms not exceeding three years. The Magistrates thus award the punishments of about 92 per cent. of the total number of convicted offenders. The proportion of summary convictions in England is much less, being 64,804 to 20,280 committals, or 76 per cent. of the total amount. In conclusion, it must be remarked, from these comparative returns, that with reference to the state of crime in the North Western Provinces, increased efforts are necessary to put down heinous offences against the person; and some enactment is required to purify the evidence adduced in our Courts.

ST. G. TUCKER.

Table shewing the number of Persons under trial in the N. W. Provinces

	Offences.	Benares.			Allahabad.			Agra.		
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.
No. 1. Offences against the person.	1. Murder,	28	65	93	65	135	200	28	97	125
	2. Attempts to murder, attended with wounding,	14	5	19	13	13	26	2	4	6
	3. Attempts to murder, unattended with bodily injuries,	5	1	6	0	4	4	3	3	6
	4. Manslaughter,	64	53	117	46	47	93	25	37	62
	5. Procuring or attempting to procure the miscarriage of women,	8	3	11	0	3	3	0	6	6
	6. Exposing newly-born infants,	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2
	7. Sodomy,	1	1	2	0	7	7	0	0	0
	8. Rape,	0	0	0	2	11	13	0	3	3
	9. Assaults, with intent to ravish,	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10. Abduction,	10	46	56	7	18	25	18	36	54
	11. Child-stealing,	41	31	72	5	5	10	4	10	14
	12. Assaults, with wounding,	389	232	621	145	66	211	176	128	299
	13. Affray, with homicide,	44	29	73	47	66	113	39	76	115
	14. Affray, with violent breach of the peace,	65	38	103	34	53	87	98	117	215
	15. Petty assaults,	1541	1361	2902	748	826	1574	938	1062	2000
	16. Resistance (violent) of process,	151	75	226	40	17	57	201	56	258
	Total of No. 1,	2362	1942	4304	1153	1271	2424	1534	1631	3165
No. 2. Offences against property committed with violence.	1. Dacoitee, robbery, or theft with murder,	15	38	53	6	39	45	10	68	78
	2. Burglary,	374	268	642	224	221	445	102	227	329
	3. Burglary, attended with wounding,	4	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4. Attempts to commit burglary,	20	3	23	15	16	21	10	9	19
	5. Dacoitee and highway robbery, and attempting to commit such,	34	60	94	4	30	34	5	39	44
	6. Dacoitee and highway robbery, with wounding,	35	50	85	7	45	52	10	21	31
	7. Theft accompanied by wounding,	2	9	11	1	19	20	13	23	36
	8. Extortion and dhurna,	53	72	125	18	12	30	292	264	556
	Total of No. 2,	537	507	1044	275	372	647	442	651	1093
	Oppression,	97	143	240	216	285	501	0	0	0
	Total,	634	650	1284	491	657	1148	442	651	1093
No. 3. Offences against property committed without violence.	1. Cattle-stealing,	338	270	608	136	106	242	226	291	517
	2. Larceny,	1005	783	1788	601	469	1070	461	571	1032
	3. Misdemeanors with intent to steal,	81	35	116	3	0	3	43	29	72
	4. Embezzlement,	23	9	32	4	4	8	0	0	0
	5. Receiving stolen goods,	118	130	248	50	21	71	44	39	83
	6. Frauds and attempts to defraud,	29	25	54	39	19	58	46	16	62
	Total of No. 3,	1594	1252	2846	833	619	1452	820	946	1766
No. 4. Malicious offences against property.	1. Arson,	18	90	108	0	39	39	5	29	34
	2. Maliciously and wilfully injuring property,	29	24	53	8	1	9	0	0	0
	Total of No. 4,	47	114	161	8	40	48	5	29	34
No. 5. Forgery & offences against the currency.	1. Forgery,	2	7	9	3	10	13	3	12	15
	2. Making or uttering counterfeit coin,	6	2	8	7	4	11	10	10	20
	Total of No. 5,	8	9	17	10	14	24	13	22	35
No. 6. Other offences not included in the above classes.	1. Riot,	47	50	97	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Assembling armed men to break the peace,	50	31	81	1	1	2	0	0	0
	3. Breach of the peace,	44	43	87	91	501	592	0	0	0
	4. Prison breaking,	32	3	35	23	1	24	73	6	79
	5. Perjury, including false and malicious complaints made on oath,	113	25	138	45	12	57	187	77	264
	6. Gambling,	90	38	128	57	74	131	35	33	68
	7. Breach of the Revenue Laws,	273	22	295	194	43	237	874	197	1071
	8. Trespass,	107	42	149	7	0	7	0	0	0
	9. Bad characters,	389	105	494	92	50	142	169	82	251
	10. † Other offences,	1709	579	2288	1515	566	2081	1256	521	1777
	Total of No. 6,	2854	938	3792	2025	1248	3273	2594	916	3510
	Grand Total,	7499	4905	12404	4520	3849	8369	5408	4195	9603
† In these are included misconduct and neglect of duty by public servants,		1470	374	1844	1168	396	1564	938	377	1315
Unspecified attempts,		0	0	0	131	77	208	0	0	0

15,906,829, Population of England and Wales in 1841.

19,464,008, Population of the six above-mentioned Divisions in 1845-46.

5,373,177,	Benares.	3,752,014,	Rohilcund.
2,979,755,	Allahabad.	2,916,477,	Meerut.
2,835,429,	Agra,	1,607,156,	Dehlie.

19,464,008, Total.

during 1844, *and the offences with which they stood charged.*

Rohilcund.			*Meerut.*			*Dehlie.*			*Grand Total.*			Number of Persons to each crime.	Convictions in England and Wales for 1841.	Number of Persons to each crime.
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.			
45	09	154	20	105	125	29	18	47	215	529	744	90000	20	795000
12	10	22	1	1	2	0	0	0	42	33	75	360000	6	1500000
4	23	27	0	0	0	0	1	1	12	32	44		5	
28	34	62	17	34	51	25	18	43	205	223	428	95000	101	157000
1	5	6	14	1	15	3	7	10	26	25	51		0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4		25	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	9	10		39	
9	16	25	0	2	2	4	11	15	15	43	58	1000200	30	110000
2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	5		74	
44	56	100	3	13	16	54	54	108	136	223	359		3	
1	0	1	8	20	28	0	5	5	59	71	130		1	
236	85	321	86	38	124	40	7	47	1072	551	1623	18000	609	26000
48	50	98	25	12	37	27	13	40	230	246	476		38	Bigamy.
163	108	271	78	18	96	65	19	84	503	353	856		0	
1327	1205	2532	403	478	881	663	775	1438	5620	5707	11327	3460	9383	1690
63	15	78	14	9	23	77	30	107	547	202	749	35000	432	36000
1983	1716	3699	669	731	1400	987	960	1947	8688	8251	16939	2240	Total of No. 1, 10767	1470
27	69	96	12	41	53	8	4	12	78	259	337		6	Sacrilege.
166	228	394	151	211	362	64	88	152	1081	1243	2324	18000	1170	14000
8	14	22	4	33	37	3	1	4	19	55	74		5	
44	18	62	11	11	22	21	11	32	121	58	179		17	
9	17	26	5	41	46	24	43	67	81	230	311		241	66000
5	5	10	3	8	11	2	9	11	62	138	200	136000	8	
30	29	59	10	35	45	8	1	9	64	116	180		7	
0	1	1	0	2	2	23	5	28	386	356	742	50000	0	
289	381	670	196	382	578	153	162	315	1892	2455	4347		0	
95	55	150	55	57	112	21	24	45	484	564	1048		0	
384	436	820	251	439	690	174	186	360	2376	3019	5395	8200	Total of No. 2, 2454	11000
552	801	1353	273	347	620	237	211	448	1772	2026	3798		0	
575	320	895	369	379	748	628	343	971	3629	2865	6494		0	
17	7	24	7	2	9	21	9	30	172	82	254		11	
1	0	1	1	2	3	28	6	34	57	21	78	341000	188	55000
42	24	66	71	139	210	76	232	308	401	585	986	48000	379	42000
73	57	130	25	19	44	56	29	85	268	165	433	72000	462	34000
1260	1209	2469	746	888	1634	1046	830	1876	6299	5744	12043	3000	Total of No. 3, 18828	845
7	39	46	1	22	23	1	0	1	32	219	251		16	
0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	37	27	64		26	
7	39	46	1	24	25	1	0	1	69	246	315		Total of No. 4, 42	
3	5	8	6	0	6	2	0	2	19	34	53		87	
1	1	2	8	8	16	4	3	7	36	28	64		260	
4	6	10	14	8	22	6	3	9	55	62	117		Total of No. 5, 347	
84	23	107	6	10	16	103	76	179	240	159	399			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	32	83	42000	355	46000
28	12	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	556	719			
20	6	26	15	6	21	23	3	26	186	25	211		15	
267	34	301	45	9	54	126	13	139	*783	*170	*953		12	
45	5	50	13	3	16	54	30	84	294	183	477		154	
0	0	0	31	58	89	919	142	1061	2291	462	2753	9000	552	29000
0	0	0	27	3	30	68	48	116	269	93	362		2990	
582	128	710	132	46	178	369	111	480	1733	522	2255	11000	8230	1900
1421	571	1992	820	276	1096	1479	525	2004	8200	3038	11238	2370	41338	880
2447	779	3226	1089	411	1500	3141	948	4089	14150	5240	19390		Total of No. 6, 53646	
6085	4185	10270	2770	2501	5271	5355	2927	8282	31637	22562	54199	615	Grand Total, 85084	189
1286	458	1744	737	247	984	1358	482	1840	6957	2334	9291			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	77	208			
									7088	2411	9499			

* Perjury, ... 64 49 113
False Complaint, 719 121 840

ST. G. TUCKER.

MEMORANDUM ON THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

By R. MONTGOMERY, Esq., C. S., *Magistrate of Cawnpore, dated 17th April 1847.*

The better protection of travellers on the Grand Trunk Road, and an improvement in the mode of furnishing supplies to troops, have engaged much of my attention since I was attached to this district. I will here detail the state of things as they formerly existed, and the plans I have pursued in my endeavours to remedy them.

First.—As regards the PROTECTION OF TRAVELLERS, I found there was no regular system of night watch along the Trunk Road. At intervals of from three to five coss, there were either thannahs or chowkees on the road side, and at every three or four miles, there were murehlahs, or chowkeedaree stations. The thannah and chowkee burkundauzes had no night duties. The murehlah chowkeedars had orders to move about at night, which orders were more nominal than otherwise, and if the chowkeedar kept watch at his chowkee, it was as much as the generality of them ever did, and as I will shew hereafter the mere patrolling the road, even if carried out efficiently, could not have prevented the kind of thefts that took place. In addition to the above force, there were sowars stationed at every five coss, but these men were usually employed in carrying expresses, or escorting female dawk travellers, so that for general police purposes they were useless.

The large body of travellers and merchants with goods, put up for the night in the topes at the road side. Some of them went to the *seraes*, but the majority did not. The topes all along the road were filled with travellers, who, weary after their day's journey, slept soundly, and whose unprotected goods thus offered a tempting prize to the thieves who swarmed along the Trunk Road. From all I can learn the number of thefts which took place, and were never reported, were very great—most travellers preferring to put up with the loss, rather than suffer detention by the police, and separation from their party.

The stolen goods were quickly disposed of either in Cawnpore or Futtehgurh, where there are receiving houses; or they were conveyed into Oude, within two hours after the theft was committed, which was rendered the more easy from the circumstance of the Trunk Road to the extent of 62 miles within my district, bordering close upon the Oude territory, at an average distance of about four miles.

Robbery accompanied with violence, was rare; indeed, it was unnecessary. The thieves obtained their object better by stealth, than by open violence, and there was less risk than in an open attack.

The plan I pursued has been in operation since February 1846, and is as follows:—I offered merchants and travellers a safe asylum at night for themselves and their goods; for this purpose I established halting places at intervals of about three miles all along the road. The halting place fixed upon was generally a good tope of trees, in the vicinity of water, and where practicable, a bazar. At each station a strong watch was formed, whose special duty it was to patrol round the encampment at night. Travellers, on entering the district, were directed to these places, and warned

not to put up elsewhere; I also engaged the zemeendars in my favour who co-operated with me, and I soon found that the halting places were thronged of an evening, and that robberies were rare

The puraos or halting places are quite open, and there is no enclosure of any kind. The objection that persons in charge of merchandize have to *seraes*, is, that they are not opened till day-light, and thus they are unable to proceed early on their journey. The advantage of my plan is, that the travellers are quite unfettered as to the hour of departure. They may go and come as they choose, but so long as they remain, they are protected.

I caused huts to be erected at the different halting places for the watch to live in. One or more burkundauzes, with from one to three chowkeedars, were stationed at each place. The thannahdars visit them constantly, and the tuhseeldars exercise a strict supervision over the whole arrangement, and keep me informed of all that goes on.

The arrangement would be much more effective if I had sowars to patrol at night between the different halting places, and I am still in hopes that the Government will supply them.

In 1845 the amount of property reported to have been stolen at night on the Trunk Road was valued at 2,350 rupees; in 1846 at 346-3-6. In my opinion the majority of the thefts that took place in 1845 were never reported.

Robberies occasionally occur in military camps. The plan generally pursued by officers in command, is to station sentries all round, and exclude the police. The police can only be used therefore as a detective force, and often with little success, as many of the robberies are committed by camp followers, who are allowed to move off from the camp at a very early hour, before the police are even informed that a robbery has occurred, or before the theft is even known in the camp.

Secondly.—As regards SUPPLIES, the resolution of the Vice-President in Council, dated 31st December 1830, tended much towards remedying the abuses which existed previous to that period. Talls, for the supply of firewood, earthen-pots, &c. &c., have been almost universally adopted along the great lines of communication, and I believe generally answer well. Occasionally, where the officer in command of troops is lax in discipline, or where there is no European officer, wood is plundered, or only paid for, in part; but this is rare, and becoming more so every day. Indeed, within a very few years a great advance had been made; grass, kunda, milk, &c. being readily brought by the villagers into camp for sale, a thing which was formerly unknown.

The sufferers at present are the bunneeahs, whose business it is to supply grain, otta, &c. Till I examined the matter minutely I had no conception of the loss they sustained, and their reluctance to sell is not to be wondered at. In addition to their actual loss in money, (which I will shew hereafter to be considerable,) they have to leave their families often for two and three days together, which subjects them to inconvenience, and sometimes obliges them to close their shops.

I here give a statement which will shew the actual loss incurred by the bunneeahs in furnishing supplies to regiments and detachments at three different stations, in this district, during the last few months. I have particularized the detachments, and the dates on which the supplies were furnished. These have been selected as examples from many that I have had prepared, and are a fair average of all the rest.

Date of Purwana.	No. of Regiment.	Date on which the articles were supplied.	Quantity of Grain, &c. mentioned in the Purwana.	Quantity of Grain, &c. sold.	Price of the Grain.	Loss sustained by Bunneeahs.		Remarks.
			M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.		R. A. P.	
24th February 1847.	Detachment H. M. 3rd Division,	26th February 1847, Muharajpoor,	110 0 0	60 0 0	95 0 0	Conveyance hire of grain to the encamping ground, ...	5 2 6	The cost of carriage will of course vary in proportion to the distance the grain is carried to the station.
						Dustooree to cotwal and chowdrees, ...	1 7 9	
						Fees of weighmen, ...	1 7 9	
						Return hire of 50 maunds sent to the camp but not taken,	2 5 6	
							10 7 6	
26th December 1846.	Remounts,	8th January 1847, Kulleanpoor,	134 20 0	39 20 0	70 0 0	Cost of taking the otta, &c. at half-anna per maund, the distance being 3½ miles,	4 3 0	
						Dustooree paid to the chowdree of the Regimental bazar at ½ anna per rupee on the quantity sold, ...	2 3 0	
						Weighman at ¼ anna per maund, ...	1 4 0	
						Return hire of 95 maunds, ...	2 15 6	
							10 9 6	
18th January 1847.	24th Regt. N. I.,	20th January 1847, Urwul,	133 29 0	64 17 6	67 15 9	Cost of taking the grain at 4¼ pie per maund, ...	2 0 3	
						Dustooree paid to the cotwal and chowdree at 3 pie per rupee, ...	1 1 0	
						Weighman at 2¼ pie per rupee, ...	0 8 6	
						Return hire of maunds 69-11-6, ...	1 6 3	
							5 0 0	

Eight rupees may be taken as the average loss incurred by the bunneeahs at each halting place, and reckoning six such places in this district, the bunneeahs incur a loss of 48 rupees for every regiment or large detachment that passes through the district.

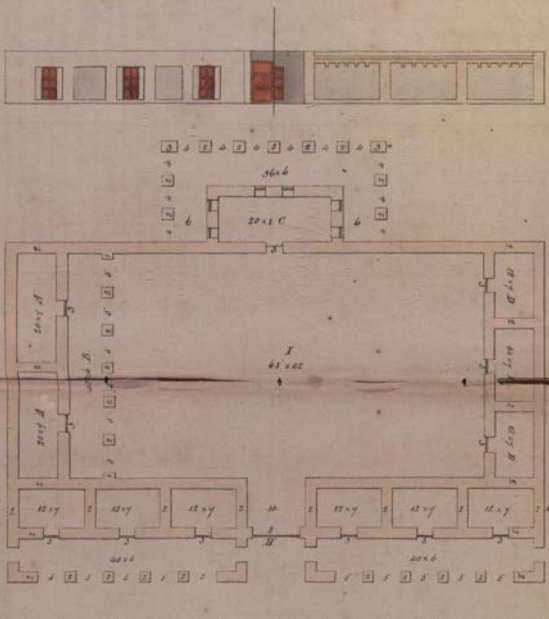
The sum fixed as dustooree for the cotwal and chowdree of the bazar, and also for the weighman, varies from 3 pie to ½ an anna; and generally speaking, in addition to this a nuzur of one rupee is presented to the chowdree, by the bunneeahs, for the purpose of expediting matters, and making all go smoothly. As this is not a fixed charge, I have omitted it in my calculation.

The order to furnish supplies for a regiment is a matter of rejoicing to the mirduahs, whose duty it is to procure them. A douceur given to them will generally purchase exemption from attendance, and save both loss and trouble. Bunneeahs often have to come from a distance of six and seven coss and furnish their quota of supplies. If they complain, the reply is, that it would be unfair always to press those close to the road.

Some will say why not fix a rate on the grain which will remunerate the bunneeahs for all losses? This is not so easily calculated beforehand, and unless carried out in all districts, would not answer. Suppose it done in my district, and not in the

Half Elevation, half Section and Plan of Burdasht-khaneh

in the Cawnpoor District.



A	Bhoosah Godown
B	Charcoal and pots
C	Supplies served from
D	Rooms for Contractors
E	Room for Medicines
F V G	Six Bunnah Shops
H	Gate
I	Open space for Wood

J F Hussey, Supdt

District Roads.

Surveyor's Office Pressed

neighbouring one, the sudden high rate (for there is nothing that native soldiers are more alive to than the *nirukh)* would assuredly be visited on the heads of the grain sellers, if not on the chuprassees in attendance, who knowing this so well, generally contrive to fix a more favorable rate for grain sold in the camp, than that in the neighbouring bazar: this too in the face of positive orders from the Collectors to the contrary. My own office, and that I doubt not of every other Collector, can furnish similar orders, but I doubt whether any of them they are acted up to.

The Government has lately issued orders for the formation of encamping grounds along the Trunk Road. They will be found most useful, and should be made as complete as possible. With the sanction of the Road Committe, I have had *burdasht khanas*, or places for storing supplies, formed on each encamping ground, of which I send a plan. The *burdasht khana* consists of an enclosure of 94 feet by 59 with a strong gateway. There are houses inside for storing supplies of wood, earthen-pots, bhoosa, &c. &c., which I have made over to the contractors who supply them. In the front is a row of six bunneeahs' shops, which were built in the hope of inducing bunneeahs to inhabit them, and furnish supplies of grain. A small room has been added to the rear of the building with six windows $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 2, to be closed when not required, and through which the supplies will be served out.

These *burdasht khanas* have been built close to the edge of the road, and an inducement held out to bunneeahs to occupy them, with the prospect of having a constant demand for their grain from passing travellers. I also made a small advance, for the re-payment of which they have given good security. I have now succeeded in obtaining bunneeahs for all the shops along the whole line of road, they agreeing to furnish supplies to all regiments, at one seer per rupee less than the market rate of otta in the neighbouring bazar. This, whilst it is a very profitable arrangement to the bunneeah, can hardly be considered unfair towards the soldier, who, if he can purchase it cheaper elsewhere, is at liberty to do so. I have no doubt but, in time, grain will be sold to troops at the same rate as to others, but at present some arrangement seems absolutely necessary, to check the gross abuses of the prevailing system.

On the arrival of each regiment, the tuhseeldar having learned the rate at which grain is sold in the bazar, will determine the rate for the camp in the manner above noted, and having signed it, will furnish the officer in charge of the bazar with a copy, and transmit another to the station, for record.

I should state, that I have procured contractors at each halting place, to furnish the supplies noted in the margin.* Small advances have been made on their furnishing substantial security for the re-payment of the amount.

R. MONTGOMERY.

* Milk, butter, dahee or curdled milk, mutton, lambs, kids, bhoosa, fowls, chickens, eggs, straw, grass, earthen-pots, mallets, tent pins, kurbee, fuel and charcoal.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN THE DISTRICT OF CAWNPORE.

By R. MONTGOMERY, Esq., C. S., *Collector and Magistrate of Cawnpore.*

Regulation VII. of 1833 had in view amongst other objects that of fixing, "the "weight of the Furruckabad Rupee as the unit of a general system of weights for "Government transactions throughout India under the native and well-known denomi- "nation of the Tola."* Since then it has been the weight used in Government transactions. It was apparently not the intention of the Legislature to fix this as a standard weight for all mercantile transactions. It was left to traders and others, to fix their own standard, according as habit or interest led them to prefer. It is well known that the greatest irregularity prevails throughout the North Western Provinces with regard to weights, and not only do they vary in districts, but in villages in the same district. There can be no doubt that this is a hindrance to business, and that it tends to create confusion and affords opportunity for fraudulent transactions. Some serious cases of fraud, were brought to my notice shortly after joining this district, owing to the diversity of weights. I was aware that I could not introduce any general standard of weights contrary to the wishes of the people, and I therefore summoned the heads of the different trades in the city, to a conference, and suggested to them the propriety of their fixing a standard weight for all their transactions. I intimated that the Government weight of 80 tolas would perhaps be the most convenient. After much discussion they agreed to assimilate all their weights to that of the Government standard of 80 tolas; but they urged the necessity of having a similar standard in the Cantonments, without which the adoption of any change would be useless.

This appeared reasonable, and I entered into a correspondence with Major Nuthall, the Commissariat Officer, and Captain Harris, the Cantonment Joint Magistrate, on the subject. They both agreed with me, as to the propriety of introducing uniform weights; and the former officer pointed out, that the 80 tolahs weight was the only one allowed to be used in Cantonments.†

After allowing a certain period to elapse for the purpose of preparing weights, a day was fixed for the adoption of the new weights, both in the City and Cantonments. Several thousand weights were made up in the Cawnpore Magazine, with the aid of Captain Reid; and a great many were manufactured in the City.

After the lapse of a few months, I found that the bunneeahs and others dealing directly with the City, were desirous of having their weights assimilated to those in use there. This seemed to be a favorable time to make the measure a general one. I

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* PREAMBLE REGULATION VII. OF 1833.—See also the latter part of Section 4 of the same Regulation.

"The Tola or Sicca Weight to be equal to 180 grains Troy, and the other denominations of Weight to be derived from this unit, according to the following scale :—

8 Ruttees = 1 Masha = 15 grains Troy.
12 Mashas = 1 Tola = 180 ditto.
80 Tolas (or Sicca Weight) 1 Seer = 2½ lbs. Troy.
40 Seers = 1 Mun, or Bazar Maund = 100 lbs. Troy."

† "The new system of weights prescribed by Regulation VII. of 1833, in the Financial Department "having been ordered to be observed in all Commissariat transactions, the Governor General of India in "Council, with the view of introducing an uniformity of system, is pleased to direct, that the new stand- "ard of 80 tolas shall be adopted in all Military Bazars and Cantonments, from and after the 1st Novem "ber next."—*G. O. G. G., No.* 184, *dated* 17*th August* 1835.

therefore directed the tuhseeldars to ascertain the feelings of the people on the subject, and to explain to them the advantages of having a general standard weight. They did this most judiciously; and reported that the people were prepared to adopt the seer in use at Cawnpore. I then sent the form *Appendix A.* to be filled up by the different tuhseeldars; directing them to make the individual, who required the weights, sign his name in the column left for that purpose. On the returns having all been received, I found that the tuhseeldars' statements were correct, and that the people were unanimous on the subject.

It became of great importance to secure the breaking up of the old weights, as, were they allowed to exist, confusion would be the result. The tuhseeldars, with the consent of the people, set up forges at the tuhseeldarees, and received the old iron weights at a certain valuation, which was deducted from the price of the new ones. In a few months 40,206 weights were issued. In some cases the people preferred making their own weights, but they were stamped and verified by the tuhseeldars. When a pergunnah was completed, the return in *Appendix B.* was required.

The 80 tola weight now generally prevails throughout the district. In certain localities, especially on the borders of other districts from whence the markets are supplied, different weights will sometimes be found; and this must be expected, till such time as the Government weight becomes universal.

At the same time the cloth merchants in the City all agreed to adopt one uniform measure; and the English yard was fixed upon. No other is now in use. Several hundred yard-measures were made up, tipped with brass, and stamped. They were sold at two annas a piece and were in great demand. It became necessary to make several sets; and, after being verified, they were sent to the Cotwalee for sale.

As soon as the new standard weights and measures were universally adopted in the City, they began to be used throughout the district. This will always be found to be the case. In such places as Cawnpore, Meerut, Agra and Dehlie, the Sudder Bazars, situated in Cantonments, invariably regulate all the rest; and if the Government order on this point be only strictly carried out in the former, it will, without difficulty, be followed in the latter.

The tuhseeldars are a most valuable agency, through whom any general measure of this kind may be successfully introduced.

Annexed is a list *(Appendix C.)* of the weights made up and distributed, with their average cost. The prices vary in the several pergunnahs. One reason for this is that in some localities (near the Jumna for instance) iron is cheaper. Another reason is, that some of the tuhseeldars have managed the matter more economically than others. In no place has the price been excessive.

R. MONTGOMERY.

APPENDIX A.

FORM.

Name of Village.	Name of Shopman.	*No. of Weights required.*							*No. of old Weights which will be given up.*							Signature of the Individual requiring them.
		Puseree.	Seer.	¾ Seer.	½ Seer.	¼ Seer.	Chuttack.	Total.	Puseree.	Seer.	¾ Seer.	½ Seer.	¼ Seer.	Chuttack.	Total.	
Malon,	{Hoolas Bukal,}	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	Has none—borrows from his Partner.							Hoolas Bukal.

APPENDIX B.

FORM.

Name of Village.	Name of Shopman.	No. of Weights made up and distributed.							Price of the new Weights.						Value of old Weights.	Remaining balance due.	Date of distribution.	By whom distributed.	Signature of the person who received the weights.	Signature of the person who received the price.
		Punseree.	Seer.	½ Seer.	¼ Seer.	⅛ Seer.	Chuttack.	Total.	Punseree.	Seer.	½ Seer.	¼ Seer.	⅛ Seer.	Chuttack.	Total.						
										A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	Pie.	Pie.	A. P.		A. P.				
Malon,	{ Hoolas } { Bukal, }	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	0	7 1½	3 7	1 9½	11	5½	13 11	0	13 11	9th April 1848.	Mahomed Khan, jemadar, and Muttra Pershaud, mohurrir.	Hoolas Bukal.	Muttra Pershaud.

APPENDIX C.

NAME OF PERGUNNAHS.	Number of Shops.	Number of Weights distributed.	Average number taken by each Shop-keeper.	Average cost of Weights in each Pergunnah.												TOTAL.		
				Punsereea.			Seers.			½ Seers.			¼ Seers.			1 Chuttack.			
				R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Bithoor, ...	1025	4054	4·0	2	3	10	0	7	1½	0	3	7	0	1	9¼	0	0	5¾	†3	1	9
Derapoor, ...	377	1174	3·1	1	9	9	0	5	2	0	2	7¼	0	1	3¾	0	0	4	2	3	10
Bhoineepoor, ...	692	2821	4·0	1	8	6	0	4	10½	0	2	5¾	0	1	2¾	0	0	3¼	2	2	0
Secundrah, ...	475	1802	3·7	1	12	5	0	5	9½	0	3	1½	0	1	4	0	0	0½	2	8	0
Akberpoor, ...	666	2233	3·0	0	*8	0	0	*1	0	0	*1	0	0	*1	0	0	0	*6	0	*0	0
Jaujmow, ...	609	3360	4·4	†2	8	10	0	7	1½	0	3	7	0	1	9¼	0	0	11	0	0	5¾	†3	1	9
Belhoor, ...	655	3454	5·2	1	11	5	0	5	6	0	2	9	0	1	4	0	0	8	0	0	4	2	6	0
Russoolabad, ...	470	1886	4·0	2	0	0	0	6	4½	0	3	2¼	0	1	7¼	0	0	9¾	0	0	4¼	2	12	4¼
Sarh, ...	722	3134	4·3	1	12	1½	0	5	7½	0	2	9¼	0	1	4	0	0	8½	0	0	4½	2	6	1¼
Ghatumpoor, ...	861	3275	3·8	0	*8	0	0	*1	0	0	*1	0	0	*1	0	0	0	*6	0	0	*6	0	*12	0
Sheorajpoor, ...	387	1521	3·9	1	13	3	0	5	11	0	2	11½	0	1	6	0	0	9	0	0	4½	2	8	9
Kotwalee, ...	.....	11082	.....	.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....
Total number of Weights,	.....	40206																			

* In Ghatumpoor and Akberpoor the labour alone is entered, and not the value of the iron.

† The City and extensive suburbs are included in these Pergunnahs. The weights were generally made up in the Magazine. They were more expensive but better executed.

R. MONTGOMERY.

REPORTS ON TUSMA-BAZ THUGS.

By R. MONTGOMERY, Esq., C. S., *Magistrate of Cawnpore, and Major* J. GRAHAM, *Assistant General Superintendent of the Thuggee Department, No.* 17 *of* 1848, *dated Cawnpore, the* 21*st February* 1848.

From R. MONTGOMERY, Esq., *Magistrate of Cawnpore, to* R. LOWTHER, Esq., *Superintendent of Police, Allahabad Division.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that a party of men have been taken up at Boolundshuhur, principally residents of Cawnpore, some of whom are charged with Thuggee. They form a portion of a class of men well known to the authorities here, and I have drawn out a statement regarding them, which I beg to annex; as also a copy of the depositions of one of their body: also lists of all the members composing the gang, and a statement of certain property and money that have been received from some of their members, since I have heard of the capture of the party at Boolundshuhur.

2.—I purpose sending vernacular copies of Sheikh Ghazee's depositions, and a proceeding (embracing the details noted in my memorandum) to the authorities of those districts, where these people seem generally to have frequented.

3.—The 19 men now in custody I propose retaining till such time as I hear whether they are claimed, and in case they are not, I shall require them to give good security before I release them.

4.—You will observe, that only five of the gang have not been apprehended. Two are so infirm, that I have left them in their houses. The five now absent will soon be in custody.

MEMORANDUM.

Shortly after the British Government acquired possession of this province, A. D. 1802-3, one Creagh, a private in a King's Regiment stationed at Cawnpore, initiated Dhownkul Aheer, an artillery man; Suhiboo, a cook in one of the regiments; and Ghunseya Bowryah, a resident of the Cantonments, into the art of Tusma-bazee,* one of the numerous games practised by thimble-riggers in England.

From these men sprang three gangs, of which they were the leaders. Dhownkul's gang some time back merged into the other two gangs, and the two leaders at present are, Cullunder and Madar Lodha, both now in the Boolundshuhur jail charged with Thuggee.

The gangs amount in all to about 47 persons, who reside partly in the Cantonments of Cawnpore, but mostly in the outskirts of the city. They are well known to the authorities; and although they have been punished over and over again as gamblers, and sometimes confined for want of being able to furnish security for good behaviour, they never have been taken up till now as parties to any very serious crime. On receiving intelligence that a party had been apprehended in the Boolundshuhur district, charged with the crime above noted, I gave directions for the apprehension of all the gangs present at Cawnpore, and I append to this statement a memorandum, shewing the names of the individuals composing these gangs. I also annex a translation of the deposition of one of their number, which I had taken before me.

* The game is played thus: a strap is doubled, and then folded up into different shapes; the art is to put a stick in such a place, that the strap when unfolded, shall come out double.

These men frequent the great thoroughfares leading to the principal cities in these provinces. They attend also the great fairs. Formerly they had free access to the city of Gwalior, and the cotwal got one-fourth of their profits; but since the British have occupied it they have been excluded. They never can successfully carry on their gambling, till they have gained over the Police in their favor; for crowds always collect around them and attract notice. Their mode of proceeding is as follows:—They assume different characters, and agree to meet at a general place of rendezvous, which is commonly some serai, where they are known to the bhutteearas. This they make their head-quarters for a time; and, in the day time station themselves where they are most likely to attract notice, and begin to play as if strangers to each other, assuming different garbs. The unwary traveller eyes them for a time, and is tempted to try his luck; at first they allow him to win and then fleece him of every thing. The leader gets a double share of the profits, and all the rest share equally. The leader is bound to support the party at first setting off, till a sufficient sum has been won to enable each man to support himself. He is also obliged in the first instance to have a sum with which to commence playing. If any of the party are taken up, it is the leader's duty to do his utmost for his release, and for all sums expended in the effort he is to receive two pice interest in each rupee. After a successful day's work, they generally drink and gamble amongst themselves. It was during one of these revellings, that a number were captured at Boolundshuhur: several escaped, and are now here in custody.

The following is some of their cant, by the medium of which they communicate with each other:—

"*Dhuraye.*"—When they are sitting on the road side, and see a traveller coming up, they say to one another "Dhuraye."

"*Tarade.*"—Begin to play.

"*Asrade.*"—When any traveller loses, and gets quarrelsome, they say "Asrade;" this means, "give him back his pice."

"*Hackeri.*"—If any European gentleman comes up, they say "hackeri aya."

"*Bauriwala.*"—When they see a burkundauze coming, they say "bauriwala."

"*Hauswalla.*"—If a sowar, then they say "hauswalla."

"*Tholah.*"—When a thannahdar, tuhseeldar, or any person of consideration approaches, the word is "Tholah."

"*Beli.*"—When one gambler causes the arrest (on any ground) of another, his companions say by way of reproach, "why do you cause 'Beli,' that is, *suspicion*, against us."

It is easy to conceive that gangs of this kind would not, when the opportunity offered, resist the temptation to rob, or even murder, and for some years past they have gone more to westward than usual, more particularly during the late campaign. I seized the books belonging to their banker, and was enabled from them to trace ornaments to a considerable value, which had been received at different times from different members of the gang, and left in pawn for money advanced. Each entry had the word "Tusma-bazee" prefixed. These ornaments are now all in my possession, and lists have been made out for the purpose of being circulated through the different districts, as some of the property may be recognized.

Hoondees to the amount of Rs. 750 have been received at different times within the last year from different members of the gang. The principal remitter is one Sheikh Chand, a brother of Cullunder's, the mess khansamah of a European Regiment at Meerut. The whole sum has been recovered, and is now in my possession.

R. MONTGOMERY.

Deposition of Sheikh Ghazee, taken before R. Montgomery, Esq., Magistrate of the District of Cawnpore, 14th February 1818.

My name is Sheikh Ghazee; my father's Sheikh Ikram; by caste, Sheikh; my occupation, service; inhabitant of Kheirabad, in Oude; but at present residing in Bacongunge; my age is thirty, or thereabouts.

Question.—*What have you to depose?*

Answer.—Fifteen months ago (I was in prison at the time), one Madar of the Lodha caste, living in Bacongunge, went with his gang towards Etawah for the purpose of "Tusma-bazee."

His gang consisted of 12 or 14 men. They went about gambling with the Tusma for three months between the Ekdul serai and Ooreya, (correcting himself,) I mean Ekdul serai and Makinpoor, and afterwards between Khojaphulpoor and Ooreya. In the month of Phagoon, Gungadeen Bowryah of Bacongunge, and Muddra Bowryah and I, and Lullna Lodha and Moonooau Lodha, five of us, all inhabitants of Bacongunge, were released from prison; of these, Muddra, Moonooau and Lullna went away to the gang of Madar Lodha: Gungadeen Bowryah with myself remained at home. Towards the end of Cheyt, *i. e.* three days before the close of the month, Cullunder started with his gang westward. His gang consisted of myself and ten others, viz. (1) Cullunder, flour seller, living in the European Regimental bazar, (2) Luchmun Thakoor, (3) Suntowa Aheer, (4) Merna Bowryah, (5) Subrattee Bheesty, (6) Gungadeen Kulwur, (7) Dhunka Kulwur, (8) Purmsookh Kulwur, (9) Gungadeen Bowryah, (10) Mohna Chummar, and myself, all of Bacongunge,—eleven in all.

In seven or eight days we got into the Gwalior territories. We did not gamble in the Cawnpore district. But having crossed the Jumna into the Gwalior territories, we then commenced gambling, and continued doing so through the Gwalior territories as far as Dholpoor. Thence to Agra, we ceased to gamble. From Agra we proceeded to Coel, playing as we went. From Coel we proceeded to Khoorjah. At this place we remained ten or twelve days, stopping sometimes at one serai, sometimes at another, and every day we went on the high road and played.

We remained gambling for three days near the guard-houses and chowkees which are in the Khoorjah thannahdaree. We paid the thannahdar of Khoorjah two rupees per diem: this was shared amongst the thannahdar, mohurrir and jemadar. In all, for sixteen days, we paid them two rupees per diem. After that the thannahdar was changed, that is to say, he resigned and went away. He was a Mahomedan, but I do not know his name. His home was at Seharunpore Bowryah, which is three days journey beyond Meerut. As soon as he was gone, Cullunder took us all to his brother Sheikh Chand's house in Meerut; we put up at the serai. Cullunder lived with his brother in the European Infantry bazar. Cullunder remained there, but the rest of us came back to Khurkhoudah which is six coss on this side Meerut. In six days Cullunder joined us. Before his arrival we had made arrangements with Doorgapershad Cashmeree, jemadar of Khurkhoudah. We agreed to give him a rupee per diem, and at one of the Khurkhoudah Murhalahs were stationed two burkundauzes, a lance jemadar and a sowar; we agreed to pay 10 annas a day to the four: the name of the Murhalah is "Kale Am." And to one lance jemadar and two burkundauzes at the Lallpore chowkee, near Khurkhoudah, we agreed to pay one rupee for three days. The Khurkhoudah chowkee is between these two Murhalahs, and they are both subordinate to it. We continued gambling twenty days within the jurisdiction of Khurkhoudah, stopping at night in the Khurkhoudah serai, and whatever was agreed for we paid daily.

Leaving Khurkhoudah we came to Hauper in the Meerut division. Our reason for leaving Khurkhoudah was this, that Doorgapershad, jemadar, was removed thence, and relieved by another jemadar: with this one we could not come to an understanding. There are ten zemindars in Khurkhoudah; they also demanded something from us; then we left the place, and after remaining one night in the Hauper serai we went on to Kailee, also in the Meerut district. There is a jemadar in Kailee; with him too, we came to no understanding.

We then left for Gullowtee in the Boolundshuhur district. To Shurf Ali, the thannahdar of Gullowtee, we agreed also to pay three rupees a day for permission to gamble. The mohurrir and jemadar shared in this bribe. We remained four days gambling in their district, and paid them three rupees a day for that time. After four days he was removed; and Gopeenath Cashmeree came as thannahdar; with him we settled for five rupees a day; the whole thannah establishment, burkundauzes and all, were to share in this payment. The thannahdar himself kept four rupees a day, and gave the other to the jemadar and the mohurrir. The burkundauzes got nothing. On this, the latter being dissatisfied, threatened to apprehend us; then Cullunder paid the 24 burkundauzes six rupees, which contented them.

After we had played at "Tusma-bazee" eight days in the jurisdiction of Gopeenath, the whole of Cullunder's gang returned to Cawnpore. The reason was that when the gang of Madar Lodha came towards Boolundshuhur from Etawah, they fell in with Cullunder's gang at Gullowtee.

Cullunder's gang therefore returned to Cawnpore, and Madar's gang went on to Sirdhanah, which is in the Begum Sumroo's country. I dont know if it belongs to the Meerut or Boolundshuhur district. It was in last Sawan that Cullunder and his gang got back to Cawnpore; they remained there Sawan and Bhadoon; after this, Cullunder with his gang again proceeded westward towards Gullowtee in the Boolundshuhur district, viz. (1) Cullunder, flour seller, (2) Luchmun Thakoor of Bacongunge, (3) Suntowa Aheer, (4) Merna Lodha, (5) Nainsookhwa Bowryah, (6) Gungadeen Bowryah, —all of Bacongunge; (7) Sirkeyah Kulwar, (8) Durgya Kulwar, both of Colonelgunge; (9) Purumsookh Kulwar, (10) Bhona Bowryah of Kalee Bhowanny, and Kakeerah Musulman; these four latter men after their arrival from Agra had put up with Cullunder and Gungadeen Tewaree, of Sisamow: these all left about the beginning of Kooar. I did not accompany them.

Subsequently Cullunder sent a man with a letter to us, from which we learnt that Meer Khan, jemadar of the tuhseel of Seeanuck, in Boolundshuhur, came with a party from the Magistrate of Boolundshuhur, surprised his gang, and apprehended them in a Kulwar's shop at Gullowtee, and Madar's gang were about the same time all brought prisoners from Ghazeenugger, in Meerut: the individuals of both gangs are now in prison in the Boolundshuhur jail. Mutthru, a sepoy, came from Umballa; the gamblers requested him to report all well at their homes; and one man, who is an inhabitant of Bacongunge, also came from Meerut; by him they sent word of their arrest: and Lulleea, the wife of Cullunder, sent a Lodha, a resident of Bacongunge, to bring intelligence from Boolundshuhur, and all the women, whose husbands were in prison, agreed to pay him to go and fetch intelligence, whether they were released or not. On his return he reported that they were imprisoned; their sentence had not been yet passed: they call them "Thugs" there, but all have confessed that they have alone been gambling with the Tusma.

Q.—How much have you gained by this gambling?

A.— I have kept no account. I got one or two rupees a day, in this way. I got more or less at different times; whatever I saved, I sent home.

Q.—Who sent money home, and how much?

A.—I do not know this. The custom was that whatever we gained by gambling, we divided; and besides we played among ourselves at "Kaptain." Whoever gained, gave his money to Sheikh Chand, the brother of Cullunder, who gave them hoondees on Kulloo, the son of Cullunder. The wife of Cullunder used to distribute the money amongst those to whom it was sent.

Q.—Were there any gamblers belonging to Madar's gang?

A.—There were many men; sometimes they went with Madar, sometimes with Cullunder:—(1) Nainsookh Lodha, inhabitant of Kheree Mehal, (2) Bhona Lodha, inhabitant of Kalee Bhowany, (3) Gungadeenwa Kulwar, inhabitant of Kapri Mehal, (4) Suntwa Aheer, inhabitant of Purwa Mujan, (5) Thakoorwa Lodha, inhabitant of Bacongunge, (6) Gindya Aheer, inhabitant of the same place; all these men were detached in some other place, and when the rest were caught, they escaped hither; Gindya, Nainsookh and Bhona I met at Meerut in the month of Poos when I went there for gambling purposes. I did not find Madar as I had expected, so remained by myself at Meerut. After the arrest of his gang, these three men fell in with me, and told me the state of the case, and I returned home in their company. I had quarrelled with Luchman and with Cullunder, therefore I did not accompany Cullunder in Kooar, but went by myself to Meerut.

Q.—Did you gamble at Meerut or not?

A.—I was alone at Meerut, therefore I did not gamble. Suntowa, in the middle of Aghun, came from Gullowtee, and in Poos the rest of the party were apprehended. Thakoorwa Lodha and Gungadeenwa Kulwar came away one day before the arrest.

Q.—How often have you been in prison?

A.—Once I was imprisoned for six months, but released in appeal by the Judge; and once with four others I was imprisoned for six months for gambling, by the orders of the Deputy Magistrate.

Q.—How many times a year did you go on these expeditions?

A.—At no fixed periods: whenever we made an agreement with a thannahdar we remained as long as this understanding lasted, and then returned home. At home we remained two months, or a month at a time.

Dhownkul Aheer learnt to gamble with the strap from an European named "Creagh," of an European Regiment, and Ghunseyah Lodha, and also Sumbhaloo, a cook, learnt from him; Sularoo, flour seller, was taught by these three; then Junglee, and then many others, learnt.

R. MONTGOMERY.

No. II.—*Letter from Major* J. GRAHAM, *Assistant General Superintendent and Joint Magistrate, to Colonel* W. H. SLEEMAN, *General Superintendent, Jhansee, No.* 137 *of* 1848, *dated Agra, the* 29*th July* 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter No. 122 of the 17th ultimo, with copy of letter, dated 14th idem, from Secretary to Government, N. W. P., and enclosures for my perusal, and conformably with your directions, now furnish, for submission to that Government, a report of the result of my enquiries into the practices of the association of offenders, calling themselves Tusma-bazees; their origin having been previously given, and as far as I can learn, most correctly, by Mr. Montgomery, Magistrate of Cawnpore.

2.—This result will prove that they are Thugs, and that they use their art from which they take their designation, chiefly if not solely to enable them to carry on Thuggee with greater impunity.

3.—Mr. Plowden, the Magistrate of Boolundshuhur, in a proceeding, dated 30th December last, addressed to me, stated that he had accidentally heard rumours of 20 or 25 persons, budmashes, and suspected thugs, who under pretence of playing Tusma, (a sort of gambling,) with travellers on the public roads of Gullowtee, Hauper, Khoorjah, &c., had been residing in the serai of Gullowtee for some months, with the connivance of the thannahdar and thannah establishment of that place, who received compensation for the same; and that on receipt of the information, he had deputed the tuhseeldar of Khoorjah and cotwal of Boolundshuhur to the spot for their apprehension; and that 14 men, with Rs. 85 cash, and sundry parcels of paper (containing medicinal drugs) on their persons, were taken: that one of the persons seized, Gungadeen, had deposed before him, that the gang consisted of 17 persons, who were residing in the serai at Gullowtee with the connivance of the thannahdar of that place, to whom they paid a certain sum every evening, through Hursoi Singh and another burkundauze; that they played with the Tusma with travellers, on the highways, nobody interfering with them; that the depositions of others of the offenders corroborated Gungadeen's statement; that he, the Magistrate, was of opinion, they belonged to the Thug fraternity; using the pretence of Tusma-bazee, and fixing their abode at Gullowtee, for the purpose of committing other crimes, and administering poison to travellers; that lately, while he was absent in the hills, a headless corpse was found near Lodha on the side of the public road, which murder he thought it very probable, had been perpetrated by them: that Gungadeen also deposed to there being several gangs of the same description of people, who at first, for a time, had sojourned in the serai at Khoorjah, but were now in the serai at Ghazeeabad, pergunnah Dosnah, zillah Meerut; but one of the 14 was consequently dispatched as an informer with a party to arrest them; that according to Gungadeen's evidence, it appeared that these people were not unknown to the Thuggee department. He, therefore, called upon me to depute goindahs acquainted with the Allahabad, Cawnpore, Allygurh and Meerut districts, to recognize them.

4.—On the receipt of the above, I directed my duffadars, Thakoor Singh and Durryah Khan, who are moving up towards Umballah with approvers, &c. to place themselves for a time under the orders of Mr. Plowden, and examine this class of people, and immediately dispatched other approvers from Agra of the poisoner class, with a man named Chota, who had just been arrested in a case of murder, whom I suspected to be one of the gang; this person, on his arrival at Boolundshuhur, recognized out of the party, Khyroollah, Dullye, Brij Lall, Jungla and Teekah, and stated that ten months previously, in the month of Bysack, he had gone to Ferozepore, and on his return thence towards Kurnaul, on the east of that place, where there is a well and a dhak jungle, he fell in with these men while in the act of sharing some spoil, and that Brij Lall, on seeing him, covered it over with a cloth, when he, Chota, told them that he was one of their craft; upon which he received from Khyroollah a wooden dibbeeah with looking glass; from Dullye two bags of black cloth; and from Brij Lall a chintz cap: and that they told him to leave them as they were pursued, having just murdered three men, grass-cutters, in the jungle near Kurnaul; and that he came on to Dehlie, and they went into the jungle.

5.—My goindahs, Hookum, Buldee and Oree, recognized Gungadeen, Debee, Katchee and 11 of the gang, and said that they met them when proceeding on duty

to the eastward from Agra, at a place two coss on the east side of kusba Akdil, zillah Etawah; that they were quarrelling about their shares in some booty; and that Gungadeen was crying out and threatening, that he would betray them if he did not get his portion: and that the officer of the guard took them all to a baolee near at hand for examination: but as they were unknown to the approvers they were released.

6.—Upon communicating this to the Magistrate of Boolundshuhur, he sent to my Court 19 Tusma-bazees, and I instituted enquiries regarding them from the Courts of Boolundshuhur and Cawnpore. I ascertained by voluminous misls that they were notorious budmashes, and had been implicated in many misdemeanors; had frequently been punished as vagabonds, and had been in gangs traversing the country under pretence of Tusma-bazee, with the connivance of the police, wherever they could effect their purpose, and paying whatever was demanded of them for the privilege.

7.—The Magistrates of Boolundshuhur and Cawnpore subsequently sent to me others of this class, making in all 57, for the purpose of my ascertaining whether they had been guilty of criminal offences, and if so, to bring them to trial. Of these, eight were returned for want of evidence.

8.—From the correspondence with the officials above-named, and the evidence of my approvers, &c., I obtained proof of their having formed themselves into gangs for the purpose of robbing travellers on the public roads; and from Chota, poisoner, a participator in the spoil of a murder, the production and recognition of part of the property, and the confession of several; it was equally manifest that they had added murder to their other crimes, as will appear from the following circumstances, acknowledged by several of them, and corroborated by much collateral and positive evidence.

9.—Brij Lall deposed before me that he had been concerned in the murder of three men, grass-cutters, near Kurnaul, as stated by Chota, poisoner; and named Dullye, Jungla, Khyroollah and Buldewa (then at large) as his accomplices. Dullye and Jungla admitted the fact; Khyroollah alone denied; Chota denounced them in my presence; the articles which were given to him, and which were obtained from the Dehlie Court, where he was arrested on his arrival there, were produced, each one recognized and acknowledged by the parties respectively as those given to Chota, as part of the spoil above-mentioned. This case was also tested by correspondence, and misls received from the Court. Orders were issued for the apprehension of Buldewa, the accomplice at large. He was also arrested, and on his arrival, corroborated in some measure, the confession of the others. The proceedings in this case are complete, and it will be committed immediately to the Sessions Judge.

10.—After this, Brij Lall deposed to his having murdered Boodur, a chumar, resident of the Sudder Bazar, Meerut, by administering poison to him in sugar; and implicated in the case Cullunder, (the chief of the Tusma-bazees,) Soobrattee, Peekah, Buldewa, Ghasee Singh, Sawai Singh, (brahmin,) Girdaree, Bhimma, and Gunnesee, (sirdar bearer,) adding that the poison was procured from Cheddee, punsaree.

11.—The case was closely investigated by me, and I arrested all the offenders, with the exception of Gunnesee, sirdar bearer, still at large. Eight men confessedthe charge imputed to them, and the case was tried by the Sessions Judge of Agra on the 26th and 27th instant, and with the exception of two, who were admitted Queen's evidence, all were convicted and made over to the Court of Sudder Nizamut Adawlut for sentence.

12.—In addition to these two cases, Brij Lall also states the occurrence of another case, three coss from Kussoor, in the Lahore territory, by the administering of intoxicating drugs; and denounced Dullye and Jungla as his accomplices, and as being concerned also in the murder of a pensioned jemadar at Meerut.

13.—Lalla, a Tusma-baz, poisoner, confesses to the three murders, 1st, at Mohoba, zillah Etawah; 2nd, Mougha, Thillee, zillah Futtehpore Huswa; 3rd, at Gullowtee, zillah Boolundshuhur.

14.—Ghasee, Fakeerah, and Gungadeen deposed to the murder of two travellers near Gullowtee, whose bodies were thrown into a ditch at Sirras chowkee, with the knowledge of the burkundauz stationed there.

15.—All the Tusma-bazees are implicated in the above cases, directly or indirectly, and eight cases of Thuggee have come to light by their confessions, one of which has been brought to conviction; one is ready for trial; and the rest will follow, as time and opportunity admit.

16.—Mr. Montgomery has given a succinct history of the origin of Tusma-bazee, and the habits of these people, as gamblers and loose characters; and the result of my investigation has shewn that however their practices may have been confined to that art at first, they have for a long time used the denomination merely as a cloak for darker deeds, knowing that there is no regulation of Government by which greater punishment than that assigned to budmashes could reach them, while their atrocities remained undiscovered, and they were considered as Tusma-bazees *only*. Their art and their vagrant habits gave them peculiar facilities for selecting their victims; they appear to have well chosen their positions on the Grand Trunk Road, and must have seen all travellers passing along; their game attracted attention and proved an excellent snare to catch the unwary; the impunity given by the police, made them less suspected; from those seduced to play they were able to ascertain who had any thing to lose, and what they failed to obtain by their art, they appear to have got by the administering dhutorah, and by more violent means when necessary.

17.—They do not appear to have admitted any into their fraternity, who were unacquainted with the art.

18.—The sums of money they were able to collect by this villainy were enormous, as is shewn by Mr. Montgomery's statement, and the articles ascertained by him to have been sent to Cawnpore by Cullunder and his wife, and brother Chand Khan, (who appear to have been the treasurers and distributors of their gains,) are of a nature to shew that they could not have been honestly obtained by persons in their condition of life,—such as pearls, corals, &c.

19.—Mr. Plowden intercepted a letter addressed by Bhowanneedeen to Luchmun Tusma-baz; the contents as follows: viz., "the articles sent by Mehee Lall have duly reached:"—

Silver Bangles, -- -- -- Rs. 18	Cash, -- -- -- -- -- Rs. 15
Pearls, -- -- -- -- „ 60	Corals, -- -- -- -- „ 4
1 Gharrah.	2 Caps.
1 Lungnoo.	1 Gold Mohur, -- -- -- „ 18
1 Arsee.	2 Pots.
1 Gunga Jullee.	1 Dobree.
1 Ungurkha.	Cash, -- -- -- -- -- „ 10

20.—This communication was sent to Mr. Montgomery for the production of the articles and investigation of its meaning, and they were found with few exceptions

in Luchmun's house. Cullunder, in a very short space of time, remitted to his family, hoondees amounting to 700 rupees, through his brother Chand Khan, who held the situation of 2nd khansamah to one of the Queen's Regiments; and Mussumat Lallia, the wife of Cullunder, realized the amount, which she distributed in shares to the families of the rest of the gang; Cullunder, as chief, receiving a double share.

21.—It is a remarkable fact, that up to the time of the apprehension of these people, cases of dhuttoreeah and reports of bodies found in the vicinity of the Trunk Road, were numerous and defying all proof. It is not long since the Commissioner of Agra reported, that they were greatly on the increase, but since their apprehension not more than two cases have been heard of.

22.—In the course of my long experience, I have never met with so debased and hardened a set of offenders. They do not pretend to any religious motives, and have none of the restraints or observances of the old Thug fraternity; but have sallied forth under a false guise, resolved on getting money in any and every way, nothing loath to destroy life to effect that purpose; and I have not a doubt in my own mind that they have been the perpetrators of almost all the crimes which have abounded on the highways in the Dooab for some years, and that many more of their deeds will be developed, now that I have been successful in bringing a case to conviction.

23.—A very serious feature in this investigation is the collusion of the police with these people. Press of business has hitherto prevented my taking evidence and searching closely into the cases enumerated of their being bribed, but the fact is placed beyond doubt, with regard to those at Khoorjah, Karkowda, Kullarun, Lallpoor and Gullowtee; and they have on occasions received as high a rate as five rupees per diem, and at the latter place, when the Tusma-bazees were once arrested, they got free by a payment of Rs. 24, given to them by Cullunder. The Magistrate of Boolundshuhur has committed some of the police, and got them convicted by the Sessions Judge of Meerut.

24.—Had the police not winked at their proceedings, it would have been impossible for these people to have carried on their depredations for so long a time.

25.—Herewith I transmit copies of sixteen depositions made by these people in my presence.

I have, &c.,

J. GRAHAM.

REPORTS OF THE "OOTHAEEGEERAHS," OR PROFESSIONAL THIEVES OF THE TEHREE, DUTTEAH, SHAHGURH AND CHUNDEYREE, OR BANPOOR STATES.

Letter from G. A. BUSHBY, ESQ., C. S., *Agent to the Governor General for Scindia's Dominions, to the* SECRETARY *to the Government of India, with the Governor General, No.* 11 *of* 1851, *dated Camp Khuttoora, the 7th February 1851, and from Major* HARRIS, *dated 31st January 1851.*

SIR,

I am not aware that the practices of the "Oothaeegeerahs," or Sunoreahs, of the Tehree, Dutteah, Shahgurh and Chundeyree, or Banpore States, have been before brought to the notice of the Government of India, or to the Governments of the subordinate Presidencies. I therefore submit the copy of a Report, from Major Harris, Superintendent of Chundeyree, dated the 31st January, containing information respecting the proceedings of the above-named people, which the Most Noble the Governor General may deem deserving of distribution to the Magistrates, and communities of India, for the purpose of putting them properly on their guard against the arts performed by Sunoreah professional thieves, for the purpose of obtaining other person's goods.

2.—The Bundlecund States implicated herein (with exception of Chundeyree,—which is a part of the Territory assigned by Scindia for the expences of the Contingent under the Treaty of 1844; at present under the management of the Superintendent, Major Harris,) exercise an independent rule within their own limits. Banpoor is a small State, now representing the Raj of Chundeyree, which was spoiled by Scindia. We obtained from Scindia a restitution to the Banpoor Rajah of one-third of Scindia's usurpations; and the other two-thirds, which he retained, were eventually ceded to us by the Treaty just mentioned.

3.—The connection of the Government of these States, with professional thieves and vagabonds, is an apt commentary on the morals of the Boondela Princes and Principalities. They are the offspring of plunderers, and had never known Civil laws, or national obligations and restraints, till their relations with the British power brought them into contact with the European system of civilization and manners.

4.—How naively do the State of Tehree, and the Rajah of Banpoor, confess themselves to be the confederates of thieves!

5.—I transmit also a copy of Major Harris's letter to me, dated the 30th January, and English enclosures, in the case of the 14 Sunoreahs, who robbed the Calcutta shopkeeper in February last year of 3,000 rupees worth of property; all of whom (except No. 14, the approver to whom the Superintendent promised pardon,) I have sentenced to an imprisonment in the Lullutpoor Jail for seven years with hard labor, as will appear from the copy of my reply also transmitted.

Act XI. 1848.

6.—I take the liberty of recommending that the States who are known to harbour professional thieves, have a severe lecture read to them; and that Tehree and Banpoor on this occasion be fined,—the former in the sum of 5,000 rupees, and the latter in the sum of 1,000 rupees, for the reparation of the injury done to the British subjects, who suffered from the exploits of their Sunoreah subjects in February last at Calcutta, and to meet the cost of dieting and detaining the 13 convicts in prison for seven years.

I have, &c.,

G. A. BUSHBY.

No. II.—*Letter from* MAJOR HARRIS, *dated 31st January* 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, that when investigating lately a case of extensive robbery committed in Calcutta by the notorious Sunoreahs, or Oothaeegeerahs of this part of the country, circumstances were revealed, that convinced me that the organized system, under which these people carried on their calling to the remotest parts of Hindoostan, was unknown to our Government Officers.

2.—They have hitherto, I believe, been considered in the light of travelling shoplifters, who, when detected on a summary enquiry, received ten or a dozen ratans, and were let loose to carry on their profitable calling with almost impunity.

3.—I have submitted to you in the accompanying roobucarree, a full and particular account of these people, derived from the evidence of their chiefs, taken on oath in my presence, and attested by two respectable witnesses, which I think may prove interesting, as well as a useful check on these people, if made known to all Magisterial Officers throughout India.

4.—During the investigation of the Calcutta robbery, before referred to, the following villages were named, as being especially Sunoreah villages, and known throughout India amongst the Sunoreahs as "the 12 villages"—(Baragaon).

1. Churpoora,	Tehree.	7. Muroura,	Shahgurh.
2. Hurpoora,		8. Banpoor,	Banpoor.
3. Munowra,		9. Beer,	
4. Jumrar,		10. Oodair,	
5. Tendaree,		11. Rora,	Dutteeah ;—
6. Kurmaree,		12. Purhree,	

all inhabited chiefly by Sunoreahs; bunneeahs, chumars, and mehters, being the only castes who are excluded from the brotherhood.

5.—The same rules are observed by the Sunoreahs of all these villages, though the present enquiries have not embraced those of the Dutteeah State.

6.—Gharebah Sunoreah, resident of Hurpoorah, in the Tehree district, whose family for seven generations had been Sunoreahs, offered to give me information of several extensive robberies that had been committed within the last two years by these people, in the most distant parts of India, viz :

No.		*No.*	
1.	Panwell near Bombay, A Watch.	7.	Jubbulpoor, -- -- Rs. 875
2.	Dooleah in Kandeish, Rs. 1,700	8.	Nasuck.
3.	Ahmedabad in do.	9.	Jubbulpoor, -- -- Rs. 686
4.	Garuspoor, -- -- Rs. 1,656	10.	Dooleah in Kandeish, -- Rs. 700
5.	Bombay, -- -- -- A Watch.	11.	Patna, -- -- -- -- Rs. 509
6.	Nagpoor.		

and produced "dussees" or clues to them.

7.—Finding that one of the elders in high estimation of the brotherhood, had betrayed the secrets of the craft; I received a deputation from the heads of the "Baragaon," stating that they would answer faithfully any enquiries I wished to make.

8.—They distinctly affirmed on oath, that their pursuits were well known to their own governments; that the lumburdar of the village, on the part of the Government, is the appointed mookeea or chief of the Sunoreahs of his own village.

9.—Each village has from seven to ten "nals," or gangs registered by their Government; Lala Kishore, canoongoe, being the official at Tehree, who keeps the Sunoreah duftur. The Sunoreah number upwards of 4,000 in Tehree, about 300 in Banpoor, and about 300 in Dutteeah.

10.—That Ladlee Koorea is the appointed mokuddum, or head mookeea, on the part of the Tehree Government, over the twelve villages; whose duty it is to arrange all disputes amongst the Sunoreahs arising from unfair division of spoils, and to receive from the Sunoreahs, on their return from distant expeditions, articles of "vertu" or value, worthy of being appropriated by their Government.

11.—The mookeeas state, that immediately after the Dusserah, every year, the gangs of the several villages depute their mookeeas to consult their favorite brahmin priest, (who resides at Lahur in Chundeyree,) as to the propitious signs to be observed by them. After due time he informs the applicant that his luck will be towards the south, and such an hour and day is propitious to start.

12.—This is communicated to his own gang, and an invitation given to all stragglers who do not belong to any particular village, or gang, to join in the distant excursion. At the time named, they all meet at an appointed well, or tope, and start (for instance) for Jubbulpoor,—the south having been the propitious point of the compass indicated.

13.—Arrived at Jubbulpoor, (the gang consisting of fifty or sixty men,) the mookeeas tell them off into parties of ten or twelve, appointing a sub-mookeea to take charge of them and give an account hereafter of their earnings; merely expending what is necessary for their actual subsistence:—these parties being detached severally to Nagpoor, Hyderabad, Indore, &c., the head mookeea of the "nal" retaining a strong party with himself at Jubbulpoor, to carry on operations in that large city till the return of the detached parties, who are enjoined to return, whatever may be their success, in the following July to Jubbulpoor, to render an account of their proceedings.

14.—Should the amount be equal to forty or fifty rupees to each individual, they return at once to their houses, in time to cultivate the land for the summer crops. If the amount to be divided does not equal their expectations, the parties are again detached (but changing directions,) by the head mookeea, who returns himself with the several shares, and distributes them to the families of his party.

15.—Should there be any valuable, worthy of being presented to the Government, the mookeea of the gang, accompained by the lumburdar or mookeea of the village, proceeds to Ladlee Koorea, the head mookeea of the twelve villages, who, with the mookeea of the village in question, proceeds to Tehree to deliver up the *huqq* of the Sirkar.

16.—It was stated by all the mookeeas in the course of this enquiry, that their office was *hereditary* in their families; when failing male issue, descending to the women: as was disclosed in case No. 1 noted above, wherein Nunhee Mehtun, a woman, was the mookeea, and she deposed that she received the watch from her nal, and delivered it to the Rajah of Banpoor.

17.—In the Kandeish (Bombay Presidency), cases Nos. 2 and 10 of the list before mentioned, it was proved that two very handsome and valuable pearl nose-ornaments were presented by the gang through Ladlee Koorea, to the Tehree Government, for which the thief received from the Government fifteen beegahs of land as a rent-free grant, in perpetuity; on the occasion of this robbery, the property stolen was estimated at Rs. 2,500, which I have traced. Such aggressions upon our subjects cannot be called trifling, or petty thefts.

18.—In the Patna case, amounting to 509 rupees, it was proved that a handsome pair of arm ornaments, valued at 100 rupees, reached the Rajah of Banpoor; also, in each of the Bombay cases, a watch reached the Rajah of Banpoor: these robberies having been committed by Sunoreahs of Beer in the State of Banpoor.

19.—The Governments of the Tehree and Banpoor States, being known to tolerate and reward these people, they dispose of their spoils in open day, in the market places, and bazars of those States, to seths, sonars and bunneeahs, who are all well acquainted with the calling of these people, and afford them a ready opportunity of selling gold, and other valuables at half their value; and thus an encouragement is afforded them to pursue their thieving avocations.

20.—During their absence for one or two years on a distant excursion, the village money-lender feeds the Sunoreah's wife and family, and takes broken gold, or gold mohurs, (stolen property,) at little more than half their value in payment of the account run up in his absence.

21.—Deoree Singhaee, of Tehree, is proved to have bought openly a bar of gold, part of the Kandeish robbery, seventy-nine tolahs of the finest metal at Rs. 16-6-0, (the market price for the same kind being 21 rupees per tolah,) knowing that such a valuable article could not have been obtained by fair means; and he acknowledges to the same. The owner was a banker travelling from Bombay westward, and cannot be discovered; yet as the robbery was committed in our territory, as confessed to, our Government has a claim to the proceeds as "lawarissee." The exacting such, as a fine, would be the greatest check possible to the Sunoreahs finding ready purchasers for their stolen spoils.

22.—Finding by the sworn testimony of all the mookeeas, that the States of Tehree and Banpoor openly received all articles of value, obtained by the robberies of the Sunoreahs who resided in their several villages, I invited both these States to communicate what was their practice relating to them. Copies of the Khureetahs from both States are attached to these proceedings; in which the facts deposed to, are admitted; and the plea advanced by both States, for tolerating such practices, is the circumstance that no Government, British or Native, had ever forbidden them.

23.—It is necessary to remark, that these people never practise their calling in the States where they are tolerated and recognized.

24.—One of the most important points elicited by the investigation is, that they have a slang or "bolee" of their own, well known to the brotherhood throughout India, their children being instructed in it from early youth. I have attached to the proceedings a list of several words chiefly in use with them; obtained from the mookeeas while under examination; admitted by several with great reluctance, who indignantly asserted that, had not Ghareeba (my informer) faithlessly betrayed the craft, they would have allowed their flesh to be torn from their bones, rather than have disclosed a word; that as often as they had been apprehended on suspicion, or been detected with stolen property on them, such a disclosure of their system and bolee had never been made, but now their calling or occupation would be gone.

25.—They have their "chounees" or head-quarters in the several parts of India they resort to.

26.—For Calcutta, the serae of the Rajah of Burdwan is their chounee; where there are never less than 200 Sunoreahs practising their calling on the unwary travellers, who partake of the hospitality of the Rajah; the Sunoreahs themselves receiving daily, with the travellers assembled, their food from the bounty of the Rajah. From this depôt, the "nals" or gangs in Calcutta are reinforced, returning to this favorite

resort to account for, or divide the spoils accumulated in Calcutta. "They state that "the alms or food is daily distributed, morning and evening, by the mahunt of the "byragees at Burdwan, whose residence is on the banks of the Ganges; on which "account numerous Sunoreahs are to be found daily attendant at the mahunt's. The "Sunoreahs, while at Burdwan, fix their resting place at a ghât on the Ganges, that "has an almond tree shading it, and they always represent themselves as proceeding "to Teerut. When the travellers at that ghât acknowledge themselves to be from "Oorcha or Tehree, Chundeyree, Dutteah, Shahgurh, Chatterpoor, Chitterkote, &c. "&c., in Bundlecund, it may safely be concluded they are Sunoreahs."

27.—To the south of Lal Gola, eight coss north of Moorshedabad, where the high road to the north-west branches off, there is a tank, south of which in a garden belonging to a Baboo who daily distributes alms to travellers, the Sunoreahs have established a chounee; from which they carry on their depredations at the fair of Megh Murd, held at Deenatpoor in Rungpoor; returning with their spoils to deposit with their friends the gwallas and bunneeahs of Lal Gola, who well know the Sunoreahs. At the end of their season in June, they dispose of all their spoils, of the surrounding neighbourhood, to their friends of Lal Gola, turn the proceeds into gold, and return to their homes in July.

28.—In the city of Rajmehal, the Tehree Sunoreahs have formed an extensive "chounee," at a mohullah known by the name of "Tewarey purdasee's" mohullah, and though he and the family have resided at Rajmehal for three or four generations, his ancestors were of the Oorcha or Tehree States. On this account the Sunoreahs of Tehree, being considered to be fellow-countrymen, he permits them to occupy houses in his "mohullah," knowing well their calling, and the mookeeas state, that not only does Tewarey himself purchase all their spoils, but there is not a resident in the mohullah, be he bunneeah or be he Musselman, that does not purchase from them! A nest of receivers of stolen goods!

29.—For the south, Gopalpoor ghât, near Jubbulpoor, is the chounee or depôt.

30.—For Bombay and Goojrat, the village of Nuriyard, three coss north of Ahmedabad in Goojrat, is the chounee: the lumburdar of this village receiving a portion of the spoils of each gang, to secure his good will.

31.—Having related all that occurs to me to be necessary, beyond what is set forth in the Persian roobucarree, I beg to suggest that the States of Banpoor, Tehree, and Dutteah, have it in their power to break up this organized system of robbery, practised on British subjects throughout India, by their subjects, with their knowledge and approval; a system that is governed by the rules of discipline, from the Government servant who keeps the register of these people, through the several grades of mookeeas, to the single Sunoreah, who owns to no village or particular gang. The States of Tehree and Banpoor have solicited the orders of our Government for the future, for their suppression.

32.—When communicating with the Magistrate of Patna, relating to the cases in the list, he expressed a wish that I would furnish him with all the particulars I could of the manners and habits of these people. I would beg to suggest, with deference, that an outline, with a list of their "bolee" or acknowledged slang, hitherto quite unknown but to themselves, might be published for the general information of Magistrates and Police Officers. This knowledge might be a great check to the gangs of those people who at this time are spread over India pursuing their robberies.

33.—Gharebah, the Sunoreah, who was my informer, and disclosed the whole of the system, will be no longer tolerated in Tehree, either by the Government or his

fellow Sunoreahs. I would beg therefore to recommend, that one of the old and ruined villages that have nothing left but the name, and of which there are many in the Mahrownee district, may be given to him for a term, on a nominal rent, where he may settle with his family and followers, and take to the plough for the future.

P. HARRIS, *Major.*

No. II.—*Translation of Khureeta, from the Rajah of Banpoor, dated 22nd November 1850.*

After compliments, states, "your Khureeta has been received, mentioning that from the evidence of several Sunoreahs, a watch stolen by the Oothaeegeerahs has been presented to me through Khyramut Khan, Ram Pershaud, and Hindooput chowdhree, and that Nunhee Mehtun confirms the same. You have enquired the circumstances from me. I have to state that, from former times, these people, following their profession, have resided in my territory and in the States of other Native Princes; and they have always followed this calling, but no former Kings or Princes or authority have ever forbidden the practice; therefore these people for generations have resided in my territory and the States of other Princes; proceeding to distant districts, to follow their occupation, robbing by day for a livelihood for themselves and families, both cash, and any other property they could lay hands on. In consequence of these people stealing by day only, and that they do not take life, or distress any person, by personal ill-usage, and that they do not break into houses, by digging walls or breaking door-locks, but simply by their smartness manage to abstract property; owing to such trifling thefts, I looked on their proceedings as petty thefts, and have not interfered with them. As many States as there may be in India, under the protection of the British Government, there is not one in which these people are not to be found, and it is possible that in all other States, who protect them, that the same system is pursued towards them, as in my district; and besides, these people thieving only by day, the Police Officers in the British Territories, are not expected to exert themselves, the loss having occurred simply through the owner's negligence. Owing to this circumstance, your friend looking on their transgressions as trifling, I have not caused my police to interfere with them.

The British Government, who issue orders to all the native powers in India, have never directed the system of Sunoreahs to be stopped. From this I conclude that their offence is looked upon by the British Government, as trifling; and probably this is the reason, that neither the British Government, nor any other authority have ever directed me to stop their calling; and on this account, from property that they have brought home, and I have heard that it suited me, or that they themselves, considering the article to be a curiosity from a distant province, have presented to me through my servants, thus, viewing the offence as trifling, that there was no owner to the property, I received it from them, and gave them a trifle in return.

There is nothing strange in buying an article for less than its value. People make up articles at a great cost, and sell them when they require cash at much less than their value. In this way the bunneahs, in open bazar throughout the Native States, buy from the Sunoreahs; but since the case of the Sunoreahs has been taken up by you, and you have diligently enquired into the system of Oothaeegeeree, summoning several of these people from Teekumgurh, &c., and feeling that my territory is under

your charge, and that you are my friend, I was about to consult you for advice relating to these people, when your letter reached enquiring their practices and encouraging me in a friendly way, to write the truth. With feelings of friendship, I have written the whole of the system to you, and I now seek your advice what to do.. I shall not decide on any thing, till advised by you in this matter, and as appears best to you, relating to these people. Do me the favor to communicate your directions, and hereafter there shall not be the slightest deviation from your instructions, always conforming strictly to your orders, &c. &c."

Major Harris also furnishes a translation of a Khureeta from the Dowager Queen, or Ranee of Teekumgurh, in reply to his Khureeta, on the subject of the Sunoreahs throughout the Tehree district. The Khureeta from Tehree, he observes, corresponds word for word with the above, from Banpoor, with simply the following addition :—

"Occasionally the owner searching for his property from other districts, has complained. Immediately his property has been restored to him, and the thieves have been punished."

Specimen of the "Bolee" or Slang Language used by the class of professional Thieves, in Bundlecund, called Sunoreahs, or Oothaeegeerahs.

English.	Sunoreah's Language.	English.	Sunoreah's Language.
Grain seller,	Surrooa.	Gold,	Seeand.
A Bag,	Rontra.	Diamond,	Kukura.
Havresack,	Suttoo,a.	A Pipe,	Putputta.
Box,	Pinjuree,a	Jewels,	Oothar.
Shawls and valuable cloths,	Santa.	Silversmith,	Kue, yar.
Broad Cloth,	Roongee.	Cloth Merchant,	Khujjar.
Shoes,	Gonnee,a.	Banker,	Tulleeah.
Brass Pot,	Pynee.	River,	Teeree.
Brass Plate,	Thunkee.	A Fair,	Beeah.
Brass Vessel,	Kholah.	Net for carrying rupees tied round the waist, (Himmiyanee,)	Bigoree.
Flannel,	Ringultee,a.		
Sword,	Dharraree.		
Gun,	Bhurkunnee.	Village,	Bang.
Dagger, or 2-bladed knife,	Kuppoo,a.	City,	Burra Bang.
Nose Ring,	Nuklee.	Horse,	Furka.
Pearls,	Nujjoo,a.	Camel,	Lumgeech.
Coral,	Hurkee,a.	Elephant,	Sonree,a.
Turban,	Agassee.	Muhammedan,	Koongee,a.
Europeans,	Topee,a.	Brahmin,	Khoosur.
Police Officers,	T,hola.	Kutcherry Officials,	Muska.
Policeman,	Kuppuree,a.	Gang of Sunoreahs,	Naal.
A Pipe, (Hookka,)	Putputta.	Eat your bread quickly,	Tapee, nikallo.
Soldiers,	Oongna.	To be seized or apprehended,	Tig-guya.
Waist Cloth,	Punjutto.	When apprehensive of detection,	Bheer ayee moondeea boora, dekhlata hue.
Cash, in Silver,	Dhumree.		
Gold Mohurs,	Nug.		
Copper, Cash,	Dharro.	Run, make off,	Lud jao.
Silver,	Oobbun.		

Pirrooa, a boy about ten years of age, I examined myself on the above list, and he confirmed every word; as also Joga his brother, seven years of age, having been instructed from early youth.

P. HARRIS, *Major.*

PART II.

REVENUE MANAGEMENT OF THE AJMERE DISTRICT IN F. S. 1251, A. D. 1843-44

Extract paragraphs 1 to 8, of a letter from SUPERINTENDENT *at Ajmere, to* COMMISSIONER *of the Ajmere Division, No. 20, dated 27th July 1844.*

Paragraph 1.—I have the honor to forward for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor a statement showing the returns of Revenue during the past F. S. year 1251, as compared with the previous year, and to add such further observations as seem necessary in reference to the steps that have been adopted for ameliorating the condition of the people and of advancing the general improvement of the district.

2.—In this part of India, where the periodical rains are uncertain and the falls generally slight, the prosperity of the district hinges in a great measure, on the favorableness or otherwise of the season. Ajmere is so situated as almost to be too remote to share in the showers which are generated in and come down from the Himalaya mountains, while on the other hand, the clouds from the Gulph of Cambay scarcely extend beyond Serohee. Thus a bad season, with us forms the rule, and a good one the exception. The past season was, upon the whole, favorable, for with the exception of Ajmere Khas and within a radius of eight miles, the rain was general and the greater portion of the tulaos in the Ramsur and Rajgurh pergunnahs were filled. The zemeendars, roused from their pristine lethargy by the great attention paid by the Government to the improvement of their condition, had been particularly assiduous. Large tracts of land, heretofore unacquainted with the plough, had been brought under culture. This feeling of industry was not confined to any isolated portion. It pervaded, as it were, by general consent, through the whole of the khalsa possessions. At no former period, perhaps, had cultivation assumed so extensive a form; and at no previous time had promise been more sanguine. My report, under date 2nd September 1843, written after a personal inspection of each village, enters fully on the subject of the expectations from the khurreef crops. At that period there was a confident hope that the out-turn of the khurreef revenue would equal the average amount of the khurreef and rubbee during the foregoing three years, leaving the rubbee crop as a surplus. The crops continued to advance and the hopes of the people to rise, until the month of October, when the district was, as it were, inundated with swarms of locusts. The extent of injury done by these visitations can alone be appreciated by those who have been witnesses to the devastation thus caused. I was marching through the district at that period, and had ocular proof of the destruction caused to

the cultivation. Nothing escaped the ravages of these insects but rice and sugarcane. The til plant was eaten close to the soil, not even leaving a vestige of stubble; mukka, jowar and bajra had the ears eaten off, or were so injured by the slime of the locusts as to die *per se*. At this juncture, we were so fortunate as to receive, contrary to season, continuous showers of rain, which admitted of the mukka and til lands being immediately turned up and sown with chunna. Our expectations from the khurreef had been floored by the ravages of the locusts. But as the latter part of the season was unusually favorable, every nerve was strained to recover our loss, through the medium of a more extended rubbee. The issue has fully realized expectation. For the rubbee harvest was gathered in without our suffering from frost, hail, smut, or any of the numerous vicissitudes inseparable from agriculture, and the accompanying returns shew that the amount of the khalsa revenue during the past season is, as compared with the decennial settlement, Rs. 26,905-5-9 in excess, or in comparison with the juma of the preceding year, it gives an increase of Rs. 42,519-3-6¾. This result is far below the line marked by reasonable expectation. But in such a season, which has been more severely felt in adjacent principalities, which are alone dependent on the khurreef, we have much cause for thankfulness that our subjects have not only been provided with the means of livelihood, denied to some of our neighbours, but that with their benefit, we have reaped a considerable increase of revenue beyond former years.

3.—It is necessary to bear in mind that the decennial settlement was based on the principle that the Government take one-half of the produce. On settlement villages becoming kham, the same course has obtained. The crops have been assessed according to the kunkoot, and the market price of one-half the produce has been paid as revenue. During the last two years the Government of Agra has been pleased at my solicitation to take two-fifths in place of one-half of the produce. And in estimating the increase over the settlement juma, the circumstance of the reduced share the Government has now taken should receive consideration. So satisfied am I of the advantage, alike accruing to the cultivator and to the State, by this reduced share, that an early opportunity will be taken to solicit its continuance during a further period of two years.

4.—The returns of the Pergunnah Officers, in reference to the agricultural improvements with which Ajmere has been enriched during the last two years, are extremely satisfactory. A spirit of industry has arisen, wholly unknown in former times in the district, and which, with moderate conciliation and common justice, will continue to increase with years: affording to the cultivator a provision for an enlarged family, a thing consequent on industrious habits, and ensuring to the Government a prompt and cheerful payment of its dues. I have in various former reports descanted, perhaps at unpardonable length, on the comportment of the people of the district when I was called to its charge. The people at that time were wholly devoid of energy. There was a marked indisposition to exertion and a total callousness as to an improvement of circumstances. Litigation seemed to be their legitimate calling. To quarrel with each other and refer to the Courts at Ajmere, or to aid their brethren in a cause of this nature, were matters of pleasure; as an instance of this litigious feeling, it may be observed that it was a common remark that in the qusbah of Ramsur, containing 300 families, there were 400 *jhugras*. This feeling was by no means restricted to Ramsur. It was the marked characteristic of the district. To have urged the people to become industrious, in improving their lands by sinking wells or raising small tulaos, would have been fruitless labour. They had followed the path treaded by their ancestors, and were unsolicitous to beat out any new tracks. The

reason was obvious. They had no guide to point out the path of industry and consequent competence. The intercourse between the ryots and the rulers was restricted to the paying of rents, and to the administration of justice through the Adawlut, where the principals having made over their cases to vakeels, suffered alike from delay and expense; for a common matter of every-day occurrence, which might have been settled by four heads of villages to the mutual satisfaction of the parties by the district officer, was now by the ingenuity of the vakeels, whose existence depends on strife, spun out to an interminable length. Thus apparently there was little sympathy between the authorities and the cultivators. But the liberality of the Government, in identifying its interests with those of the people has wrought a change which has far exceeded expectation. In providing extensive tank embankments for almost every village at considerable outlay, the zemeendars have an undeniable proof that the improvement of their means is the settled determination of the Government. Following the good example set them, the people now devote the whole of their time to agricultural pursuits. Litigation, idleness, and poverty are now being superseded by peaceful industry and cheerful habits. All matters of dispute amongst villages are referred to the pergunnah tuhseeldar, who, with the aid of a punchayet, settles the matter on the spot, or should the case be involved in difficulty, it remains till my camp arrives in that quarter, when the matter is adjusted before me. Thus, so far as relates to the cultivating class, their wrongs are immediately redressed by the decision of their peers without being subject to the inconvenience and expense of referring to the Ajmere Adawlut. Ramsur has been mentioned as a place teeming with squabbles. We should therefore view it in a fiscal light under present arrangements. The juma of the decennial settlement was fixed at Rs. 7,000. For some years past it has been kham, when owing to the dissensions among the people, little more than half the sum was realized. Now, there is neither feud nor disagreement, and the consequence is, their energies have been devoted to their immediate vocation, and we have a return this year of Rs. 9,215-5-3, which sum would have been materially increased, but for the ravages committed by locusts. A reference to the subjoined return shews the additional means agriculture has received during the last two years. 945 new wells have been dug, of these 627 are completed and 318 are in course of construction;—(the wells cost from 50 to 200 and 250 rupees each)—again, 334 narees or small zemeendaree tulaos containing from 20 to 200 beegahs of water have been or are in course of completion. These works are intended for irrigating Indian corn sown to the rear of the embankments during the break in the rains, while the front on the removal of the water is sown with barley and gram. The rapid strides the cultivators have already made in the good cause of improvement prove the earnestness with which they have taken to industrious habits.

5.—Various arrangements have been made for the better Government of village communities; among these it may be mentioned that, that for keeping the village community expenses under due check is one of the principal. It was the custom of the Patels and Putwaries to run up in most instances a fictitious bill each season, chiefly for their own benefit. The community was amerced as much as 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per plough, khurreef and rubbee, independently of their share of revenue and dues to the village servants. The consequence was, the cultivator was defrauded of much of his own earnings. Now the Mulba Khurch expenses are submitted for sanction to the delight of all parties save the Patels and Putwaries.

6.—I have not thought it necessary again to allude to our tank embankments, concerning which I have so recently addressed you. They are the foundation and

mainspring of all our present and expected prosperity. Precept would have had little effect on the minds of the people unless supported by example.

7.—In view to bring into efficient cultivation the numerous patches of waste land distributed through the khalsa villages, 30 new hamlets have been planted, all of which promise, in the course of a few years, to expand in size and utility. They are all dakhilee, or subordinate to the parent village. Their non-separation obviates many objections which might be started. Besides, boundary marks remain undisturbed. In former days the location of a new hamlet on khalsa land was considered no small undertaking. Three kheras have thus been established since our rule. But we gained little immediate advantage; for during the first 5 or 6 years no rent was levied and large immunities were granted in future. Now business is done in a more workmanlike way. Five rupees are given for the inauguration, and such of the new assamees as require pecuniary aid for the purchase of bullocks, or for sinking a well have their wants relieved. We take our share of the revenue at once, giving the new settlers a remission of one or two shares according as the ground is new or arable during the four years. After this period they are rated the same as old villages.

8.—The lateness of the rains has not allowed of my obtaining a detailed list of the ploughs in the different pergunnahs. They have however undergone a considerable increase, for most of the idlers in each village have been or are about to be converted into cultivators. Raegurs, Bullahees, Chumars, and other low castes, whose forefathers never handled a plough, have taken most kindly to their new vocation. In some instances the peaceful tailor has taken to sinking a well. Under these circumstances the Jaut, Googur and other cultivators cannot remain in the back ground.

(Signed) C. G. DIXON.

Abstract of Wells and Narees sunk and made, or in course of construction during the last two years, in the Ajmere Khalsa Villages.

Names of Pergunnahs.	Wells.		Narees.		Remarks.
	Ready.	In course of readiness.	Ready.	Being made.	
Ajmere Pergunnah, ...	105	79	32	71	
Seree Nuggur and Ramsur Pergunnahs, ..	181	135	81	33	
Rajgurh Pergunnah, ...	276	65	32	42	
	562	279	145	146	
Ajmere Pergunnah Settlement Villages, ..	65	39	20	23	
Total, ...	627	318	165	169	
Grand Total, ...	945		334		

Ajmere.—Abstract of Land Revenue.

Number.	Names of Tehseels.	Names of Pergunnahs.	Land Revenue. Decennial Settlement in 1243 F. S., or 1835-1836.	Land Revenue. Kham Collection Khurreef and Rubbee 1250 F. S., or 1842-1843.	Land Revenue. Kham Collection Khurreef and Rubbee 1251 F. S., or 1843-1844.	Decrease. As compared with the Decennial Settlement.	Decrease. As Compared with the Khurreef and Rubbee 1850 F. S., or 1842-1843.	Increase. As compared with the Decennial Settlement.	Increase. As compared with the Khurreef and Rubbee 1250 F. S., or 1842-1843.
14	Rajgurh Tehseel, ...	Rajgurh, ...	38936 0 0	36577 1 8¾	41973 10 10	2753 4 7	1145 0 9	5790 15 5	6541 9 10¼
29	Ramsur Tehseel, ...	Ramsur and Seree Nuggur, ...	44250 0 0	35094 6 4	61145 15 7	0 0 0	9 2 4	16895 15 7	26060 11 7
18	Ajmere Tehseel, ...	Ajmere and Kekree, ..	25876 10 9	14826 12 10½	23614 6 0½	4297 9 0	0 13 3	2035 4 3½	8788 6 5
61	Total of Kham management, ...	.. ..	109062 10 9	86498 4 11¼	126734 0 5½	7050 13 7	1155 0 4	24722 3 3½	41390 11 10¼
23	Ditto under Settlement, ...	.. ..	17703 5 3	17703 5 3	17703 5 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5	Ditto formerly under Kham management, ...	.. ..	1850 12 6	1565 3 6	2693 11 2½	248 14 9	0 0 0	1091 13 5½	1128 7 8½
2	Ditto Medah and Mahomed Kehra,	.. ..	0 0 0	1095 5 0	1095 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1095 5 0	0 0 0
91	Total of Khalsa Villages, ...	.. ..	128616 12 6	106862 2 8¼	148226 5 11	7299 12 4	1155 0 4	26909 5 9	42519 3 6¾
73	Ditto of Istumrar Villages, including Shahpoora and Phoolea, ..	.. ..	122716 5 8½	122716 5 8½	122716 5 8½	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Miscellaneous Land Revenue, ...	.. ..	0 0 0	6761 2 10	7615 7 6½	0 0 0	0 0 0	7615 7 6½	854 4 8¼
164	Grand Total of Land Revenue, ..	.. ..	251333 2 2½	236339 11 3	278558 3 2	7299 12 4	1155 0 4	34524 13 3½	43373 8 3
	Deduct decrease, ...	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	7299 12 4	1155 0 4
	Actual increase of Land Revenue, ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	27225 0 11½	42218 7 11

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF ZILLAH BAREILLY, DURING THE YEAR 1842-43.

Selections from a report on the Revenue Administration of Zillah Bareilly, during the year 1842-43, by Mr. Henley Clarke, *Collector, dated 14th July 1843.*

Prices.

9.—The price of raub or sugarcane juice and raw sugar has remained firm, notwithstanding the produce having been very abundant, a circumstance which tended materially to sustain many of the villages whose staples were rice and sugar, under the straits to which they were reduced, by insufficiency of rain. The average selling rate of rice has risen about 12 per cent. on the prices of the previous year, while on the other hand all the rubbee grains have fallen 24 per cent. below the last year's prices, the result probably of the favorable state of the harvest in general throughout the North Western Provinces, so that we may calculate that there has been a net fall of about 12 per cent. in the price of agricultural produce in 1842-43, compared with 1841-42.

Rate of discount on Bareilly and old Furruckabad Rupees. Amount Specie and Bullion.

10.—The average rate of discount on old Furruckabad and Bareilly Rupees in exchange for Government Coin has been Rs. 1-2-0 per cent., the rate demanded at the Treasury being 3·4 per cent. for the former and 4 per cent. for the latter. The amount of specie of all kinds in circulation in the district is estimated by the bankers to be about Rs. 91,00,000, which may be thus divided, (1) Bareilly and old Furruckabad Rs. 50,00,000; (2) Government Silver Coinage Rs. 35,00,000; (3) Gold Rs. 5,50,000; (4) Copper 50,000 rupees' worth. There are also calculated to be Rs. 20,00,000 in Silver Bullion, and Rs. 15,00,000 value in Gold Bullion, made up into ornaments, jewelry, &c. &c.

Export and Import trade of agricultural produce.

11.—The average gross produce of the district may be estimated at about Rs. 65,00,000 in value per annum, of which Rs. 40,00,000 may be set down to the khurreef, and Rs. 25,00,000 to the rubbee harvest.

Estimated agricultural produce—how disposed of.

12.—The cultivators receive probably three-fifths, or 38,00,000 rupees' worth of the above quantity, while of the remaining two-fifths the Malgoozars' share may be assumed at Rs. 9,00,000, or one-third, and that of Government at Rs. 18,00,000. The surplus produce exported in ordinary seasons, as far as can be ascertained, is about Rs. 11,00,000, or one-sixth of the whole, viz. seven lacs of khurreef and four of rubbee crops.

Expenses of cartage of exports and importance of good roads.

13.—Of this, the former finds its way almost exclusively by land carriage to the western marts of Khasgunge, Hatrass, Agra, and Bikaneer at the enormous cost of from 56 to 70 rupees for land carriage hire per 100 maunds from Bareilly to Hatrass, a distance of only 120 miles, that to the other places mentioned being in proportion, a fact which forcibly points out the paramount importance of devoting our energies to the removal of all obstacles to a free and easy communication between the roads of pergunnahs running east and west, and of facilitating intercourse on the great lines of traffic in Rohilcund leading to the western marts.

14.—The latter or the rubbee exports are transported by boats on the Ramgunga and Ganges to the eastward at the following rates of hire per 100 maunds:—

Expenses of water-carriage.

From	Bareilly	to	Cawnpore,	-- --	from	14	to	16 Rupees.
„	„	„	Allahabad,	-- --	„	25	„	27 „
„	„	„	Mirzapore,	-- --	„	28	„	30 „
„	„	„	Benares,	-- --	„	30	„	32 „

15.—No trade is carried on below Benares with this province, except in sugur and indigo to a limited extent, by a few European land-owners.

No trade below Benares; exceptions.

16.—The staple exports consist of three lacs of rupees of raw sugar (more or less) the same quantity of rice, four lacs of wheat and other grains, and about one lac of miscellaneous articles. A small but interesting trade is also carried on during six months of the year with the Hill tribes at Burmdeo and Huldawanee in sugar, cloths, and culinary vessels, in exchange for borax, condiments, grocery and other trifling articles of hill produce.

Assumed value of stable exports and trade with the Hills.

Largest imports.

17.—The largest imports are cotton, salt, cloths and specie.

18.—The traders come early in each season and wait their time to buy at the most favorable period, and so much depends on their arrival, to produce a healthy state of the market, that the evils of poverty are occasionally felt in the midst of plenty from a want of purchasers.

Causes influencing the ebb or rise of the market.

19.—A few Malgoozars only are possessed of sufficient capital to admit of their paying their kists, without either disposing of their produce, or borrowing for that purpose if they do not sell. These individuals, if the state of the market at the time of paying the revenue, may be such, that to sell would be attended with a great sacrifice, usually draw on their capital or uninvested funds deposited in the hands of the native bankers, and either hold their crops until the market improves, or send them to other marts after insuring them, where they are often able to dispose of them to great advantage, while others also find it even more profitable to borrow at a high interest, and to wait their opportunity of afterwards disposing of their produce than to sell it in the existing state of the market.

Mode adopted for paying the kists during a low state of the market.

20.—Before closing these remarks, it appears worthy of notice, that since the new road has been opened from Pilibheet to Aonlah and the nullahs and swamps bridged over, and the means of communication improved in the direction of Hatrass, the western trade has continued to a limited extent, whenever the price of the export promised a fair remuneration at all seasons of the year, whereas formerly the difficulties of the road were so insurmountable during the rains and the risk of injuring the cattle so great, that the capitalist was unable to procure carts at any rate of hire that he could afford to give for transporting his produce at that season, whatever might be the demand in the western markets. Thus, although wealth is created by industry, this latter requires the stimulus and aid of either good roads or canals for its development, and the value of landed property will probably in no small degree depend on the improvement of the present tedious and expensive means of communication. The continuation of the road above-mentioned, to the banks of the Ganges, would confer a great advantage on the country at large.

Influence of an improvement in the means of communication on the western trade: advantages of continuing the Aonlah road to the Ganges.

Results of the past year.

44.—On the whole, I hope that the results of the past year will be considered as cheering. The transition to a more healthy condition amidst the combined disadvantages of partial failures, during, too, a succession of seasons, of one of the staple products, the influence of disease and other hindrances, has been steadily progressive, while, wherever obstacles have been found to impede the advance of prosperity the causes have been sought out, and the villages, affected by them, extricated from their difficulties.

Data for the opinion that prosperity is on the advance.

45.—This opinion is based not only on the fact of almost all land, on which the investment of large sums in clearing or manuring are not required, having been brought under cultivation, or in the rise of the Abkaree Revenue from Rs. 25,992 in 1838-39 to Rs. 83,896 in 1843-44, more than 200 per cent., or the reduction of the rate of interest, or the increase of the standard of the comforts of life among all classes, or the tranquillity of the country and decrease of crime, the infrequency of sales of landed property on account of revenue balances, but in the competition for land, as the safest and most profitable resource for the employment of available capital.

Data showing increase in the value of landed property.

46.—In confirmation of this increase on the value of landed property, especially since the settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833, I beg to subjoin some statistical data of transfers by private sales, being the average of several villages for each period taken at random from the record office:—

Year.	No. of cases.	*Rate of the sale price per acre on the aggregate rucbas of estates sold.*									Remarks.
		On Total Area.			On Malgoozaree.			On Cultivation.			
1809	4	0	1	10¾	0	2	6	0	3	3	There are no traces of any private transfers before 1809, and there were only four cases in that year.
1816	10	0	7	2¾	0	9	1	1	3	5	
1823	10	2	12	11	3	1	3¼	4	6	6	
1833	10	2	10	2	3	8	9	4	6	2	
1843	10	5	5	6	6	4	1	7	10	8	

SETTLEMENT OF PERGUNNAH SUKRAWAH, ZILLAH FURRUCKABAD; WITH DETAILED REPORT ON THE PROPRIETARY RIGHT IN EACH VILLAGE.

Letter from J. THORNTON, ESQ., *Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to* H. M. ELLIOT, ESQ, *Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, No. 3709, dated Agra, 23rd August 1844.*

SIR,

I am desired by the Lieutenant-Governor, to request you will lay before the Sudder Board of Revenue, the accompanying copy of a petition from a person calling himself Ishree Singh, zemeendar of mouzah Mudhee, pergunnah Sukrawah, zillah Furruckabad.

2.—The Lieutenant-Governor finds that, when the late Marquis of Hastings visited these provinces in 1814-15, he placed on record, under date 21st September 1815, the following remarks on the subject of such petitions as this:—

"*Paragraph* 138.*—The situation of the village proprietors in large estates, in "farms and jagheers, is such as to call loudly "for the support of some legislative provision.

* Report of House of Commons, 16th August 1832, Vol. III. Revenue Appeal pp. 83, 85.

"*Paragraph* 139.—In Burdwan, in Behar, in Benares, in Cawnpore, and indeed "wherever there may have existed extensive landed property at the mercy of individuals, "whether in farm, in jagheer, in talook, or in zemeendaree of the higher class, the com- "plaints of the village zemeendars have crowded in upon me without number; and I "had only the mortification of finding that the existing system established by the "legislature, left me without the means of pointing out to the complainants any mode "in which they might hope to obtain redress.

"*Paragraph* 151.—In both these *istumraree* tenures and jagheers, however, all "that Government could make over were the rights possessed by itself; so that "it was incumbent upon the assignees to be guided in their conduct, towards the sub- "jects of Government transferred to them, by the same rules and principles of action as "regulated the proceedings of Government."

3.—The Honorable Court of Directors, subsequently in their letter to the Government of Bengal, dated 15th January 1819, paragraph 65, wrote as follows:—"Perfectly agreeing with what is stated by "the Board of Commissioners respecting the jagheers, (which corresponds with the view "taken of the subject by Lord Hastings,) that 'nothing in the terms of any grant, "either by the British Administration, or by former Governments, can be interpreted to "preclude the enactment of any laws which may be deemed expedient for the protec- "tion of the zemeendars and ryots in jagheer lands,' we are decidedly of opinion that a "Regulation should be passed, declaratory of that right in the Government, and that "the same measures may be adopted within those lands, for ascertaining, adjusting, "and securing the rights of the ryots and all others below the Jagheerdar, (and indeed "in all instances where the public revenue from land may have been assigned to "individuals, whether on mocurrery or other more limited tenures,) as you may deem "it necessary to pursue in the zemeendaree lands in general."

Appendix as above, page 100.

4.—The legislature of the country, influenced by this most forcible statement of the case, enacted Section 6, Regulation IX. 1825, and thereby deprived the Government of the plea, which it formerly advanced, of inability to redress wrongs of this nature.

5.—The Lieutenant-Governor considers it impossible to put the injustice of refusing redress stronger than the petitioner has himself placed it, in the accompanying representation.

6.—The Board are requested to furnish a report on the real merits of the case, *i. e.*, whether or not the petitioner and his brotherhood are the real zemeendars or proprietors of the land, and have been dispossessed of their proprietary right by a Jagheerdar, who was only the assignee of the rights of the Government in the land. In the event of their finding such to be the case, they will report what measures they propose for restoring to them, the rights of which the petitioners complain that they have been dispossessed.

I am, &c.,

J. THORNTON.

No. II.—*Extract of a Letter addressed as above, No. 3065, dated 11th July 1845.*

2.—The state of the law applicable to cases like this has been already explained in my letter of 3rd January last. The only question which can arise is, whether the circumstances of this case are such as to call for the exercise of the powers vested in Revenue Officers by Section 6, Regulation IX. 1825.

3.—The rent-free grant of Sukrawah is no old tenure of uncertain origin, where a long prescription, prior to our acquisition of the country, may have created rights which we are bound to respect. The grant was made by the British Government itself, when the country came under our rule. The Government could give no more, and intended to give no more, than they possessed themselves. If in that pergunnah there were hereditary proprietors of the land, entitled either to engage for the land, or to be compensated (by nankar or malikana, or in any other way) for their exclusion from the management, the Government are bound in justice to their subjects to provide, that these rights be not subverted by their act. During the life-time of the original Jagheerdar, Nawab Ameen-ood-dowlah Khirudmund Khan, it seems that the rights of all proprietors were respected.

4.—It was after his death in 1826, and the subsequent admission of his heirs, that the encroachments began. The aggrieved parties tried to bring their case before the Courts, but failed from the want of adaptation in the forms of our Courts to the trial of such cases, and from the inability of all parties to bring the question to a fair issue. The suits were thrown out on immaterial points, and the real merits of the case left unaffected. The plaintiff failed, not from a direct negative of his right, but from a declaration of inability to try, and define the right.

5.—The plaintiff has now urged his rights in the strongest possible terms, and has, repeatedly since the first petition, been pressing his claims upon the Government.

6.—The Lieutenant-Governor is at a loss to discover any grounds on which he would be justified in refusing the solicited remedy, and I am therefore desired to communicate to you the following instructions.

7.—The Revenue Authorities in Furruckabad are vested with special powers under Section 6, Regulation IX. of 1825, for the investigation and decision of all rights in the rent-free estate of Sukrawah.

8.—As soon as may be practicable, the Collector will mark off the boundaries of the 37 villages, constituting the talooqua, and will measure them by ameens,

The cost of this will be in the first place defrayed by Government, and may be charged in a contingent bill, but may probably be hereafter recovered either from the village residents or the Jagheerdars. When the survey is completed, the Collector will proceed to ascertain, define and record the rights, which he may find existing in the villages. The principles involved in this enquiry will be found generally set forth in paragraphs 77, 81, 105, 109, 116 and 117 of the Directions for Settlement Officers, lately promulgated.

9.—It is by no means desired in this case that the rights of persons claiming proprietary interests be strained to an undue extent, and the maaffeedars deprived of what they have long held in unquestioned possession. The state of things, which was found to exist in the talooqua, when it came under management of the Government officers, on the demise of Nawab Ameen-ood-dowlah in 1826, may be the general criterion of right. Where the Collector may be of opinion, that a right clearly exists on the part of the village proprietors to engage for the land, he should endeavor to arrange between them and the maaffeedars the terms of a lease; and failing that, should settle the amount of do-biswaee land, or of malikana, to which they are entitled. He should also be careful to determine who are the parties having such right, and the share in each. Where there are no proprietary rights, *jummabundees*, declaratory of existing rights of occupancy and rates of payment, should be prepared in the usual manner.

Memorandum regarding the Jagheer of Pergunnah Sukrawah.

Pergunnah Sukrawah has now been measured, the nature of the existing rights has been ascertained, and the assets of the several component villages have been roughly determined. It remains to lay down the course of proceeding to be followed, and the principles to be observed in adjudicating on the rights of the inhabitants of the jagheer.

The enquiry is conducted under Section 17, Regulation VII. 1822, which empowers the Settlement Officer "to declare who possess, or are entitled to possess, a hereditary and transferable property in the land;" and either to conclude a settlement with them on behalf of the Jagheerdars, or to fix the amount of nankar, or proprietary allowance to be given them by the Jagheerdars.

The villages thus naturally fall into three classes:—

First.—Those, where a settlement is to be made with the proprietors.

Secondly.—Those, where nankar is to be given to the proprietors.

Thirdly.—Those, in which no proprietors at all are found to exist.

It will be useful to lay down a few principles, to determine which mouzahs should fall into each class, and to fix the conditions on which they will be held.

1st.—Those mouzahs in which a settlement is to be made with the proprietors.—Wherever there is a community of resident proprietors, who are entitled to divide amongst them the profits of the village, and who, whenever the village has been held in *theeka*, by one or more of their members, have shared the profits with the theekadar according to the village custom, a settlement should be formed with the proprietary community. It matters not, whether the community have divided the land amongst them, or have not so divided it. The point to be looked to is, whether the

theekadars, who engaged with the Jagheerdar, acted simply on their own account, or as the representatives of a community. The settlement must be made in the same way as if the village were khalsa, except that more care will be requisite in fixing the juma. This should be fixed at 70 per cent. of the average produce of the *malgoozaree* land, (after deducting minhai,) during the last five years, or for as much longer as the produce can be ascertained. By the last clause of Section 17, Regulation VII. 1822, the amount of juma is a point which the Civil Courts cannot take cognizance of. The new juma should commence from the beginning of the next khurreef, (notwithstanding existing contracts of a different tenor,) and have currency for the same period as the rest of the district, which will shortly be determined by a forthcoming law. The *kists* should be the same as in the neighbouring khalsa villages. The *misl* must be completed in all respects in the same way as in khalsa villages, and the greatest care will be requisite in drawing up the *wajib-ool-urz*, so as to prevent disputes in future amongst the sharers. The proprietors should be called zemeendars; the engaging proprietor, lumberdar; and the rest, putteedars.

2*nd.*—*Those mouzahs in which nankar is to be given to the proprietors.*—Wherever there is no community of proprietors, but certain persons are found, resident in the village or otherwise, possessed of, or entitled to possess, proprietary rights in their own persons, whether or not they have uniformly, or generally, held a *theeka* of the village, they should have assigned to them a nankar in land, (otherwise called do-biswaee,) the rental of which shall be equal to 1-10th of the rental of the whole village. Where there are more than one person entitled to nankar, the allowance should be divided between them according to their rights. It should generally consist of their *seer* land; or if such cannot be given them, of other land lying conveniently for them; whereas in Muraee, there is old nankar land; of which the proprietors long held possession, but from which they have been wrongfully dispossessed: it should be restored to them. The nankar thus assigned to each proprietor, will be held rent-free as his heritable and transferable property over which the Jagheerdar will have no power. If the village is formed to another than the nankardar, the nankar land must be excepted from the farm. This arrangement will not affect existing leases, except that the farmer will be entitled to an equitable reduction of his juma, for any land so assigned in nankar. The lands should all be assigned before the commencement of the next khurreef.

3*rd.*—*Those mouzahs where no proprietors are found to exist.*—These become the absolute right of the Jagheerdars. An *assameewar jummabundee* should be carefully drawn out, specifying the different classes of assamees, and fixing the rate, and total rent, payable by each; as well as the rights of sub-leasing, &c., possessed by each. Some little favor may be shown in fixing the rates of those who have evidently, some time or other, possessed proprietary rights, of which they have been dispossessed for a period, which precludes restitution to their full rights.

Kusbah Suhraneh is a peculiar case. It appears probable that in the kusbah and some of the poorwahs, the Jagheerdars have so entirely dispossessed the Brahmin Chowdrees for a long series of years, that no proprietors can be said to exist in them. Some of the poorwahs still, however, remain, or have till lately remained, in the hands of members of the family of Chowdrees. These might either be settled with the proprietors, or nankar lands might be assigned in them. The latter will probably be preferable.

Existing arrangements, regarding chowkeedars and putwarees, should be maintained. In the settled villages, the nomination to the office of putwaree would rest

with the zemeendars; but in the nankar and ryutee villages, with the Jagheerdars: subject in both cases to confirmation by the Collector.

The hereditary pergunnah canoongoes should be maintained in their rights. The Jagheerdars may be allowed to select them from the family, subject to confirmation by the Collector. Their nankar should be fixed either in money or in land, as may hitherto have been the case; and may be assigned from the share of each Jagheerdar, in proportions corresponding with the interest of the Jagheerdar. The allowance in money should be determined from each village, or the nankar in land marked off.

It will probably happen that these operations will affect the value of the several shares held by the Jagheerdars. That must not be allowed to disturb the existing partition amongst the Jagheerdars. Each sharer took his share for better or for worse, and no change can now be allowed.

J. THOMASON.

Camp Chibramow, the 20th February 1846.

N. B.—The above are rough notes, drawn up after cursory investigation. They must be taken as general directions, and be held open to such modification as more minute enquiry may show to be clearly necessary.

J. THORNTON.

No. IV.—*From* F. H. ROBINSON, ESQ., *Commissioner of the Agra Division, to* W. MUIR, ESQ., *Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P., No. 118 A.*

SIR,

I beg with reference to the orders of Government, noted in the margin, to lay before the Board, a report on the measures taken under those orders, in pergunnah Sukrawah.

No. 3709, dated 23rd August 1844.
No. 3065, dated 19th July 1845.
No. 2362, dated 3rd June 1846.

2.—I have drawn up this report because the Collector had not time to compile it. I use the word *compile* advisedly, for my labor has been merely to digest and arrange the information collected by Kalee Rae, the Deputy Collector; and to the giving him, from time to time, a few suggestions as to the points to which his attention should, or should not, be directed.

3.—I have gone somewhat into detail, with respect to the judicial decisions, for two reasons. When right, they will serve as precedents, and from them principles may be extracted for the decision of similar cases elsewhere. When wrong, this report will afford the Board and Government the opportunity of preventing the further progress of error.

4.—I am of opinion that Kalee Rae deserves the favorable notice of Government, for the intelligence and industry with which he has conducted the operations reported.

HISTORY OF PERGUNNAH SUKRAWAH.

5.—The early history of this pergunnah, from the paucity of written documents which marks this portion of Hindoostan, is only to be found in vague traditions. Of these, the oldest attributes the possession of this pergunnah to Rajah Poorun Singh, a Chowhan Rajpoot; and of him nothing is commemorated, except that he found the Philosopher's stone in a certain tank, and bestowed it on a wandering fakeer. The tank bears, to this day, the name of Sukra Poorun. A fort built by him exists in Sukrawah khass; and the inhabitants of the village of Husmendhee, a

hamlet of Dowlutabad within the jagheer, boast to this day that they are the descendants of Poorun Singh. Of the time that he flourished, I have no information; but it was probably under the Mogul Emperors; before the establishment in the province of the authority of the Bungish family.

6.—At the time* of their acquisition of the province, it appears from authentic records, that the pergunnah was held by six tribes. 1st, the Gour Thakoors, seated at Doondownee; they held Doondownee, Shureefabad, Nuglah Khem Kurn, Rughoonathpoor, Dilawurpoor; 2nd, the Byse Thakoors, inhabiting Botum: they came originally from Ror in the neighbouring pergunnah of Sukutpoor, and held here Mudhee, Botum, Hosheepoor and Bikkoopoor; 3rd, another family of Byse Thakoors, who came from Kundulee in pergunnah Sukutpoor, and held Bicheree, Bheelumpoor, Kootubpoor, Shurreefpoor, Bhygaon, Russoolpoor and Odelapoor; 4th, the Brahmin Chowdrees, who held Sukrawah, Eshunpoor and Omurpoor; 5th, the Thakurwar Thakoors, who held Dowlutabad, Muchooapoor, Bhubooteepoor and Denarpoor; 6th, the Aheers, who held Beerpoor. Besides, a brahmin family, who were the Purohits, or family priests of the Byse Thakoors, held from them the two villages of Moorra and Atoopoor.

* 1713 A. D.

7.—After the province of Futtehgurh came into the possession of Mohumed Khan Ghuzuffur Jung Bungish, he, in 1774 A. D., allotted this pergunnah to his three sons, Munsoor Alee Khan, Munour Khan and Khodabund Khan, in jagheer; and in jagheer it has ever since been held.

8.—In the year 1816 Sumbut, A. D. 1760, the Nawab Raees of Furruckabad, Ahmed Khan Ghalib Jung, son of Ghuzuffur Jung, attacked the village of Dowlutabad and slaughtered the *Thakurwar* Rajpoots, captured and forcibly converted Chuttur Singh and Kindhur Singh, the sons of Koondun Suhai, one of the chiefs; changing their names to Soofee Khan and Seetul Khan respectively. He bestowed on Soofee Khan, Muchooapoor, in jagheer.

9.—On the death of Khodabund Khan, mentioned above, his son, Khirudmund Khan Ameen-ood-dowlah, (whose sister, Omrao Begum, married the Nawab Moozuffur Jung Diler Himmut Khan, Nawab Raees,) succeeded to his possessions, and also to those of Moonsoor Alee Khan his uncle, who died without offspring. This Ameen-ood-dowlah became afterward naib or minister of the State under Moozuffur Jung.

10.—Under him the Byse Thakoors, zemeendars of Bhygaon, resisted his authority, and to overcome that resistance, he made over these villages to Chowdree Muhanund and Chowdree Oodeychund, of Bishungurh, favorites of Almas Ali Khan, the eunuch Governor of the neighbouring districts under the Nawab Wazeer of Lucknow. Supported by the troops of Almas Ali Khan, Muhanund marched against the Bhygaon zemeendars; and besieged them in 1207 Hijree, or 1792 A. D., in their fort of Bicheree, under their chief, Mandhata. The siege lasted eleven days, and the place was then entered by Muhanund who took Mandhata prisoner.

11.—On this occasion the Nawab Moozuffur Jung, at the instance of Ameen-ood-dowlah, issued a *sunnud* to Muhanund and Oodeychund to the following effect:—

"Muhanund Chowdree; may you be protected!

"Your representation, with Rs. 100, and 11 gold mohurs, a *nuzzur* of congra-"tulation on the victory of the fort of Bicheree, informing us that Mandhata, who "labored under our displeasure, has been taken with loss of life of the men in the "regiments of our Government, and that great expense has been incurred for the

"troops of Almas Alee Khan, and for presents to him; has reached me, through our "beloved brother, Khirudmund Khan, Buhadoor, and has been well considered.

"Whereas, from being informed of the tyranny, outrage and plunder committed "by the offender, our displeasure was aroused, and we were desirous that he should be "utterly despoiled, and you have despoiled him; we are highly pleased with your "zealous exertions: for the said district has thus become cleansed from the dirt and "filth of the rebel. On account of these zealous exertions, we confer on you the "zemindaree of Bicheree, &c., 14 villages, the zemeendars of which have always "been notorious for turbulence and rebellion.

"It is incumbent on you, that considering yourself in all confidence the zemeen-"dar thereof, you allow none of the rebels to settle therein, and that you be "diligent in protecting the town of Sukrawah, and that you consider us intent upon "your welfare. What more shall be written? Given the 22nd Shuhur Jumadoos-"sanee, 1207 Hijree, [1792 A. D.]"

12.—Under this grant, the chowdrees held till 1236 F. S., or 1821 A. D.; but the old zemeendars remained on the estates, and suffered much oppression from Chowdree Muhanund. One instance has been chronicled in a local ballad. He turned the Gour Thakoors out of Doondownee; and, himself a brahmin, forcibly possessed himself of, and made one of the girls of the family his concubine.

13.—Further, the Jagheerdars called in a tribe of Aheers from the village of Beerpoor, and settled them to the exclusion of the old zemeendars, in Doondownee and Dhoba, where they built forts, and acquired much power, and overawed the whole pergunnah.

14.—This state of things continued till the cession of the province to the British in 1803 A. D.; when, in reward for the good offices of Ameen-ood-dowlah, in bringing about the cession, the British Government granted to him the pergunnah of Sukrawah under the following *sunnud*:—

"Seal of the Government, marked by excellence, of the illustrious English "Company; the depository of the weighty matters of the kingdoms confided to them "in the land of Hind.

"Be it known to Judges and Collectors now and to come, to the scribes charged "with the offices of Government, to the Jagheerdars, Kurarees, Chowdrees, and Canoon-"goes of the pergunnah of Sukrawah, &c., attached to the district of Furruckabad:—

"At this time the villages of Sukrawah, &c. hereunder written, situated in "the pergunnah of that name, have been granted by the Nawab of illustrious dignity, "the honored among nobles, Lord Minto, Governor Buhadoor—(May his prosperity "endure for ever!)—under orders, dated 30th May 1811, as a perpetual grant, "generation by generation, descent by descent, from parent to son.

"To Ameen-ood-dowlah Muzuffur-ool-Moolk, Nawab Khirudmund Khan, Buha-"door, Baburgunj.

"You are bound to consider those villages as freely held and exempted from "the *pen*, and to leave them in the possession of the said Nawab; that, from gene-"ration to generation, he may take the revenues thereof to himself."

(Here follows the list of the villages.)

"Written on the 24th December 1811."

15.—From 1789 A. D., the time the Nawab Ameen-ood-dowlah held the pergunnah under the Nawab Raees, and afterwards under this grant, he sedulously applied himself to abate the rights of the landholders. For this purpose, he built a fort at

Sukrawah and resided there, and allowed the brahmin zemeendars, called (from their hereditary office) chowdrees, to hold only the lands they actually cultivated. He also tried himself to destroy the power of his former creatures, the Aheers of Beerpoor settled at Dhoba. Under demands for revenue, he, by the agency of the Courts, caused the houses and orchards of them, and the Thakoors of Doondownee, to be sold, and himself bought them.

16.—He expelled the Aheers from Dhoba, and pulled down the houses of the Thakoors of Doondownee. He razed the fort of the Aheers at Beerpoor.

17.—He drove out the zemeendars of Suddurpoor and Beebeepoor; but in all these cases assigned small portions of land as *nankar* to them for their subsistence. These allowances are entered in the pergunnah accounts up to 1206 F. S. [1799 A. D.]

18.—Ameen-ood-dowlah died in 1233 F. S., or 1826 A. D.

19.—Disputes arose among his children, with regard to the partition of their heritage. The jagheer was therefore attached, pending judgment by the Civil Courts.

20.—The Revenue Authorities, under this attachment, took charge of the estates during 1235 and 1236 F. S., [1828 and 1829 A. D.,] and in most instances restored the old owners and collected rents from them. It was at this period, that the Bishungurh Chowdrees' family, lost their possession of the 14 villages of Bhygaon.

21.—The Court under decrees, duly passed, divided the estates into five portions, and assigned them to the five sons of Ameen-ood-dowlah, and raised in 1237 F. S. [1830 A. D.] the attachment.

22.—On the release of the attachment, the Jagheerdars were opposed, in their attempts to regain possession of the fort of Dhoba, by the Aheers, who, under the attachment, had re-established themselves there.

23.—These men refused obedience to the civil power, till a force was marched against them from Futtehgurh, at the instance of the Magistrate, when they gave in.

24.—The disputes between the sons of Ameen-ood-dowlah were settled, as above stated, by the Civil Court, but subsequently the daughters sued their brothers for their share of the inheritance; and the pergunnah was again attached and managed by the Collector *pendente lite*, from 1240 F. S. [1833 A. D.] to 1245 F. S. [1838 A. D.] The Courts then having decided the suit, took off the attachment; and no event worthy of notice has occurred in the jagheer till the commencement of the present enquiry.

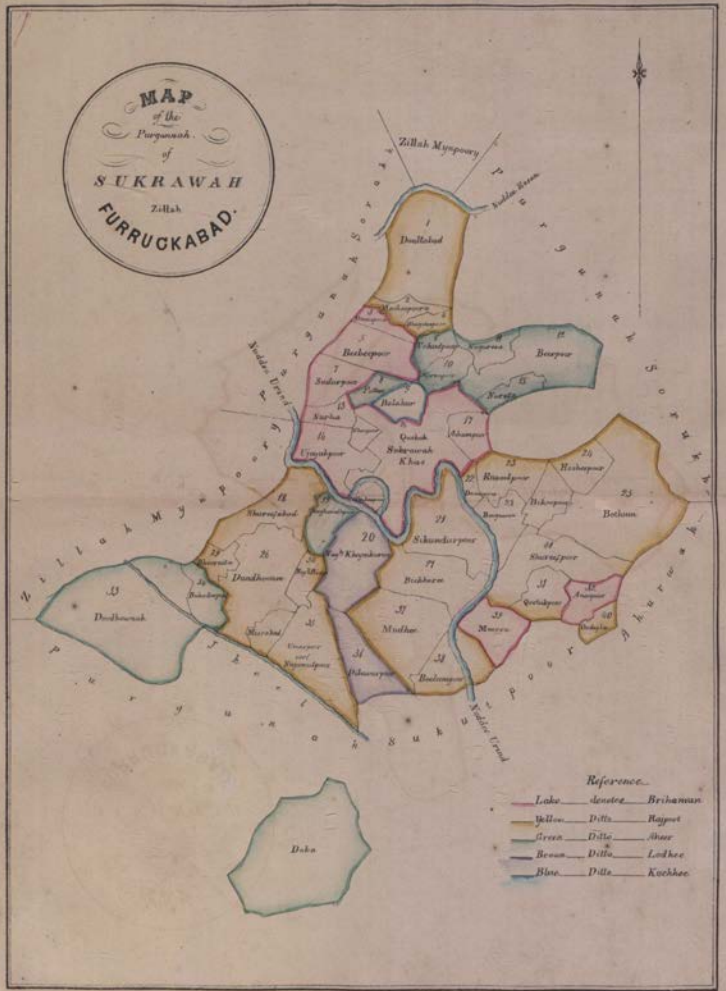
25.—*Topography.*—The pergunnah of Sukrawah is situated south-east in the district of Furruckabad; and is in a ring-fence, with the exception of the detached village of Dhoba.

26.—By survey, it contains 26,508 acres; 17,375 acres of which were cultivated; 100 acres culturable, and 7,134 acres unproductive. In Dhoba 1,899 acres, of which there is no account.

27.—*Value.*—Its annual yield, is of the value of Rs. 38,000.

28.—*Population.*—The accompanying map shows by what classes the different mouzahs are held.

29.—The male population of the whole pergunnah, by a census taken before the famine, consisted of 8,189 souls. In eight villages (taken at random) the present male population is 1,218. Before the famine it was 1,718. This proportion, applied to the whole population, gives 6,100 males, in place of 8,189, and is a striking proof of



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the effects of the famine. Both the general census before the famine, and the present, were carefully taken.

30.—The houses before the famine in these eight villages were 555. They are now 397. In the whole pergunnah there were 2,470 houses. By the same calculation there ought now to be 1,764. The houses are in both cases not enclosures, but the separate habitations of separate families, of which there are sometimes more than one in one enclosure. In fact, by "house" is to be understood *ghur*, not *chatah*. This gives a proportion of 302 males to each house or *ghur*.

31.—I now proceed to detail the judicial decisions.

No. I.—*Case of Mouzah Aloopoor, otherwise Hussunpoor.*

The zemindaree is claimed by a brahmin family, and their claim is denied by the Jagheerdar.

32.—The proofs are, the entry of the names of the ancestors of the claimants in the old records; continual possession down to the present time; oral evidence; and the admission by the claimants of a stranger to an eighth share, on his advancing money to them, in consideration of being so admitted.

33.—The Collector decides that the estate belongs to the 2nd class, and I think the tenure belongs to the 1st class, and rule accordingly.

No. II.—*Case of Mouzah Beebeepoor.*

34.—In this case a family of brahmins claim the estate, and their claim is disputed by the Jagheerdar, principally on the ground of an agreement, signed by two of them in 1827, in which the Jagheerdars deny that the brahmins have any right in the village.

35.—Their claim rests upon the following proofs. Possession as tenant-farmers by one of them, from 1234 F. S. or 1827 A. D., till now:—the grant by them of rent-free ground to brahmins, who have since sold that ground, wells, houses and orchards.

36.—The objections to their claim are, that neither their names nor those of their ancestors are found in the ancient records, and that whatever member of the family has held the lease since 1827 A. D. took all profits to himself, and made over none to the brotherhood.

37.—To my mind the proof of proprietary right is quite defective; and I reverse the Collector's decision, which assigns to them do-biswaee land, and places the estate in the 2nd class; and I direct the estate to be placed in the 3rd class.

No. III.—*Case of Mouzah Deenarpoor.*

38.—This is the Deenarpoor mentioned in the reports on Bhubooteepoor and Muchooapoor. The zemindaree belongs clearly, by the old accounts, to a brahmin family, of which in 1205 F. S., Purmesree Doss was the head.

39.—The oldest account is of 1178 F. S., when the muhal of Muchooapoor (including Bhubooteepoor and Deenarpoor) was held by Purmesree Doss, Kesho Rai, ancestors of the Muchooapoor family, and Hurdeyram, ancestor of the Bhubooteepoor family.

40.—In 1205, the muhal Muchooapoor was broken up into—

Bhubooteepoor,	Muchooapoor,	Deenarpoor,
Gopal Singh.	*Muheeput Singh.*	*Purmesree Doss.*

41.—To these people malikana was credited in the Government accounts for 1205 and 1206, as specified in the report on Bhubooteepoor, and thereby the zemindaree right of the parties is irrefragably established to the respective villages. From the accounts it appears that Purmesree Doss continued in occupation till the year 1219;

from that time till 1235 no account of the malgoozaree is traceable; but in 1235, the theekadars were Moolchund, and Buhadur Singh, the head of the Muchooapoor family. In 1236, Goomanee Lall, a stranger, was farmer-tenant till 1239. Then the estate was placed under attachment, and so continued till 1242, when Moolchund, grandson of Purmesree Doss, was admitted as theekadar, and is now in possession.

42.—Buhadur Singh, the head of the Muchooapoor family, claims on the ground that Deenarpoor was a muzreh (or offset) of Muchooapoor, and that the whole three estates belong to the Thakurwar community. He files an agreement to pay malikana, dated 1214 Fuslee, purporting to be from Purmesree Doss to Purshad Singh, one of the Thakurwar family; but the claim is upset by the appearance of Purmesree Doss' name in the early record of 1178 Fuslee, and the subsequent partition in 1205, and the utter absence of evidence in support of the document of malikana to Purshad Singh. I have rejected Buhadur Singh's appeal to me.

43.—There remains the judgment of the Collector. He ranges the tenure in the 2nd class; because Moolchund, the claimant in his deposition, declares that he derived the zemindaree from the grant of Khirudmund Khan, the Jagheerdar, and because this statement is unsupported by evidence, and because it is not clear how Purmesree Doss obtained possession. The Collector admits that Purmesree Doss and Moolchund have long been *de facto* zemeendars, but as the collaterals of the family have no share in the profits and management, he finally decides that the tenure comes not in the first class, but the second, and assigns to Moolchund the right of do-biswaee.

44.—My opinion is different. We find by the old documents and accounts, of which no one denies the authority, that Purmesree Doss was in possession generally with the Bhubooteepoor and Muchooapoor families in 1178. We find him admitted to the separate right in Deenarpoor in 1205 and 1206, and drawing malikana from the existing Government in 1205 and 1206 Fuslee to the amount of 24 rupees annually; we find him and his descendants in malgoozaree occupancy down to the present day; we find Moolchund's claim unopposed by the Jagheerdar, and leases granted by the Jagheerdar, in which Purmesree Doss and Moolchund are styled zemeendars; we find alienations of land which the grantees say they obtained from Purmesree Doss. I conclude that the tenure falls into the 1st class. I am of opinion that the Collector should be instructed so to treat it, and to draw out a statement of liabilities, on which occasion the claims of collaterals, if there are any, can be adjudged under the rules prescribed. Orders to this effect have been issued by me.

No. IV.—*Case of the village called Nuglah Eeshumpoor.*

The claim of Muhanund and Chudamee Loll, brahmins.

45.—They claim (as a branch of the chowdree family of Sukrawah, *q. v.*) the entire zemindaree of this nuglah, as their ancestral property.

46.—There is no opposition on the part of the Jagheerdar. From the history of Sukrawah (*q. v.*) it will appear that this village is a portion of Sukrawah-east. The estate has been separated from the rest of Sukrawah-east, by the testimony of a putwaree 80 years of age, for 60 years, within his knowledge; how long antecedently he cannot say.

47.—The earliest document adduced from the Canoongoe's office is dated 1205 F. S.

48.—A wasilbakee 1205 F. S. "Hunsrai Chowdree owes Rs. 209-3-6 on account of mouzah Sukrawah, turuf Powain, of which for nuglah Eeshumpoor Rs. 162-10-6."

49.—Hunsram was the grandson, and the claimants are the great-grandsons of Rikah Chowdree. A wasilbakee of 1206 or 1213 F. S. "Khurk Sein Chowdree owes on Eeshumpoor Rs. 162-5-0." Khurk Sein was son of Rikah.

50.—In an old document of 1205 F. S., it is stated that Khurk Sein, Hunsram and Chubah or Chubnath, are the malgoozars of Eeshumpoor. Chubnath was the father of Rikah; by this document they each paid a third of the whole revenue.

51.—At the death of Khirudmund Khan, the Jagheerdar, the muhal was attached and included in the qusbah.

52.—In 1240, at the second attachment, the village was settled with Cheda, son of Chudamee Lall, the claimant. From the evidence of the petitioner and the claimants, it appears that for 40 years, whichever of the family got the malgoozaree took the whole profits, and did not account to the other sharers. The putwaree states that for many years the malgoozaree remained in the hands of Cheda Lall, father of Chudamee Lall, the claimant, and afterwards in the hands of Omed Rae, father of Muhanund, the claimant. Muhanund is now the malgoozar, but Chudamee Lall holds seer, rated at 30 rupees, which, however, he does not pay. Witnesses depose that the claimants are zemeendars. People holding rent-free land, declare that land to have been granted by the claimants.

53.—The Deputy Collector pronounces them to be zemeendars, and places the tenure in the 2nd class. The Collector affirms the decision, and orders the do-biswa land to be marked out. I annul the decision, and place the estate in the 1st class. The case is similar to that of Deenarpoor.

No. V.—*Case of Muhal Moora.*

Chubnath and Byjnath, brahmins, claim the zemindaree.

The following evidence is adduced by them in support of their claim:—

54.—The seeahs of 1134 F. S., 1727 A. D., to the number of 11, which purport that the revenue of the muhal was paid by Nutna and Sooruth and Choonee. In these accounts they are styled zemeendars; and the persons above-named are ancestors of the claimants.

55.—A kubooleeut executed by Sooruth and Nutha for 1188 F. S., in 1781 A. D.

56.—These documents are in the ancient records of the Canoongoe's office.

57.—In 1235 F. S., on the decease of Ameen-ood-dowlah, the Jagheerdar, when the jagheer was attached, the Collector settled the village with Gokulchund and Radha Rae, zemeendars; and these persons are the descendants of Sooruth and Nutha and collaterals of the claimants.

58.—In 1236, the same engagement was continued by the Collector with the same persons as zemeendars. When the jagheer was again attached in 1240 F. S., this estate was leased by the Collector to the same Gokul and Radha from 1241 to 1243 F. S. In 1834 or 1241, Radha died, and his heirs were admitted to succeed as zemeendars.

59.—In 1244 F. S. and till 1246, Buldeo But, a stranger, was admitted to engage as malgoozar, but not as zemeendar.

60.—The claimants put in a puttah under the seal of Ameen-ood-dowlah, the Jagheerdar, dated 1237 Hijree or 1229 F. S., from 1230 to 1232 F. S., to Radha and Gokul; a puttah under a seal nearly illegible, but which seems to be from the Jagheerdar from 1237 to 1250 F. S. to the claimants; and a puttah from Bund Alle Khan, agent of the Jagheerdar, from 1251 F. S. to 1254 to the present claimants.

61.—The Canoongoes put in a statement to the effect, that the zemindaree of the village belongs to the claimants and Mohun brahmin; but Mohun brahmin being examined, deposes that he has no claim, and that the claimants are the zemeendars, and that he has a bagh in the village planted by permission of the claimants. An inques

held by Dirgpal Singh, tuhseeldar of Talgram, in April 1828 A. D., returns Gokul and Radhey, as zemeendars, on documentary and oral evidence furnished to him.

62.—The oral evidence, of neighbouring zemeendars and of residents of the village, substantiates the claim; so does the evidence of 10 persons holding grants of land rent-free, from the claimants and their ancestors.

63.—It is clear, from careful local enquiry, that the village is divided into two thokes, one held by Chubnath and the other by Byjnath, with 381 beegahs held in common. They hold wells and baghs, and exercise the rights of property in the village.

64.—The Jagheerdar opposes the claim, and urges that Sooruth and Nutha Ajajee, brahmins, and Choonee, the old zemeendar, noticed in the ancient records, are not the ancestors of the claimants, and that the family are extinct. He also declares that the partition of the lands does not exist; but a fresh and careful enquiry by the tuhseeldar established both facts.

65.—The Collector decided that the tenure belonged to the 1st class, and I have confirmed his decision, in opposition to the Jagheerdar who appealed to me.

No. VI.—*Case of the village called Nuglah Oomurpoor.*

66.—This village is part of Sukrawah-west, (*q. v.*,) but it has long been separated, at least from 1206 F. S., and probably long before.

67.—Doolee Rae Chowdree claims the whole estate as his separate ancestral property.

68.—The Jagheerdar denies the right, and says, Doolee Rae is only a farmer-tenant. He allows he holds ancestral orchards and wells, but says, he owns nothing as zemeendar.

69.—The oldest document is from the Canoongoe's office, being a wasilbakee of 1206 F. S., as follows:—

"Nuglah Oomurpoor and others, 851 rupees juma; Malgoozar Upurbul Chowdree (father of the claimant) owes on account of Oomurpoor, Rs. 525; Ujaibpoor, Rs. 251; kasht in qusbah-west, Rs. 75."

Documents put in by the Claimant.

Dakhila to Doolee Rae, -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --	without date
Farighkhuttee to Apee, *i. e.*, Upurbul, zemeendar, -- -- --	1215 Hijree. / 1207 Fuslee
Dakhila to the same, zemeendar, 1215 Hijree, -- -- -- --	1207 Fuslee
Dakhila to Upurbul, zemeendar, 1216 Hijree, -- -- -- --	1208 Fuslee.
Dakhila to Doolee Rae, malgoozar, the claimant, -- -- --	1240 Fuslee.
Dakhila to Doolee Rae, malgoozar, -- -- -- -- -- --	1833 A. D.

70.—The Jagheerdar put in no evidence whatever.

71.—The Deputy Collector states, that at the two attachments, 1235 and 1241, the estate was leased to Upurbul and his son, Doolee Rae, respectively; that from the measurement papers, there were 74 beegahs (pucka) held as seer in the village by the claimant and his relations; that the claimant and his predecessor, Upurbul, as far as can be traced, have held separate possession, not sharing with the other members of the chowdree family; that some of the fields are khet-bhut to this day, with other divisions of Sukrawah; and hence Kalee Rae infers a partition which formerly assigned this village to the claimant's branch of the chowdree family of Sukrawah.

72.—He declares the claimant to be the zemeendar, and places the tenure in the 2nd class.

73.—The Collector affirms the decision, and orders the "do-biswa" land to be marked off.

74.—I modify this decision, and place the estate in the 1st class. The full right is fully made out.

No. VII.—*Case of the village of Suddurpoor.*

Claim of Punchum Singh and Luchmun Singh, brahmins.

75.—These persons claim the whole proprietary right of the village as their ancestral property for a space of 400 years, more or less; and indicate, as proofs of their right and possession, a dwelling house, a dilapidated well, two orchards planted by their ancestors, two other wells, one orchard planted by themselves, possession of two talaubs or ponds, possession of the wild trees in the village, the management of the cultivation, the power of locating cultivators, the alienation by their ancestors of 15 beegahs of land composing a religious endowment, together with other grants and alienations made by themselves; the holding seer land. They invoke the oral testimony of several neighbouring inhabitants, and the official testimony of the canoongoe of the pergunnah, to the truth of their claim.

76.—The Jagheerdar denied the claim, and pleaded that the new wells and orchard were not constructed or planted by the claimants, but by him.

77.—Also, that the power exercised by the claimants was the result of their renting the estate from him, and their acts the acts of a tenant, not of a proprietor; that in the written counterpart lease or kubooleeut drawn up for the farm, there is a statement by the claimants that they have no proprietary right, and that the Jagheerdar is the sole proprietor; that if the claimants had been zemeendars, they would assuredly have received compensation in the shape of malikana; but that this, they (the claimants) could not shew to have been the case.

78.—Punchum, one of the claimants, being shewn the lease, denied its authenticity, and observed that it ran in the name of himself and Kindhur, and that he never had a partner of that name, nor was there any one of that name in the village.

79.—The Peshkar who measured the village, in his report, recorded the claimants to be the zemeendars, and to be in possession under a lease.

80.—The persons in possession of grants and endowments in the village, declared that they held them under grants from the claimants or their ancestors. The hereditary ryuts deposed that the claimants were the proprietors.

81.—Respectable neighbours deposed to the same effect.

82.—The canoongoes certified officially to the same effect.

83.—On the investigation made by Tuhseeldar Dirgpal Singh in 1828, he declared Kesree Singh and Seetaram, uncles of the claimants, to be the proprietors.

84.—Bhowannee Aheer, partner in the lease, now held by the claimants from the Jagheerdar, declared he was only a partner in the speculation, not in the proprietary right. The Deputy Collector, Kalee Rae, having in his possession the authentic ancient accounts of the village, proves that it was occupied by a family of Aheers from 1134 F. S. before the cession to the British down to 1213 F. S. under the British rule, and as he cannot find any conveyance to the present claimants from the Aheers, who were forcibly dispossessed by the Jagheerdars, he concludes that the claimants could only have been admitted by the Jagheerdars as farmers, and that all these acts were those resulting from their position as farmers. The Collector agreed with Kalee Rae.

85.—The claimants petitioned me in appeal; the only new point they made was that the Aheers had mere talookdaree possession during the whole period, and that the claimants were during the Aheer possession still zemeendars; but they proffer no proof.

86.—I dismiss the petition; because I think the evidence of the ancient accounts incontrovertible, and because the claimants in their appeal put forward a statement, that in fairness and candour they ought, (knowing and acknowledging the facts as they do) to have inserted in their original petition of claim, instead of making a positive assertion of 400 years' possession. That so much direct evidence is given on their side, is accounted for by the fact, that the claimants are brahmins, and the witnesses Hindoos.

No. VIII.—*Case of Qusbah Sukrawah.*

87.—Before entering into the claims, a short sketch of the history of the qusbah is here given so far as is known. The official and traditional report of the canoongoes, declares that the zemindaree originally belonged to a tribe of Aheers. One of the Jagheerdars asserts that they were driven out 400 years ago. Between the alleged expulsion of the Aheers, and the year 1134 F. S. no account of the disposition of the proprietary right is to be found; but for that year a seeah tareekhwar, or account of daily receipts of revenue, exists in 40 entries, from which it appears that on two occasions, Hirdey Ram, one of the family of the chowdrees of Sukrawah, paid revenue. From that time to this, by the Government records, the partial, and at times interrupted possession of this family of chowdrees is to be traced down to the present day. Qusbah Sukrawah appears, from a time anterior to the earliest documentary evidence, to have been divided into two parts :—

88.—Sukrawah-east, 8 biswahs; and Sukrawah-west, 12 biswahs. Sukrawah-east (Powaen) comprised a portion of the area of the qusbah, and nuglah Eeshumpoor.

89.—Sukrawah-west (Puchan) the other part of the qusbah nuglah Bullahur, nuglah Nunha, nuglah Kuspoorah, nuglah Dabeepoor, nuglah Ujaibpoor, nuglah Oomurpoor, and Mirzapoor an offset of nuglah Oomurpoor, now *(vide* No. XXVII.) in the possession of Kamraj Aheer, and probably a remnant which remained by some accident in the hands of the ancient Aheer, zemeendars of qusbah Sukrawah.

90.—Eeshumpoor, Oomurpoor and Mirzapoor have long been separated estates or muhals, but the portions above enumerated, at present compose the estate or muhal of Sukrawah.

91.—It is to these alone that the following account applies :—

92.—There is a gap in the records from 1134 to 1205 F. S. In 1205 F. S., it appears from the wasilbakee accounts, that the malgoozaree, or right to collect and pay the revenue, in qusbah Sukrawah, was not in the hands of the present claimants, that is, the brahmin chowdrees of Sukrawah; but there is a separate jummabundee of the seer lands held by them in the qusbah, which is proof in full of the acknowledgment of their proprietary right. But their possession of the malgoozaree of Debeepoor, Ujaibpoor and Bullahur, appears clear from the same documents. These last-named nuglahs had at the time separate jumas, or sums of land revenue, assessed on them.

93.—There is another gap in the documents from 1206 to 1227 F. S., according to the Deputy Collector. He states that the theeka or lease of the whole qusbah (kul qusbah) was given to the claimants, under the Jagheerdars till 1230 F. S.; but I cannot find the grounds for this statement in the proceedings. After the death

of Khirudmund Khan, the jagheer was attached in 1235 F. S.; and the lease of western Sukrawah was given to Sookh Lall and other chowdrees, with two Kaets; and that of eastern Sukrawah to Subsookh Rae and other chowdrees, as zemeendars for 1235 F.S. From 1242 till 1244 F. S. the lease of the whole muhal is stated to have been given to Tiluk Chund, chowdree; and from 1245 to 1246 to a stranger. All the intervening years the estate appears to have been kham.

94.—The following facts have been collected by Kalee Rae. The family hold seer as follows:—

SUKRAWAH-WEST.

	Seer Land. Bgs.	Bs.	
Qusbah Khass, -- -- -- --	5	0	Omur Singh.
Bagh belonging to Ram Bux, --	66	10	Bhowannee Pershad.
	16	4	Doorga Pershad; in the occupancy of Duleep and Runnooa, Kachees, his ryuts.
Nuglah Bullah, -- -- -- --	0	0	There is no possession of the family of any sort.
Nuglah Minah, -- -- -- --	0	0	Ditto.
Nuglah Kaspoor, -- -- --	0	0	Ditto.
Nuglah Debeepoor, -- -- } Nuglah Ujaibpoor, -- -- }	0	0	In Debeepoora, Purmesree and others; and in Ujaibpoor, Girdharee and others, are settled, and have complete possession; even to the wild babool trees, which they sell, and hold even now the lease of the nuglahs from the Jagheerdars: and they, the residents, alone, and not those of the tribe who live elsewhere.

95.—Nankar, by the old accounts, is assigned to the chowdree (according to Kalee Rae in the accounts of 1205 F. S.) This I cannot trace in the *misl*, but I find in the accounts of 1212, Rs. 75 allowed on this account.

96.—The qusbah contains 728 cultivated beegahs; of which there is seer held by the chowdree, as follows:—

Seer land. Bgs.	Bs.	
60	6	Omed Rae.
35	0	Lalljee and Chudamee.
5	0	Khurk Sein; in the possession of one Makhun.
8	0	Sookh Lall.
8	0	Heera Lall.

Two baghs are in possession of Omed Rae.

97.—The rest of Sukrawah-east is composed of Eeshumpoor, separately treated of.

98.—The zemindaree of all the muhal was claimed by the chowdrees. Their right was denied by the Jagheerdar absolutely; and on being specially questioned, as to the nankar entered in the old accounts, he urged that this was an official allowance, on account of the office of chowdree, before the British Government: but this is upset, because Kalee Rae states the account of 1205 Fuslee to contain an entry of 80 rupees, of which 50 rupees goes to Sukrawah-east, and 30 rupees to Sukrawah-west: thus connecting the allowance with the zemindaree, not with the office.

99.—He was able to offer no evidence against the rest of the documentary evidence, the actual possession, and oral testimony. The Collector placed Ujaibpoor and Debeepoor in the 2nd class, and in qusbah khass, he secured the present holders in their seer land at favored rates, and in nothing more. This decision I confirm.

No. IX.—*Case of Mouzah Bhekhoopoor.*

Gundhurup Singh and Oomrao Singh, Byse Thakoors, both claim to be zemeendars.

100.—The Jagheerdar denies their claim, but in his denial makes a very important admission, viz. that Gundhurup and Oomrao Singh being joint theekadars, and that Oomrao falling into balance, he, the Jagheerdar, made over Oomrao Singh's half of the village to Gundhurup Singh. Now this seems conclusive as to the point that the village was held in bhyachara tenure; that is, that one co-sharer had possession of one part of the lands; the other of the other: an arrangement which I never knew to exist except among proprietors.

101—Again, while this estate was in farm to Oodey Chund, chowdree of Bishungurh, we find that in 1806 there were also two tenants under him—Deenanath, ancestor of Gundhurup, and Omrao Singh, the other claimant; and that the same thing occurred then, viz. Tej Singh, ancestor of Oomrao Singh, fell in balance, and Oodey Chund made over his share to Deenanath, taking the balance from him, and providing, that, when Tej Singh paid the balance so advanced by Deenanath, he should be re-admitted.

102.—There is but one notice of this estate in the old records, viz. that in 1188, it was leased to Bullum Singh, zemeendar of Shurreefpoor, and Himmut Singh, zemeendar of Botum. Bullum Singh is the grandfather of Oomrao Singh. Himmut Singh was a first cousin of Gundhurup Singh. The transactions above described, leave no doubt that the interest of the claimants in the village is of a proprietary and hereditary nature, and both the Deputy Collector and Collector agree in placing the village in the 2nd class; but as Oomrao Singh has no possession, they exclude him from all benefit.

103.—In this I think them wrong, and I have directed them to place the estate in the 1st class, and to try Oomrao Singh's claim under the settlement rules. If we look to either the arrangement of Oodey Chund, or that of the Jagheerdar, he must be held to have legal possession; though his occupancy is suspended by the forced impignoration of his rights to Gundhurup Singh in payment of the balances. The Collector has been ordered to try the following issues:—the right of Oomrao Singh to a share of the muhal, and, if that is admitted, under what circumstances he is to be held entitled to redeem the forced mortgage to Gundhurup Singh.

No. X.—*Case of Mouzah Beelumpoor.*

Rampurshad, as one of the heads of a community of Byse Thakoors, claims the proprietary right, as immemorial and ancestral property.

104.—The following proofs are adduced:—

I.—This village is situated in that portion of this pergunnah, and of pergunnah Suckutpoor, which is situated on the east side of the nullah Arind, called, from the zemeendar's east, the *Bysewarah.*

II.—In the ancient records, in the wasilbakee of 1129 F. S., [1722 A. D.,] the name of Hurree Singh is entered as malgoozar. In the wasilbakee of 1178 F. S., [1778 A. D.,] the names of Urgun, Ram Singh and Bhowannee Singh are entered as malgoozars. In the wasilbakee of 1184 F. S., [1777 A. D.,] the names of Bhowannee

Singh and Urjoon Singh are entered as malgoozars. Ram Singh and Bhowanee Singh are ancestors of the present claimants.

III.—In 1235 and 1236, the estate was attached on the death of Ameen-ood-dowlah, the Jagheerdar; and in 1241 to 1246 the estate was again attached; and during both these attachments, settlement was made with the Thakooraen of Bishungurh as zemeendar: but she, on this occasion, makes no claim.

By an inquest made by Dirgpal Singh, tuhseeldar of Talgram in 1828, on the first attachment, it appeared that the zemindaree, of old, belonged to the Byse Thakoors, but that for 45 years the Thakooraen had been in possession, she under-letting the estates to the Byse Thakoors. They held baghs and houses, but, from fear of the Thakooraen, did not urge their claim. It appeared that in 1260 Hijree, [1792 A. D.,] Muhanund Chowdree, ancestor of the Thakooraen, sent a nuzzur of 101 rupees and 11 ushurfees or gold mohurs, to Nawab Moozuffur Jung, Raees of Furruckabad; and stated that he had taken with great loss the fort of Bicheree, and made Mandhata, the Byse Thakoor chief, prisoner, and had been put to great charges. In return, Moozuffur Jung issued a perwannah dated 1260 Hijree, 1792, conferring on Muhanund, the zemindaree of 14 villages of Byse Thakoors; this Belumpoor included. There was adduced also a perwannah from Ameen-ood-dowlah, the Jagheerdar, dated 1240 F. S., [1825 A. D.,] replying to an address of the Thakooraen, praying that in consideration of the loss of men and money sustained in the fight against Mandhata, the Byse chief, no increase of juma might be taken from her; to the effect that these losses had been compensated by the grant and possession of the zemindaree of these villages. From this it is clear that the Thakooraen obtained the villages from the then ruler of of the country, Moozuffur Jung; and she continued to hold them till 1839 A. D. [1246 F. S.] since when she has brought forward no claim.

IV.—In spite of the grant of the zemindaree (as above) to the chowdree family, repeated sub-leases were granted by the chowdrees to the Byse Thakoors; and thus they kept possession of their rights.

V.—The canoongoes bear official testimony to the right of the Byse Thakoors and their possession.

VI.—Nuglah Simra is a nuglah or hamlet of this village, inhabited by Lodhas. They declare that they were settled in the village three descents ago by Gunga Singh, grandfather of Rampurshad, the present claimant.

VII.—There is a large babool jungle in the village, in the possession of the Thakoors. The agent of the Jagheerdar deposes, that the Jagheerdar has a claim against them for Rs. 1,000, and that he has repeatedly urged the Thakoors to cut the timber in satisfaction of the claim, and that they have only now consented to do so.

VIII.—A large portion of the land is divided among the Thakoors, *i. e.* two-thirds of the cultivation.

IX.—The village has been sub-let to Rampershad and Roshun Singh alone; yet the putwaree and the Jagheerdar's agent depose, that all the putteedars' share the profit and loss; one puttee alone, by decision of a punchayet, does not share, but holds 12 beegahs kutcha rent-free as a compensation.

105.—The Jagheerdar simply denies their claim. There is an immense body of oral evidence in favor of the claimants. The Collector places the tenure in the 1st class; and I confirm the decision, on the ground that the grant to the chowdree family has not been carried out, as is proved by the indubitable actual possession of the Thakoors. If the chowdree family wish to sue out the grant from Moozuffur Jung, they must proceed in the Civil Court.

No. XI.—*Case of Mouzah Bijehree.*

Claim of Duryao Singh and Tej Singh, Byse Thakoors.

106.—The following points are admitted by the claimants and the Jagheerda :—

107.—About the year 1850 Sumbut, Chowdree Muhanund, under the orders of Ulmas Ullee Khan, the Nazam, assembled a force; attacked, defeated, and took with considerable slaughter, the fort of the ancestors of the claimants, who were the zemeendars of this village. The Nawab Raees Moozuffur Jung, thereafter granted, by a document filed, the zemindaree of this estate to Chowdree Muhanund. The claimants were dispossessed till seven years ago, when Laek Singh, one of the family of the claimants, obtained a lease of the estate from the Jagheerdar. He is dead, and the lease has been voided. The possession of the claimants extends to the holding by Tej Singh of 52 beegahs of seer land; by Duryao Singh of 50 beegahs of seer and 6 beegahs rent-free land, and the possession of 2 orchards pledged to the Jagheerdar.

108.—The points contested are, 1st, whether the taking of the village and the grant of the zemindaree to Chowdree Muhanund, extinguish the title of the claimants; 2nd, whether the lease to Laek Singh was a lease to him as acknowledged village zemeendar, or a lease as to a farmer-tenant; 3rd, whether the holding of seer and maaffee land and the two orchards, is a holding in zemindaree right, as a portion of the zemindaree still in the hands of the claimants; or a holding in private property, personally, or by sufferance of the Jagheerdar.

109.—All these points have been decided in favor of the Jagheerdar by the Collector.

110.—My opinion is, that, by the transactions of 1850 Sumbut, the zemindaree right was confiscated by the act of a competent authority, that is, of the reigning power; and that thereby the title of the claimants to the zemindaree has been utterly and totally extinguished, and that the confiscation has been fully carried out.

111.—The claimants, in an appeal to me, state that one of their body holds a conveyance, from the heirs of Muhanund chowdree to one of their family of the zemindaree right; but the document is not produced, and the claim has no connection with the present enquiry. If it be acted on, the holder of the conveyance must come on in the shoes of the Chowdree Muhanund, and give an opportunity to the Jagheerdar, to state what objections he can urge to that claim.

No. XII.—*Case of Mouzah Bhygowan.*

There are here two conflicting claims independently of the jagheer right.

One from Mungul Lall and others, belonging to the chowdree family of Sukrawah, and another on the part of a Byse family of Rajpoots.

112.—I will first deal with the chowdree's claim.

113.—They adduce the following evidence.

114.—A lease they now hold from Jograj, mortgagee of the village, for five years ending in 1256.

115.—The oral evidence adduced by them, turned entirely against them, and went in favor of the Thakoors.

116.—The ancient canoongoe, a man of years, declares the tradition to be, that the zemindaree belonged, of old, to the chowdree's family; but that, almost 100 years ago, these Byse Thakoors attacked, slaughtered, and drove them out, and have ever since been in possession.

117.—They have the lease, as above specified, from the mortgagee; and possession as tenant-farmers. This claim has been rejected.

118.—We now come to the Thakoors.

119.—They appear, in the ancient records and accounts kept by the canoongoes, as in possession in 1183 F. S. as zemindars; again in 1188, 1184. It appears, from the same evidence, that in 1188 there were two turufs in the village, one of Bullum Singh, and one of Upurbul Singh.

120.—The inquest made by Dirgpal Singh, (the tuhseeldar,) in 1235, shows that the Thakooraen, of Bishungurh, was in possession of the malgoozaree as tenant-farmer; but that these people were the reputed zemeendars, and claim the zemindaree. The official report of the canoongoes declares them to be the zemeendars.

121.—The claimants file a receipt, dated 1176 F. S., (which is in great part illegible,) to Bubar Singh, turufdar, who is one of their ancestors; a perwannah from the Jagheerdar, dated 1230 Hijree, to the claimants, as zemeendars of Bhygowan; telling them that the assamees of Bhygowan had gone to the village of Shureefpoor, (which also belongs to the claimants,) and requiring them to send them back. It is remarkable that they are designated as zemeendars of Bhygowan, although it is stated in the body of the perwannah that the ryuts have fled to Shureefpoor "*elaquahee eshan.*"

122.—A dakhila for 200 rupees, dated 1187 Fuslee, for turuf Behar.

123.—A puttah or lease, from 1240 Fuslee, from the Government ameen, in which they are designated "lumburdar kudeem."

124.—Their own witnesses, and the witnesses of the opposing claimants, declare that the zemindaree belongs to them. The putwaree declares to the same effect, and that the lands are divided among them.

125.—This is stated in the evidence on the chowdree's claim.

126.—A bhyachara partition of the lands in the village, which is irrefragable proof of proprietary right:—orchards and land granted rent-free.

127.—The Collector has placed the estate in the 1st class, and I confirm his decision.

No. XIII.—*Case of Mouzah Botum.*

Khooman and Dulleep, as the heads of a Byse Thakoor, resident community, including a Brahmin and a Kaet family, claim the zemindaree as their ancestral and immemorial property; and adduce the following proofs:—

128.—A wasilbakee from the ancient canoongoe records, (of the authenticity of which I entertain no doubt,) dated 1129 F. S., 1722 A. D., for this village; in which are entered as malgoozars, without specification of tenure, Hurree Singh, an ancestor of the Byse claimants, and Hakim Wasil Khan.

129.—A wasilbakee, dated 1178 F. S., 1771 A. D., in which are entered as malgoozars, Nihal Singh, Juggey, Inderjeet, Rae Singh. Of these, Nihal is a relative of the claimants, and also Juggey: no specification of tenure. Another of the same date; the names Juggernath or Juggey, Rae Singh, Sewa Muhadee, Nihal, Bhowannee, Juggey, Nihal and Muhadeen are of the claiming family.

130.—Another of the same date; Nihal, Inderjeet, Jykishen and Bhowannee. Of these, Nihal is of the claiming family. These papers of the same date, are for different muzrehs or hamlets of the same muhal of Botum. A wasilbakee for 1183 F. S., 1776 A. D.; the names are Juggurnath and Nihal Singh, zemindars, both of the claiming family.

131.—A kubooleeut, dated 1188 F. S., [1781 A. D.,] executed by Juggurnath, Himmut Singh, Lall Suhai and Nihal Singh, zemeendars: all of the claiming family.

132.—The claimants put in the following documents :—

A perwannah without date from Nawab Mahomed Munowur Khan, Jagheerdar, to Nihal, Lall Suhai and Himmut Singh, zemeendars, directing them to attend to the requisitions of one of his officers sent to the village.

A puttah from Namdar Khan, dated the year *four* of the reign of Shah Alum (1168 Fuslee) for mouzah Hasheepoor, to Ruttun Singh and Lall Suhai, zemeendars of mouzah Botum.

A puttah dated 1198 Hijree, [1776 A. D.,] for mouzah Botum, from Munowur Khan, Jagheerdar, to Nihal, Himmut, Lall Suhai, Juggurnath, Mungul Singh and others, zemeendars. This corresponds with the wasilbakee of the same date in the canoongoe's records.

A receipt, without Hijree date, for the month Jumad-oosanee, from Gool Mahomud, for the revenue of Botum, granted to Nihal and Himmut, and Lall Suhai for 1173 Fuslee, [1766 A. D.]

133.—There is a division of land among the claimants. At the inquest taken by Dirgpal Singh in 1828, the claimants are returned as the zemeendars.

134.—Oral testimony is borne by all the witnesses examined, to the truth of their claim.

135.—One holder of pydaruck land, declares, he holds the lands from the grant of the claimants' family.

136.—The claimants are now in possession under a lease from the person to whom the village is mortgaged.

137.—The Jagheerdar opposes the claim. He adduces a story, that the zemindaree of the claimants was annulled by the ruler Moozuffur Jung, and conferred on the Chowdree Muhanund.

138.—And at the same time, before the Deputy Collector, makes the contradictory statement, that these people were a short time ago brought from mouzah Poora, pergunnah Suckutpoor, by the chowdree's family. He denies also the partition of the lands ascertained by the Deputy Collector, Kalee Rae; but a further enquiry made on his denial only confirmed the fact.

139.—He objects to the anomaly of a Brahmin, and Kaet family being found in a Thakoor community; but they have come in by conveyance of the lands they hold from the Thakoor community to them, and the anomaly only confirms the facts of proprietary right.

140.—The Collector places the estate in the 1st class, and I confirm his decision.

No. XIV.—*Case of Mouzah Bhubooteepoor.*

141.—In this case it is perfectly clear that the zemindaree right and malgoozaree occupancy were held in the name of Gopal Singh from 1205 Fuslee; one of a Thakurwar family, who are shewn by the ancient records and accounts to have been the zemeendars of Muchooapoor and Bhubooteepoor. In 1205, Muchooapoor went to the community of whom Buhadoor Singh is the head; Bhubooteepoor (as above) to Gopal Singh; Deenarpoor to Purmesree Doss, Brahmin: the three up to this time having formed one muhal, called Muchooapoor. Gopal Singh died about 20 years ago, leaving a son, Anund Singh, resident in Mohumdeea, zillah Mynpoory, and Jhunda Singh, Bhuddowreea and Oomrao Singhee Thakoor, his relations by marriage with the females of Gopal Singh's family. These two last are resident in the village and cultivate there. The Collector has decided that this village comes under the 3rd class. This decision I confirm. A claim was brought before me by the head of the commu-

nity who held Muchooápoor, but in my opinion it is barred altogether by the partition which evidenly took place in 1205. It is to be noted, that malikana, as appears from the ancient accounts, was allowed in 1205 F. S. and 1206 F. S. as follows:—

Muchooapoor.	*Bhubooteepoor.*	*Deenarpoor.*
Muheeput Singh, 50 Rs.	Gopal Singh, 24 Rs.	Purmesree Doss, 24 Rs.

142.—From Muheeput descend the family who hold Muchooapoor and claim Bhubooteepoor.

No. XV.—*Case of Mouzah Muchooapoor.*

143.—In this case no opposition is made by the Jagheerdars. The enquiry shows that the zemindaree belongs to a family of Thakurwar Rajpoots, who have held as theekadars certainly from 1205 Fuslee down to the present day, with the exception of the entry of a stranger from 1236 to 1241 Fuslee as farmer-tenant. This is a branch of the Bhubooteepoor and Deenarpoor families—to which refer; they hold a considerable quantity of land in the village. The Collector has decided that these people are entitled only to be placed in the 2nd class of proprietors, as laid down in the Lieutenant-Governor's instructions; but it appears to me that the tenure has all the incidents necessary to range it in the 1st category; and this I have ordered to be done on the appeal of the parties.

144.—I have also directed the khewutnamah, or statement of liabilities, to be drawn; and I have instructed the Collector to decide a subordinate claim on the part of one of the family, named Bichutter Singh, who has given in a petition to me.

Under paragraph 145 of Board's Settlement Circular.

No. XVI.—*Case of Mouzah Dhundhownee.*

Claim of Khooshial and others.

145.—These parties, being the head of a community of Gour Thakoors, claim the zemindaree as their ancestral property. They urge in proof that they and their ancestors have continually held the malgoozaree under the Jagheerdar, Khirudmund Khan, and after his death; that there are orchards and wells, belonging to them in the village, and known biswah shares in the property, and that conveyances have been made among each other of these shares.

146.—They put in as documentary evidence,—

A perwannah from Khirudmund Khan, Jagheerdar to Bhoja and others, their ancestors, in which they are designated zemeendars, dated 1216 Hijree, 1208 Fuslee.

Receipt from the Jagheerdar for Rs. 200 to Bhoja and Himmut their ancestors, being rent paid for 1220 Fuslee.

Perwannah to Himmut Singh and others, their ancestors, zemeendars, from the Jagheerdar, { 1230 Hijree. / 1222 F. S.

Ditto, -- -- -- -- -- -- { 1230 Hijree. / 1222 F. S.

Ditto, -- -- -- -- -- -- { 1227 Hijree; seal not legible. / 1219 F. S.

Order to Kurum Khan to send in the above Bhoja, zemeendar of Dhundhownee; seal not legible, { 1227 Hijree. / 1216 F. S.

Receipt from the tuhseeldar of Talgram to Khoshial and Himmut Singh, the claimants, zemeendars of Dhundhownee, 1243 F. S.

147.—The Jagheerdar pleads in opposition; 1st, that these persons are not the zemeendars; 2nd, that sometimes the claimants and their ancestors had the village in farm, but merely as farmer-tenants; 3rd, that in the time of Mr. Wright, the claimants' tribe became contumacious, and that the troops of Government were marched against them, and they were turned out of the country; 4th, that when the estate was leased to them in A. D. 1830, their kubooleeut (or counterpart lease) contained a declaration by them, that they were mere ryuts, and had no right to the land; 5th, that the ancestors of the claimants came from Cawnpore 50 years ago; and that the father of Ruttun Singh, one of the claimants, gave up his daughter as a concubine to Chowdree Muhanund who settled the tribe in the village; 6th, that (as above stated,) when the tribe would not pay their rent, the Jagheerdar wrote to the Judge and Magistrate, Mr. Wright, who took troops to the place, destroyed the houses of the defaulters, tore up their orchards, and prohibited them from coming within twelve miles of the place. The Jagheerdar filed as documentary evidence the kubooleeut above-mentioned.

148.—On reference to the ancient and authentic records and documents of the canoongoe's office, it appeared that in 1178 F. S. Kunjun Singh was the malgoozar or tenant; that in 1182 F. S. Kunjun Singh and Sookhanund were malgoozars: that there is a kubooleeut for 1188 Fuslee, to which the parties are, Oomed, Sookhanund, Kunjun Singh, and Keerut Singh, *erugmal;** which last word is a Turkish word, signifying a hostage.

149.—That there is an ancient paper of partition in existence (furd tufreek) to this effect:—

Mouzah Dhundhownee.

Turf Nuddee.	*Turf Puduk.*
Kunjun and others.	Sookhanund and others.

That in a wasilbakee, dated 1183 F. S., there is this entry:—

"Jagheer Monour Khan,† talooqua Botum."

Village Dhundhownee, (bumoojub,) according to Kunjun Singh and Sookhanund. Aslee 1 mouzah.

2,201 rupees,----Minhaee, 100 Balance, -- -- -- -- -- --		2,101 0 0
Received, viz:—		
By the Nuwab, -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --	971 2 0	
By the Khansamas, -- -- -- -- -- -- --	57 0 0	
		1,028 2 0
	Balance,	1,072 14 0

150.—The inference of the Deputy Collector is, that the Rs. 100 was a malikana allowance to Kunjun and Sookhanund. The Deputy Collector also thinks that after the word "bumoojub," the word "kubooleeut" or "lease," has accidentally been omitted by the scribe.

151.—In a list of farms leased by kubooleeut, this village is entered as being held by the kubooleeut of Sookhanund, Omed Singh, Chet Singh and Keerut Singh; and in specification of the instalments by which the rent is to be paid, these last names are quoted as being those of the zemeendars.

* It was customary on granting a lease of this kind for the rude Mahomedan rulers to detain one of the lessees in custody as a hostage or 'erugmal' for the rest.

† Monour Khan was the paternal uncle of Khirudmund Khan, the Jagheerdar.

152.—There is also, for the same year, a list of the hostages of the pergunnah of Bygowan to this effect:—

153.—Dhundhownee, Oomed and Sookhanund, zemeendars: erugmal, the son of Sookhanund: dhakilee Sirkar, 23rd Shuwal.

154.—Meaning that Oomed and Sookhanund are the zemeendars, that the son of Sookhanund was the hostage, and had come in to the Government, on the 23rd of the month, Shuwal.

155.—All the persons mentioned in these ancient documents, with the exception of Gungaram, are of the family of the claimants.

156.—By a reference to the documents filed by the claimants, it is fair to infer that they continued in possession, perhaps uninterruptedly, certainly at various periods, from 1208 Fuslee down to 1222 F. S.

157.—When the jagheer was attached, on the death of Khirudmund Khan, by the Collector in 1235 and 1236, the settlement of the village was made with the claimants; and from 1240 to 1246, when the jagheer was again attached by the Collector, the settlement was again made with them.

158.—In 1247 F. S., the Jagheerdar rented the village to Khoshial and Ruttun, claimants, during the interval, and at present, it was and is held kham.

159.—In a report made by Dirgpal Singh, Government tuhseeldar, in 1235 F. S., the claimants were declared to be the zemeendars.

160.—The official report of the canoongoes is to the same effect.

161.—Further; this community, and that of the bhyachara community of the contiguous village of Shureefabad are descended from one stock. It is clear from the proceedings held on Shureefabad, that Shureefabad and Dhundhownee were once held in common by the whole brotherhood, but were divided into two parts, viz Dhundhownee and Shureefabad, as they now stand. The ruins of a large fort on a high mound lie between the two villages. The right to these has just been vehemently disputed between the claimants and the Shureefabad zemeendars, independently of the Jagheerdars, who did not care about the matter. It was impossible to say to which village the fort belongs, but a jury of arbitrators assigned one-third of the site to Shureefabad, and two-thirds to Dhundhownee.

162.—Again; there are a wood and shrine on the boundary of these two villages. The god is a divinity called "Chandun." The wood was formerly undivided, but now the boundary has been run through it, by which the shrine comes into Shureefabad, to the infinite annoyance of the claimants. It is the ancient custom of the two gotes or divisions of the tribe, together with the division who live at Neeamutpoor, to worship this god all together once a year at the holee. The males, adult and minor, on this occasion assemble and renew, and acknowledge the tie of relationship.

163.—Besides; the fields of Shureefabad and Dhundhownee are to this day to some extent khet-bhut, or interspersed, that is some of the fields of the one village are within the area of the other, and *vice versâ*.

164.—The common name of the clan is Gour Thakoor, but the two septs are distinguished as the Bhugeroo and Lugeroo branches, and the family name has become local; the village of Dhundhownee being styled in the wasilbakee account of 1188 Dhundhownee Luckeroo.*

165.—They were anciently two thokes or divisions of the area; thoke Nugdee and thoke Puddee.

* In the same way we have in England Torr Mohun, Berry Pomeray, Stoke Dameral, &c. &c.

166.—This partition no longer subsists, but the claimants still define their several rights by it in this way:—

Thoke Nugdee, 10 Biswahs.

Khoshial, $4\frac{1}{2}$.	Ruttun Gundhurup, $2\frac{3}{4}$.	Futteh, $2\frac{3}{4}$, of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ beegah is mortgaged to Ruttun and Gundhurup.

Thoke Puddee, 10 Biswahs.

Muheeput, (living in Korara,) 5.	Heera, 5. (mortgaged to Ruttun.)

167.—There is also an old undated partition paper in the canoongoe's office in which thoke Nugdee is set down at Rs. 1,155, and thoke Puddee at Rs. 1,155.

168.—This division, in conformity to biswahdarée right, has perished; and the village is now occupied as follows:—

In nuglah or hamlet Lalpoor lives	Heera,	thoke Puddee.
In Korara, -- -- --	Muheeput,	
In Nusseerabad, -- --	Narain,	

169.—Kooshal, Gundhurup and Ruttun live in nuglah Ungud, and Futteh Singh lately lived in nuglah Gokroo. All these nuglahs have separated boundaries, and lie within the area of Dhundhownee.

170.—In nuglah Ungud are two chowpals and an imlee tree. It is the custom of the muhal that no charge can be allowed as village expences, unless it be first passed in an assembly of all the proprietors of the above nuglahs under the imlee tree.

171.—The claimants and their family hold seer land in large quantities and at low rates:—

300 beegahs, 9 biswahs, Dhundhownee Khass.
112 ditto, 11 ditto, Nusseerabad.

172.—The land is of the best quality, and what is called *Gohanee*, or near the village site; yet the claimants pay in Dhundhownee only Rs. 1-9-6 per beegah, and hereditary ryuts Rs. 2-5-0.

173.—In Nusseerabad the claimants pay 13 annas per beegah, and ryuts Rs. 2-13-0.

174.—The hereditary ryuts all declare the claimants to be the zemeendars, and that themselves were settled in the village by the ancestors of the claimants.

175.—The Deputy Collector, Kalee Rae, pronounced the body of evidence to be irresistible, and observed, with regard to the pleas put in by the Jagheerdar, that the above proof disposes of the 1st and 2nd pleas, namely, that the claimants are not zemeendars, and that their possession was merely that of farmer-tenants; that with regard to the 3rd and 6th, viz. their dispossession by Mr. Wright, the Judge, no evidence is proffered; and that he has in vain searched the criminal and police records, where some notice of such a proceeding must have existed, had the fact been as stated. With regard to the 4th plea, viz. the kubooleeut, he remarks, that the zemeendars deny the authenticity of the document, and that it is remarkable that the names of all the witnesses should be Saads of the tribe, and family of the attorney of the Jagheerdar.

176.—With regard to the 5th plea, viz. the settlement of the ancestors of the claimants only 50 years ago by Chowdree Muhanund as ryuts, the Deputy Collector states the contrary to be the fact. Chowdree Muhanund attacked those persons, and defeated them and carried off forcibly the sister of Ruttee, the claimant, and so notorious is the fact, that the matter is the subject of a legendary song, current throughout the country.

177.—He states that the putwaree's papers are in such a state, that it is impossible to ascertain how profits were shared by the members of the community; but it is clear that all the putteedars or sharers are in the enjoyment of their seer land. He concludes that the claimants have made out their case, and that the tenure ought to fall in class 1st.

178.—The Collector reviewing the case says, that the Jagheerdar urges that the claimants were driven out, and the habitations destroyed by the officers of Government; and that the claimants admit that their houses were thrown down, and their orchards rooted up; and it is clear that they filed afterwards the kubooleeut, denying their right which is put in by the Jagheerdar. On these accounts the Collector declares that they, the claimants, have no right.

179.—It is evident that the first reason given by the Collector is good for nothing. If the Collector assumes that the acts ascribed to Mr. Wright, are evidence of a legal confiscation which extinguished the right of the claimants, it is clear that he is taking worse evidence when he could get better.

180.—A legal confiscation admits of direct and complete official proof, and cannot be inferred from a statement of the commission of that which, if it occurred, except in process of legal confiscation, was a fearful outrage. If there was no confiscation, the occurrence does not bear on the question at issue.

181.—The kubooleeut, for the reason assigned by the Deputy Collector, is most suspicious; and next, if the parties are not zemeendars, why should the Jagheerdars have had this curious condition inserted in a counterpart lease? The document I hold is not legal nor formal. If the lease was a *bonâ fide* lease, the disavowal of the right inserted in it is extraneous, and no evidence. If the transaction was a contract, and the renunciation of the right, was the consideration given for the obtaining the lease, the documents should have stated those facts plainly, and in their true light.

182.—I annul the Collector's decision, and confirm that of the Deputy Collector.

No. XVII.—*Case of Mouzah Shureefpoor.*

183.—This is a very simple case. Rughbur Singh and others claim as th heads of a Byse Thakoor community. Their ancestors' names are entered as zemeer dars in the ancient records as far back as 1183 Fuslee, [1776 A. D.] They hold i imperfect putteedaree. Their claim is substantiated by full and credible oral test mony. It is acknowledged by the agent of the mortgagee in possession, who foun them in possession when the village was made over by the mortgaging Jagheerda and has left them in possession; intermeddling no further than to collect the jum from the heads of the community. There is no opposition on the part of the Jaghee dar. The Collector has placed the village in the 1st class, and I confirm his decisio

No. XVIII.—*Case of Mouzah Kootubpoor.*

184.—This is a similar case, the proof is full and complete, and the rights Khoman Singh and Chain Sookh, claiming as the heads of a Byse Thakoor comm nity, were acknowledged by the agent of the Jagheerdar. The Collector places th village in the 1st class, and I confirm the decision.

No. XIX.—*Case of the Village, or Mouzah, Muddhee.*

Claim of Eshree Singh, Byse Thakoor.

185.—The merits of this case will be best set forth, by a detail of those facts which are beyond doubt, from ancient documents in the canoongoe's office, of which the genuineness is unimpeachable. It is clear that Mungul Singh, Ghylwur Thakoor, was from 1134 F. S. to 1184 F. S., the zemeendar (being then so designated) and the malgoozar; for, the payment of revenue by him, is entered in the accounts. At this time (1184) the names of Ummur Singh and Poorun Mull, son and father, appear as sharers with Mungul Singh. These persons were Byse Thakoors, and oral testimony proves them to be relations of Mulgul Singh; but how the zemindaree right came to them, whether by gift, devise, or inheritance, there is no evidence. Ummur Singh was in possession, in 1188, as zemeendar, by the canoongoe's documents. Ummur Singh was a member of the family who now hold mouzah Rore in pergunnah Suckutpoor in zemindaree. Ruttun Singh, his son, succeeded Ummur Singh, and resided in the old fort of the village, and planted an orchard. From 1188 there are no accounts of the possession of the village till 1201 Fuslee, when it was leased with many others to the chowdree of Bishungurh, Odeychund. In his time, a nankar of 50 beegahs was bestowed by the Jagheerdar on the widow of Ruttun Singh, who adopted the present claimant, Eshree Singh; and this grant was allowed by the farming-tenant, Chowdree Odeychund. The proofs are complete on this point in my opinion. The chowdree remained in possession till the attachment in 1235 Fuslee, when the tuhseeldar enquired into the zemeendaree, and by his inquest, returned Eshree Singh as the zemeendar. What happened in the interval, is not to be traced in the proceedings, but at the second attachment, in 1241 Fuslee, Eshree Singh held the malgoozaree till 1246.

186.—During this time, Eshree Singh remained in possession of this nankar till 1248 Fuslee, when he lost it under circumstances which will be hereafter detailed. In 1247, Eshree Singh brought an action before the Moonsiff of Chibramow, against the Jagheerdar, for extorting rent from him on account of nankar. The Moonsiff decreed in his favor, on the ground that he had proved the grant by the Jagheerdar, above alluded to, and the confirmation of it by the chowdree. Although Eshree Singh, in his petition of plaint, stated that the grant originated in his being zemeendar, the Moonsiff took no notice of this point in his decision. An appeal was made to the Judge, who reversed the decree; first, because the land by the sunnud was granted to the widow of Ruttun Singh as *nankar*, (thereby admitting *her* zemindaree right,) and that Eshree Singh was her adopted son, and that she was alive and ought therefore herself to bring the action; secondly, that the action was brought against the agents of the Jagheerdar, and not against the Jagheerdar, against which last alone a suit could lie. He therefore reversed the decision, and decreed in favor of the appellants. He ought to have directed a nonsuit. The Judge took technical objections.

187.—Eshree Singh being thus defeated, brought a fresh action in 1250 Fuslee before the Principal Sudder Ameen, Mr. Mercer, for the zemindaree. The unfortunate man had not in hand the proofs above detailed resulting from the canoongoe's records, but he set forth his possession under the Jagheerdars, and the grant of the nankar by the Jagheerdars in 1201, in compensation for the lease by which Odeychund was admitted as farmer-tenant, and adduced oral evidence. The Principal Sudder Ameen however decreed against him.

188.—The Principal Sudder Ameen, at the termination of his decree, says, that the plaintiff may, if he thinks he has any right, sue for his 50 beegahs of nankar. But it is plain, that the right to the 50 beegahs rests only on the right to the zemindaree.

189.—The zemindaree right has been hopelessly decreed away from the right owner, but the decree leaves the nankar land open to decision. It has been assigned by the Collector to the claimant, and the tenure has been placed in the 2nd class; a decision which I confirm.

190.—To complete the incongruity of the whole proceedings, the Jagheerdar brought an action in 1842 A. D. for the rent of the nankar land, obtained a decree, and under it ousted Eshree Singh, and sold through the Court the village fort, which, if Eshree Singh was not zemeendar, could not have been his property, and must have been that of the Jagheerdars. This action was brought prior to the decree alluded to in the preceding paragraphs, and was tried by the same Principal Sudder Ameen.

191.—The defendant pleaded that the land, for the rent of which he was sued, was the nankar land, and not liable to rent. The Principal Sudder Ameen took not the slightest notice of this plea, but decreed in favor of the plaintiff; 1st, because he the defendant, Eshree Singh, cultivated the land; 2ndly, because when the crops were attached the year before, he gave security to procure their release; 3rdly, because he had paid nothing in 1248: on these grounds he decreed that he should pay 305 rupees rent for 1247 and 1248 F. S.

No. XX.—*Case of Mouzah Neamutpoor, oorf Oomurpoor.*

192.—In this case the right, unopposed by the Jagheerdar, is proved to be in a Rajpoot family, consisting of three members; but as they have never shared profits when they held the farm, but the farmer, whoever he was, took the whole profits, the others keeping their seer, the Collector has decided the tenure to be of the 2nd class, and assigned do-biswaee land to the zemeendars. This decision I confirm. The parties have sometimes held the farm under the Jagheerdar, and at other times have been excluded, and the farm has been given to strangers. At present they hold the lease.

No. XXI.—*Case of Mouzah Russoolpoor.*

193.—One person, Mân Singh, a Byse Thakoor, is the sole proprietor, and has been in possession in the ancient records. The claim is not denied by the Jagheerdar. Do-biswaee land was decreed to Mân Singh, and the estate was placed in the 2nd class; and this decision I confirm. There is a subordinate claim on the part of Pran Singh, Lena Singh and Teeluk Singh. They are confessedly of the family, and since 1249 Fuslee have got possession of 40 acres of land, of which they sometimes pay the rent, and sometimes not. Mân Singh says he got the whole possession of the zemindaree, by paying the balance due from the ancestors of the claimants; and the evidence taken in some measure makes good his claim. I have directed the right of these claimants, to a part of the do-biswaee, to be tried under the settlement rules.

No. XXII.—*Case of Mouzah Deyoop oor, muzreh or hamlet of the above Russulpoor.*

194.—This estate follows the conditions of Russoolpoor, excepting that 90 years ago the ancestors of the Russoolpoor zemeendars made over this muzreh to the family priest, and it is now held by the representative of the family priests. The claim is not denied by the Jagheerdar, and do-biswaee has been assigned to the incumbent.

This decision I confirm. This endowment is a further and striking corroboration of the right of the zemeendar of Russoolpoor.

No. XXIII.—*Case of Mouzah Rughoonathpoor.*

Claim of Eshree Singh, Gour Rajpoot.

195.—He sets forth that the zemindaree is his ancestral property, and has been in his possession till 1236 Fuslee when the estate was attached. Up to that time he and his ancestors had the possession and management of the village, and also malikana; that after 1236 Fuslee, he (Eshree Singh) caused the village to be given in farm to Dhara, Aheer, from whom, in his quality of proprietor he, the claimant, receives to this day nanker. From his not being in the village, his ancestral fort and orchard are gone to ruin; but there are the ruins.

196.—The Jagheerdar denies the right of the claimant *in toto* and his whole statement. He states that he, the Jagheerdar, has always collected himself from the ryuts or through a farmer, and if at any time the claimant happened to get the farm of the village, the being a tenant did not make him a proprietor. Since 1238 Fuslee, the village has been farmed to Dhara, Aheer, and the leases are filed by the Jagheerdars in proof. If any malikana or nankar were allowed, such allowance must be in the putwarees' books; let them be referred to.

197.—The claimant put in six puttahs, in which his father was entitled zemeendar, by the Nawab Khirudmund Khan, Jagheerdar, and by Dilawur Alee Khan, an officer of the Jagheerdar.

198.—A reference to the old records and accounts shows plainly that the father of the claimant was in possession, as proprietor, up to 1216. How he was dispossessed is not in evidence. The same records shew the same person as zemeendar in 1212. The proof of the allowance of malikana, by the farmer and Dhara, failed.

199.—The Deputy Collector acknowledging the right of the claimant, decreed against him as having been out of possession, and not holding land or being resident for 37 years.

200.—The claimant has appealed to me without raising any new point.

201.—I have rejected the appeal, and confirmed the Collector's decision.

No. XXIV.—*Case of Mouzah Secunderpoor.*

202.—In this case the proofs are complete in favor of a family of Ghylwar Rajpoots. They consist of possession, before and after the cession to the British Government, proved by official documents, present possession, mortgage made by the claimants. The claim is not denied by the Jagheerdar. The tenure is zemindaree, that is, the sharers divide profits and losses by the biswahdaree share, but do not divide the land. The estate has been placed by the Collector in the 2nd class; but it is clearly a 1st class estate, and I have ruled accordingly.

No. XXV.—*Case of Mouzah Shureefabad.*

Claim of Byjoo Singh and others, Gour Thakoors.

203.—They claim the zemindaree of Shureefabad as their ancestral property, now in their possession. The Jagheerdar has made no opposition. These people are a sept of the same clan, who hold Dhundhownee; *quod vide.* All the general evidence, detailed under the head of Dhundhownee, equally applies to Shureefabad.

204.—The ancient records in the custody of the canoongoes prove proprietary possession, as far back as 1183 F. S.

205—The inquest of Dirgpal Singh, tuhseeldar, in 1235 returned them as zemeendars.

206.—The official report and testimony of the canoongoe are to the same effect.

207.—Perwannahs, and a receipt from the Jagheerdar, designated the claimants as zemeendars.

208.—A perwannah from the Collector, dated 1820 A. D., directed to Ummur Singh and Bukhtawur Singh, zemeendars of Shureefabad; Bukhtawur Singh, inhabitant of Durown; and Omed Singh, farmer of Bukholee, appointing them arbitrators, to settle a boundary dispute between Doorown and Omur.

209.—The evidence of the hereditary ryuts holding rent-free land in the village, and of neighbours of respectability, and of the hereditary putwaree.

210.—The tradition of the country is, that before the British rule, the Rajah of Mynpoory endeavoured to encroach on the boundary of Shureefabad, and that a battle was fought between him and the zemeendars; the issue of which was, their defeat and slaughter, and the capture by the Rajah of the fort of Shureefabad. This fort is now the residence of the claimants.

211.—There is a partition of both land and juma in the village, though a considerable portion is held in common. They pay according to this partition. Shares have been mortgaged, and disputes exist to this day in regard of these mortgages. The lands are still partly '*khet bhut*' with Dhundhownee, and till this enquiry was made, the site of the fort was still held in common :—it is now divided by an arbitration. Ancient orchards, planted by the ancestors of the claimants, are in their possession, as is also the fort.

212.—The Collector placed this village in the first class, and has made a settlement with them. This decision I confirm.

No. XXVI.—*Case of Mouzah Dowlutabad.*

213.—The decision of this case is still delayed, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining some material information from the Dewanny Court.

No. XXVII.—*Case of Mouzah Mirzapoor, hamlet of Omurpoor, hamlet of Sukrawah.*
Claim of Kamraj, Aheer.

214.—He claims the zemindaree, as having been purchased from the original zemeendars, the Chowdrees of Sukrawah.

215.—He puts in, as documentary evidence, dakhilas granted to his ancestors.

216.—The Jagheerdar does not oppose his claim. The Deputy Collector considers him to have proved possession as proprietor by his own documents, and the records of the canoongoe from 1127 F. S. down to the present day; that he is now in possession; but as there is no community sharing profits, the Deputy Collector places the tenure in the second class, and assigns to Kamraj do-biswaee land.

217.—The Collector takes up the point, that the claimant is the illegitimate descendant of the original parties holding from 1127 F. S., and declares the tenure ryuttee, and of the third class.

218.—I differ. This objection may be urged in a Court of Dewanny Adawlut as against Kamraj, by the legitimate descendants who are in existence; but they waive their claim.

219.—I uphold Kalee Rae's decision.

220.—One of the Sukrawah zemeendars brought up his claim, and denied the conveyance to the claimants' ancestors; but on such a ground it is impossible to upset a proved possession of nearly 100 years.

No. XXVIII.—*Case of Mouzah Beerpoor.*

221.—The claimants here, are a family of Aheers; and their possession, as tenants, is made out from authentic documents down to 1230 F S., or 1827, when the then Jagheerdar died, and the estates were attached. Many of the documents establish their proprietary right; and though, on the attachment, they lost their tenancy, they still held, and hold, their seer lands as favored cultivators. Their claim is further proved by the existence of a fort built by their ancestors. The tenure is after the custom of the Aheers in this part of the world. They take to each other different poorwahs within the same mahal, and remain in separate possession of these poorwahs. A singular and late exercise of proprietary power took place some years ago. In 1238 Hijree, 1823 A. D., Himmut, who holds the poorwah called Nuglah Kutelah, wanted to build a house in the abadee, or village site of Beerpoor. The holders of Beerpoor opposed this. The Jagheerdar interfered in favor of Himmut, but in vain. The Jagheerdar was forced at last to give up two beegahs of land *near* the abadee, on which Himmut built his house; but into the abadee he could not come.

222.—There is an immense body of oral evidence, and the testimony of grantees of rent-free land, to the effect, that some of them have held grants from the ancestors of the Aheers for 100 years.

223.—The Collector decreed in favor of the claimants, and placed the estate in the second class; for, says he, the lands are not divided.

224.—The tenure is evidently one of the 1st class, and I have ruled accordingly.

No. XXIX.—*Case of Mouzah Khem Kurn.*

225.—The claim of a community of Lodahs has been admitted by the Collector, and is not denied by the Jagheerdar. The proofs consist,—in the possession of the ancestors of the claimants, as shewn in the ancient records, and the subsequent possession of the present claimants: and the division of the land among them into thokes. The proof is full, and I confirm the decision, which places the tenure in the 1st class.

226.—A map of the pergunnah, and the correspondence, are forwarded with this report.

I have the honor to be, &c,

FRANCIS ROBINSON.

The 3rd April 1847.

SETTLEMENT OF PERGUNNAH KURNAUL, ZILLAH PANEEPUT.

No. I.—*Extract paragraphs 27 to 33, of a Letter No. 3277 of 1845, from* J. THORNTON, Esq., *Secretary to the Government, N. W. P., Agra, Revenue Department, to* H. M. ELLIOT, Esq., *Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P., Agra. Dated Agra, the 31st of July 1845.*

PANEEPUT DISTRICT.—*Paragraph* 27. Mr. Edmonstone's report on this district is very complete, as far as it goes, and highly creditable to his intelligence and judgment. Experience has justified the soundness of his measures, and it is believed, that the district is now in a most flourishing condition.

28.—The proceedings are however incomplete, so far as they do not embrace the large istumraree of the Kurnaul Munduls, in the north-east of the district. It is understood that the villages constituting this estate had their boundaries marked out, and were prepared for survey, but that the survey was never effected. In marching from Kurnaul to Kythul, the Lieutenant-Governor was much struck with the poorness and bad management of a great part of this estate, and had many communications with the Munduls on this subject.

29.—It is well known, that this estate was given to the family by Lord Lake, in exchange for a jagheer they held in the Moozuffernuggur district, at a time when it was part of the British policy to leave the country to the west of the Jumna, as much as possible, under native management. The estate is large and valuable, whilst the permanent quit-rent, with which it is charged, is trifling. The Munduls are understood to have been already great gainers by the exchange, whilst by good management, the value may be very greatly improved. The villages are British territory, subject to our laws, in all branches of the administration.

30.—It is very doubtful, if any circumstances justify the Government in leaving subordinate proprietors at the mercy of an assignee of the Government revenue, without interfering to define and record the rights of all parties. When the inhabitants are subject to our Police, and to our Civil Courts, such occasional interference cannot be avoided: it may be claimed by any party and at any time. If security of property, and substitution of law and order for uncertainty and misrule, are the effects of the present mode of recording rights in the Revenue Department, and those effects are found to be beneficial in khaliseh estates, they will be equally, or much more so, in jagheer or istumraree estates.

31.—Circumstances in this case, however, particularly bind the Government to interfere. The lands were assigned by this Government, who are therefore bound to come forward, and provide that no wrong is inflicted, by the act of assignment, which resulted from the policy of the day. There are no old established and doubtful claims of proprietary right to investigate. The village communities remain in all their integrity, the unquestioned owners of the soil, and often able to resist by physical strength, even the just demand of their superiors. If, by our Police, we deprive them of the benefit of their strength, we are bound to substitute, for their innate means of resistance, the protection of legal arbitration.

32.—A memorandum on this subject was prepared at the time, and communicated to the Munduls, and a copy of it is appended to this letter for the Board's information. The Munduls did not very strongly object to the measure. They were apprehensive that it might curtail their influence and consideration, though they perceived that it might augment their income. The measure ought not to rest on their approval or

rejection, and the Lieutenant-Governor is fully convinced that justice and sound policy like demand its execution. The Board are accordingly desired to give effect to it, though they are of course at liberty to state any objections they may entertain, and these will receive due consideration. The Revenue Officers of Paneeput, for the time being, are invested with the necessary powers, under Regulation VII. 1822, to complete the operation.

33.—It may be noticed, that the late occupation of Kythul, by the British Government, and the survey of that district, which is now nearly concluded, afford peculiar facilities for preparing these istumraree villages, for settlement. They form the connecting link between Kythul, and the present surveyed portion of Paneeput. Captain S. Abbott, at present in charge of Kythul survey, will have instructions to send his surveyors into these villages, as soon as they can be spared, and the Collector of Paneeput will be careful to have the boundary marks renewed by the time when the survey can commence.

No. II.—Memorandum referred to in paragraph 32 of Government Order, Dated 31st July 1845.

Heads of a Proposed arrangement for the better administration of the Tract of land near Kurnaul, assigned to the Munduls.

1.—The rights of the Government in this tract, were assigned to the Munduls, for a settled quit-rent, which can never be raised.

2.—The Munduls have now held the tract for about 40 years.

3.—The cultivation is still scanty; the inhabitants are poor; subsist mostly by pasturage, and are of turbulent and thievish propensities.

4.—The Munduls realize their just dues with great difficulty, and are unable to improve the estate, which the Government has conferred on them.

5.—These evils and difficulties arise from insecurity of title, and want of authoritative definition of rights.

6.—They can never be remedied, by the ordinary operation of the Civil Courts; because there is no process, or form of proceeding, applicable to the case.

7.—They can be remedied, by the course prescribed in Regulations VII. 1822, and IX. 1825.

8.—It is the duty of Government to put into operation the powers it possesses.

First.—For the protection of the rights of the village communities, imperilled by their assignment of the territory.

Second.—To assure the Munduls, the full value of the grant made to them.

Third.—To promote the improvement of the country, and reclamation of the people, from immoral habits. The mode in which the object may be attained, is easy.

9.—The boundaries of existing villages, should be marked off, as nearly as they can be ascertained.

10.—The whole should be surveyed, according to the scientific and native methods.

11.—A fair juma should be fixed, for the next 30 years, on the inhabited villages.

12.—The relation in which the Munduls will stand, to the proprietors of these villages, is explained in paragraph 112, of Directions for Settlement Officers.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPH 112.—"The inferior owners are thenceforward bound to pay "their revenue to their superiors according to fixed instalments, which should be regu- "lated, so as to be a month in advance of the Government instalment. So long as they " pay regularly, they cannot be ousted. If they do not pay, on demand of the talook- " dar, he may either distrain their personal property, or sue them, summarily, and " on obtaining a decree,* it will be in his option either to bring the property to sale, " or to hold it kham, under authority from the " Collector, till the balance is liquidated, with " interest at the rate of one per cent. per mensem. " In either case, the defaulters forfeit their pro- " prietary rights, permanently, or for a time, and become mere cultivators of their seer " land, on fixed rates, under the purchaser or the talookdar."

* See Clauses 6 and 7, Section 15, Regulation VII. 1799, Section 32, Regulation XXVIII. of 1803, and Act VIII. of 1835.

13.—If there are any villages brought into cultivation by the Munduls, since the land was assigned them, these will be entirely theirs.

14.—In such villages, there will be no rights, but those derived from the Munduls.

15.—In the old inhabited, and now settled villages, the rights of all inhabitants must be determined, and recorded, as in khaliseh villages.

16.—The advantage to the village proprietors, will be the acquisition of a valuable property, which will afford them the means of comfortable and honest livelihood, and will prove a stimulus to industry.

17.—The advantage to the Munduls will be, the acquisition of a certain fixed income, capable of easy realization, and the means of greatly increasing their future income.

18.—The benefit to the Government will be, the cultivation of the country, and the improvement and enrichment of the people.

19.—The rights of the different members of the Mundul's family, in the whole talooqua, should be declared and recorded, as well as any partition of the estate they may have made amongst themselves.

20.—The Government will bear the expense of the scientific survey. The village khusrah survey and record of village rights, should be made at the expense of the Munduls, or village communities. The former, because the security of their income will depend upon it; the latter, because the stability of their rights will rest on it.

J. THORNTON.

No. III.—*Letter from the* COLLECTOR *of Paneeput, to the* COMMISSIONER *of Dehlie, No. 434 A., dated Camp Israna, 30th November 1847.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit to you, herewith, the Settlement papers, as per margin*, for pergunnah Kurnaul, which have been completed agreeably to the instructions of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 10th January 1845.

* 1.—Two Vols. of Village Survey Maps, and 1 Pergunnah Map.
2.—One Vol. of Village Statements, Nos. II and III.
3.—General Statements, No. IV.
4.—Annual Juma Statement, No. V.
5.—Police Statement.
6.—List of Maafee Cases.

2.—I propose to divide my report into sections, the first containing general remarks, on the local peculiarities of the pergunnah, on its inhabitants, and the Mundul istum-

rardars; the second detailing the mode in which the instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor have been carried out in bringing these proceedings to a close.

SECTION FIRST.

PART 1ST.

3.—PERGUNNAH KURNAUL.—The pergunnah of Kurnaul, as formerly constituted, contained 221 villages: when we became possessed of a portion of it in 1805, Rai Sadasook was sent there as tuhseeldar. He reported that of the 221,

218 {
14 had been long annexed to pergunnah Azeemabad.
5 were in the possession of the Seikhs.
25 had been long in the possession of the Hunjpoora Nuwab.
7 had been granted to the son of the Koonjpoora Nuwab.
95 were considered uncultivated and uninhabited.
63 paying revenue to the British Government.
*9 were since (1816) discovered by Mr. William Fraser to be in possession
}

of the Seikhs, &c., and being resumed by Government, were incorporated with pergunnah Paneeput.

4.—BOUNDARIES.—The pergunnah of Kurnaul, as at present constituted, comprizes the 95 uninhabited, and 63 inhabited mouzahs, above-mentioned, and is bounded, on the east, by the Jumna, on the south by the pergunnahs Paneeput Khadir and Bangur, and on the west and north by the Kythul and Ladwa districts, intermingled, towards the north, with the independent states of Shamgurh, Thanaisur and Hoorajpoora, which latter has also lands, lying eastward, along the Jumna.

5.—ROADS.—The roads from Dehlie to Umballah, as also that from Meerut to Umballah, pass through Kurnaul; and now, since the last campaign, a direct road from Kurnaul to Ferozepoor, is in process of construction. The cross road from Rohtuck and Bhewannee, through Keesung in the Nurduk to Mutoollah, has also become of some importance.

6.—NUMBER OF MOUZAHS.—The pergunnah contains 94 distinct estates; two of these have been separated since the survey, and of the whole 94,—82 are inhabited, and 12 are uninhabited†. There is however no mouzah in which there is not some cultivation; no less than 64 deserted Khairuhs are to be counted, within the limits of these estates, and though it is not to be supposed, that they were ever, all at the same time, inhabited, it is a proof of the capabilities of the country, in a state not much differing from its present.

† Aheerpoor. Boodhunpoor. Bhojepoor. Jiglallal. Jurrowtee. Khaksoree. Ooplee. Saorie. Shaikhoopoor. Jahurpoor. Therwa. Zureefa.

7.—EXTENT.—It contains 1,78,761 acres, of which 6,241 are considered barren by the Revenue Surveyor, and 53,146 cultivated, leaving 1,01,491 fit for cultivation. The relative proportions of cultivation, and culturable, are consequently one-third, and two-thirds.

8.—FORMER STATE, AS COMPARED WITH PRESENT.—Mr. William Fraser, in a report dated 15th November 1816, states, that when this tract of country was given to the Mundul Nuwabs, 63 villages paid revenue to Government, or were inhabited, and that four-fifths of the extent of the pergunnah, was overrun with forest. We may hence estimate the improvement which has taken place during the last 40 years, to be the bringing under cultivation, of about one-eighth of the extent of the pergun-

* These appear to have been omitted.

nah, and re-inhabiting 18 villages. Were I however to hazard an opinion, founded on my own local observations and enquiries, I should say, that a much smaller proportion than one-fifth of the whole area, was under cultivation in 1805; and that it would be a fairer estimate, to consider the original cultivation as an eighth of the whole, and the improvement, one-fifth.

9.—PRESENT STATE, AS COMPARED WITH OTHER SETTLED BRITISH PERGUNNAHS ADJOINING.—In order more easily to compare the state of the pergunnah, with that of the other better known portions of the Paneeput district, I have divided it into two parts; calling them Kurnaul Khadir and Bangur, and thus establishing the former, with the other two Khadir districts, and the latter with the two Bangur.

The proportions of cultivation are as follows:—

	Cultivated per cent.	*Culturable per cent.*
Kurnaul Khadir, -- -- -- --	87½	112½
Paneeput ditto, -- -- -- --	57	43
Soneput ditto, -- -- -- --	55	45
Kurnaul Bangur, -- -- -- --	32	70
Paneeput ditto, -- -- -- --	65	35
Soneput ditto, -- -- -- --	84	16

It here appears that Kurnaul Khadir is by far the most highly cultivated portion of this district, and Kurnaul Bangur, the least cultivated. There being this great difference between them, I will consider them apart, in proceeding with their statistical details.

PART 2ND.

10.—KHADIR LAND.—The Khadir lands of Kurnaul are of small extent, being intercepted by a part of the Paneeput pergunnah, and a tract belonging to the Hoonjpoora Nuwab. The soil is light and sandy, but very productive. I have seen irrigated bhoor produce crops of safflower; indeed it is customary to mix safflower with gram. Branches of the Jumna, which fill only when the river is at its height, intersect this tract, which is little used in the khurreef: but produces wheat, barley, gram, safflower, tobacco, and garden stuff, in the rubbee harvest.

11.—EXTENT.—Its area is 16,322 acres, of which 872 are barren, and 13,291 are cultivated.

12.—IRRIGATION.—The per-centage of irrigation is very great, viz. 65 per cent. which arises from several causes.

First.—The small depth at which water is found, averaging from 4 to 13 cubits (6 to 20 feet).

Second.—The great strength of the underground springs; among the wells which were examined, I found one, which only lost 3 feet of water, between morning and evening, though 2 Rehuts each with 3 yoke of oxen, were at work all day. Two and three feet may be considered the average loss with one Rehut applied with 3 yoke of oxen.

Third.—The nature of the soil, which permits the use of cutcha wells.

13.—WELLS.—These wells are easily made, their sides are protected by bundles of surcunda grass, or by wattles of the tamarisk or bansa tree; they last only one season, being dug when the rains have entirely ceased, and the autumn harvest is housed, and sinking in with the full rise of the Jumna, in the rains. They cost almost 10 rupees each.

14.—A pucka well costs from 100 to 130 rupees, but will last any number of years, and may be worked with two or more Rehuts at a time, if the supply of water be ample.

15.—WATER-WHEELS, ARHUT OR REHUT.—These water wheels are peculiar to this district, and as I find that Mr. Edmonstone has not given any description of them, I think the observations I have made regarding them, may not be uninteresting.

16.—The machinery is most rude; 3 uprights support a forked trunk of a tree, some 18 feet long, at about 6½ feet from the ground; within the diameter, covered by this, a pair of bullocks turn an upright axle, which carrying a large lantern wheel, the yoke, and a sort of cradle in which the driver sits, is supported at its upper end, by the trunk, and forms the centre of the machine.

17.—A horizontal axle, passing under the bullock walk, carries at the one end a crown wheel, connected with, and driven by, the lantern wheel above-mentioned. The other end of the axle is supported over the mouth of the well, and carries a wheel with an endless rope, and about 30 to 60 baked earthen water-pots. This wheel is so constructed, as to appear hollow, the spokes being placed away towards the centre of the well, so as to leave room for a hollowed date tree trough, to receive the water as it is poured out while the machine is in motion.

18.—There is not a particle of iron used in the whole machinery, and it costs the cultivator from 7 to 10 rupees.

19.—When I was Collector of Goorgaon in 1839, having heard of this system of irrigation, as possessing great advantages, when water is to be found at small depths, I had one of these water-wheels constructed at Soneput, and set it up at a village in the Lohmuh valley; the people did not however take to it, for purposes of irrigation; I was therefore in doubt as to its advantages over the more generally adopted method of Lao churrus, and having lately made numerous, and minute enquiries, the following are, as far as I have been able to ascertain, their respective merits.

20.—THEIR ADVANTAGES.—The *Lao churrus** can be worked at any depth, while the wheel cannot be used with this primitive machinery at a greater depth than 15 cubits, or 22½ feet: an average† Lao churrus may be said to irrigate 15 acres; ditto ditto *Rehut* may be said to irrigate 12½ acres.

21.—To work the churrus properly, 4 pair of oxen are required and 4 men;—2 pair ply the well till 12 o'clock, and are then relieved. The oxen require to be strong, averaging from 30 to 50 rupees a-piece. With this complement the well may be worked for 5 pehars.

22.—To work the Rehut 5 pehars, 3 pair of tolerably good oxen, or 4 pair of inferior cattle, are required, besides 2 men and a boy.

23.—The relative monthly expense of the two systems of irrigation, may be computed as follows:—

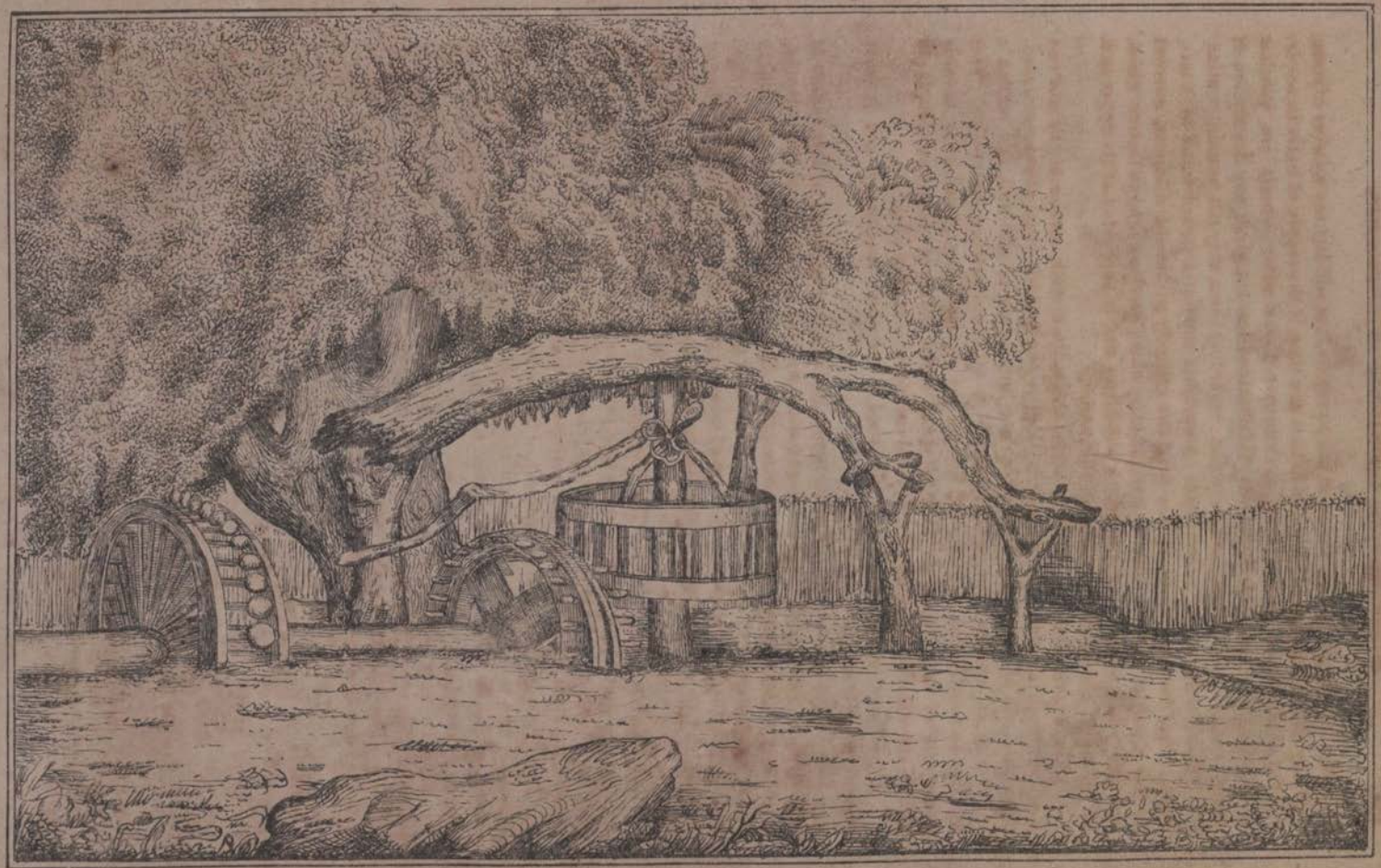
Lao churrus.				*Rehut.*			
8 bullocks,	@	3½	28	6 bullocks,	@	3	18
4 men,	@	3	12	2 men,	@	3	6
1 boy,	@	1½	1½	1 boy,	@	1½	1½
			Rs. 41½				Rs. 25½

Difference 16, which multiplied for the number of months by 4½=72.

* That is, the common system, in which the water is brought up in a leather bag.

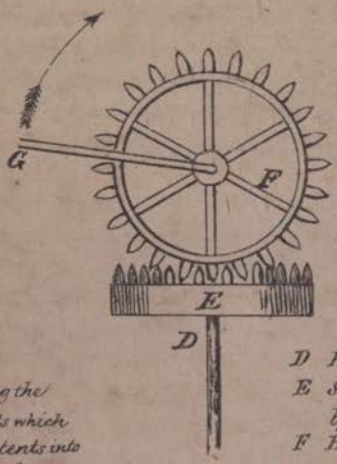
† The highest average for irrigation given by any of my informants, was for a Lao churrus 21 acres, Rehut 17.

PERSIAN WHEEL NEAR PANEEPUT.



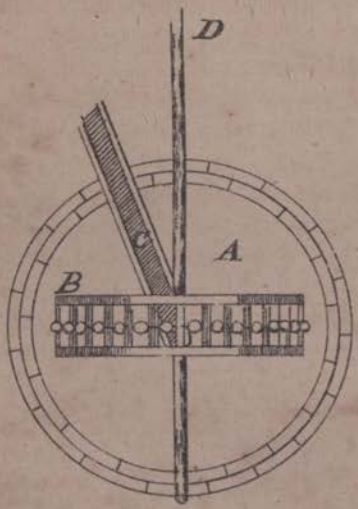
Secundra Orphan Press.

GROUND PLAN OF A PERSIAN WHEEL.



A Mouth of the Well
B Upright wheel bearing the endless rope and pots which discharge their contents into
C the trough leading to the watercourse

D Horizontal axle
E Small upright wheel working by cogs into
F Horizontal wheel worked by oxen attached to
G the long lever.



Secundra Orphan Press.

24.—Supposing the produce per acre to be in wheat, 18 maunds,* realizing a net price of 35 seers per rupee, and in straw a third of the above, we have 20-9 for the grain, and 6-13 for straw; total 27-6 per acre, or 68-7 per $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which is the difference between the surface-irrigation powers.

The product of the Lao is agreed to be greater than that of the Rehuts; this arises less from difference in the irrigation, than from the greater strength of the Bangur lands, where alone Laos are used; the difference has been computed at a maund per acre, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ maunds; 14 rupees, 6 annas. But this is more than counterbalanced, by the expenses of manuring, ploughing and sowing the $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which I calculate at 20 rupees.

25.—By the above calculation, the Rehut has the advantage by almost 10 rupees.† I do not, however, think, that in practice, it is at all the cheaper mode of irrigation. The natives prefer it, where they are accustomed to both, but I consider the reason of this, to be almost solely arising from—

First—The great saving of human exertion. [This in England would entirely determine the question of cost, but here, where human labour is so cheap, it does not do so]: and *secondly*, and chiefly, the fact that inferior cattle, of all descriptions, may be used for this work. This enables the cultivator to commence work with less capital, at a time when the khurreef kists being due, and the produce probably in hand, (besides the seed corn, with the ordinary expense of the rubbee ploughings, to be paid for,) ready money is not to be had on easy terms. I have been told, that the constant turning round in the circle shortens the lives of the animals. But I have not been able to ascertain the fact, and as it is the practice, to change the yoke every pehar, or three hours, I should not conceive such to be the case, where the cattle are properly used.

26.—THEIR ORIGIN.—The people can give no account of the introduction of the water-wheel. Constructed as it is by the commonest village carpenter, it stands alone, as a type of knowledge, superior to what is now to be found among the natives of this country.

27.—I have made enquiries, to ascertain whether it might have been introduced from Cabul and Afghanistan, by the Mussulman conquerors, but I do not find that such machines are required in that country. In the Punjaub they are, and much larger than here, though, as far as I can learn, on exactly the same construction. In Egypt the principle is generally so far modified, that the periphery of the water-wheel is formed into compartments, though in the Pasha's gardens, the endless rope is used.

28.—I am, however, inclined to attribute its introduction to the Italians, who attended the Courts of the different Mogul Emperors; as the wheel, with its endless rope, is very generally used in the gardens of Italy, wherever irrigation is necessary. I feel strengthened in this view, by finding among the ruined gardens of Dehlie,

* This estimate has been formed on the highest scale, both as regards expense and produce.

† This estimate has been framed on the highest scale, both as regards expense and produce, and in working out the comparison, I have made use of the following data. Seed corn, 10 seers to pucka beegah; expense of ploughing for wheat, 4 rupees per ditto.

N. B.—One rupee sufficient for khurreef crop; bullocks cost on an average 3 to 4 rupees each per mensem.

Koomars, or hired labourers, are paid at Kurnaul, by giving them, at autumn harvest, 6 maunds of mukee, 6 maunds jooar; at spring harvest, 6 maunds of wheat, 6 maunds of chunnah; they also receive supper, when they return home after work, and five seers at the harvest, for assistance in housing.

along the northern road, the same hydrostatic principle of carrying water, under the level of the road in masonry conduits, which is so common in Italy, and by the fact that the wheel is not in use in any part of the south of Dehlie, where the Mewaut tribes were always in a state of revolt, while it is so thoroughly introduced towards the north.

PART 3RD.

29.—BANGUR LANDS.—Kurnaul Bangur offers the greatest contrast to the Khadir, by its small cultivation, and large extent of jungle villages, having part of their lands in the one, and part in the other, such as Ghurmada, Jerowlee, &c., which have the whole of the Khadir under cultivation and well-irrigation, while the whole of the Bangur lies waste.

30.—EXTENT.—Its area is 1,62,439 acres, of which 5,369 are barren, 43,301 cultivated, and the remainder, 1,13,769, form the extensive grazing grounds of the murduk, which increase in wildness of unreclaimed waste, as we advance westward towards Asendh and Kythul, where cultivation may be said to be at its minimum. The soil of this tract is almost entirely Rouslee and Chuknoul.

31.—IRRIGATION.—Irrigation from wells is small, viz. 3,651, or 2¼ per cent. on the cultivation; the depth at which water is found, varies from 20 to 100 feet, gradually and regularly increasing, with the distance from the Jumna khadir.

32.—STREAMS.—It is traversed by various streams. The first, in importance, is the Dehlie Canal, which passes at a short distance from the Jumna khadir, affording irrigation to 20 villages. The next is the Chutung Nuddee, which only flows during the rains. It passes by the large Ramgurh villages of Buras, Nusung, and Dachose, (whose high sites testify their antiquity,) and continues its course in the Asendh pergunnah.

33.—A smaller stream, the Nye, passes by Kochwa, Pehwut, Padha and Goendur, ending in two branches, at the two last-named villages. There are, besides, one or two water-courses, but not of sufficient importance, to have received a name.

34.—The Chutung and Nye would both admit of being bunded, and would thus be the means of fertilizing a large tract of country, but divided as this pergunnah has been, among the different branches of the Mundul family, without regard to contiguity of tenure, I have very little hope of such an undertaking being commenced on, by mutual consent and concession, unless the Government were to take very decided measures regarding it. *See Appendix No. 1.*

35.—REMARKABLE TRADITION.—There is a tradition in the country, that the Chutung used to flow during the whole of the year, and that it ceased in the reign of Alumgeer; since which time, it is said, the prosperity of the country has gradually declined, and the level of the under-ground springs, so far sunk, that no water is to be found in any of the old wells.

36.—It is difficult to account for this tradition, which is attested, and perhaps kept alive, by the existence of these old wells—*now dry.* I have been unable to discover the remains of any old bunds, which might have been the means of supplying the country with water; otherwise it might have been supposed, that during the reign of that royal bigot, this part of the country, (which proving part of the sacred limits of Thanaisur, is considered most holy by all Hindoos,) might have been visited by the most especial marks of his displeasure, and such sources of local wealth and prosperity destroyed.

37.—The only supposition I can advance, is, that at that time the Sirsootee joined its waters to the Chutung, above Thanaisur, and that such supposition is not

altogether groundless, I would refer to Ferishta, who states, that in the A. H. 587, or A. D. 1191, Mohuneea Ghowery was defeated, by the Rajahs of Dehlie and Ajmere, at the village of Serouree, on the banks of the Sirsootee, fourteen miles from Thanaisur, and eighty from Dehlie.

This is the exact position where the Chutung now crosses the Umballah road, and the village is now called Terowlee.

38.—SLOPE OF THE COUNTRY.—The natural level of the country slopes down towards the west; so that the torrent might be expected, in the lapse of centuries, to work its course further in that direction.

This westward slope commences so close to the present valley of the Jumna or Khadir tract, that part of the drainage of the Kurnaul cantonment lands is carried in that direction.

39.—RICE CULTIVATION.—These streams, passing through, and losing themselves in the district, cause a very considerable amount of rice cultivation, and we find it acres 10,603 of 45,152, or nearly one-fourth, (23½ per cent.)

40.—There is one peculiarity about the cultivation of rice, which is worthy of notice. The ground is not ploughed at all; water is let into the field, which is surrounded by high substantial douls, and when the surface is thoroughly softened, to a sufficient depth, cattle are driven over and over the fields for three successive days, so as to work up the whole surface into deep mud, the field all the while being covered with about six inches depth of water.

On the third day, about 12 o'clock, the moment the cattle leave the field, the seed is sown, broad cast, (from 7 to 10 seers per cutcha beegah,) and settling in the water, is soon covered with the sediment, which has been stirred up by the trampling of the cattle. This is the method adopted for all coarse rice, as I have gathered from the cultivators themselves.

41.—I had previously enquired, from persons in the upper classes, and was informed that the cattle were used, to trample the seed into the ground, after it had been thoroughly saturated with water.

Had this account proved correct, it would have more fully borne out the truth of the account given by Herodotus, Book Euterpe, Cap. XIV., where he relates, that "the Egyptians have no occasion for the instruments of agriculture which are used in other countries." But that, "as soon as the river Nile returns to its bed, after the annual inundation, each man scatters the seed over his ground, and driving swine over it, to tread the grain into the ground, waits patiently for the harvest." The practice, as above detailed, bears sufficient resemblance to the account given us by the historian, to exonerate him from the accusation of having invented it.

42.—STAPLE PRODUCE.—The staple produce is rice, cotton, joar, sugarcane, sunn, laneemount, and other small pulse, for the autumn; and at the spring harvest, wheat, barley and gram.

PART 4TH.

Khadir and Bangur Resumed.

43.—POPULATION.—The population of the pergunnah amounts to 37,409, or 134 per square mile; 9,667 are Mahomedans, and 27,742 are Hindoos. The average cultivation per male adult, is 3⅔ acres.

44.—The different parts of the pergunnah are so very differently populated, that I have divided the whole into three districts:

I.—The Khadir Khass, comprising 9 villages and 7,519 acres, has 267 inhabitants to the square mile, and 4½ acres of cultivation per male adult.

II.—The 21 canal villages, and those partly Bangur, partly Khadir, including Kurnaul Qusbeh—37,477 acres—have 314 inhabitants to the square mile, and 2½ acres of cultivation per male adult.

III.—The 64 Bangur Muduk villages, 1,33,765 acres, have 77 inhabitants per square mile, and 574 acres of cultivation per male adult.

The inhabitants of the two first divisions are generally orderly and well behaved, good cultivators. Those of the third division are for the most part notorious for cattle-stealing, and general lawlessness, and only surpassed by the inhabitants of Asendh, Kythul, and the neighbouring Seikh states.

45.—CASTE.—The 82 villages are inhabited as follows:

Moosulmans.		*Hindoos.*							
Ranghurs.	Rajpoots.	Rajpore.	Roree.	Jat.	Goojur.	Guddee.	Byragee.	Brahmin.	Micca.
18	14	1	20	13	4	3	2	3	4

The three principal tribes are the Jats, the Rorees, and the Ranghurs; the two former are Hindoos, and are considered excellent cultivators.

The latter are partly Hindoos and partly Moosulman, averse to all settled government, and ready to join in any expedition of robbery or theft.

They are unwilling cultivators, delighting in the possession of extensive jungle-grazing grounds, where they can secrete and pasture their stolen herds.

46.—Most of the villages have small square fortresses, with bastions built of pucka bricks, in which the inhabitants can take refuge when assailed by a force, with which they cannot cope. These were all erected previous to the British rule, and except where the Mundul istumrardars have occupied, and repaired them, for their own use, they are gradually falling into decay.

47.—The following is a table, shewing the extent of the holdings of each of these three castes, with the per-centage of cultivation, as compared with the total area. The result cannot accurately represent the habits of each, because in the contiguous villages, there is of course much Paee-kast, which tends to equalize the amount of cultivation in each mouzah; but it will give an approximation.

CASTES.	Extent of holding.	Per-centage of cultivation.	Cultivation per Male adult.	Adult Male population.
Jats, -- -- -- --	16,578	52½	6½	1,322
Rorees, -- -- -- --	21,067	36	4	1,915
Ranghurs and Rajpoots, -- --	94,287	29	5½	5,066

EDUCATION.—Education is at a very low ebb. In the part of the country, where cultivation is protected to so small an extent, it is not to be supposed that much learning will be found. In Qusbeh Kurnaul itself, there are, of course, several schools, and a large portion of the inhabitants, Buniahs, Kayuths and Mahomedans, are severally so far conversant with the arts of reading and writing, as to enable them to pursue their different occupations and employments. Few, if any, are able to read both characters. There are 13 schools, where Persian is taught, and Arabic read; and 5, where the Nagree is used.

49.—There is one Persian school at Joondla, a place formerly the abode of wealthy Mahomedan families, now decayed or decaying. The chowdrees of the pergunnah, who receive an allowance from the Munduls, reside still in this village, where are to be found several persons who can write the Persian character, and at Dachore there is one individual. All Buniahs are more or less instructed in a corruption of the Nagree character, such as is used for writing accounts, and beside these, perhaps 30 persons of the cultivating classes might be found able to sign their name, and write something that would serve as a memorandum to themselves, and such as were well acquainted with their hand-writing.

50.—MARTS AND TRADE.—The only mart is Kurnaul. Here reside the principal merchants, through whom the local traffic is carried on. I learn from them that the principal exports are towards Umballah. These consist chiefly of grain and pulse of every description, partly the produce of the district, and partly what is collected from the neighbouring Dooab; also cleaned cotton, tobacco, ghee, and vegetable oils, as well as sugar, and native cloths. Sambhur salt is imported for consumption, and passes on towards Umballah, while Lahoree salt passes downwards: and almonds and fruits and safflower, are imported from the Umballah side.

51.—PRICES.—Articles of common consumption of food bear rather higher prices in this pergunnah, than in the rest of the Dehlie territory lying southward. This arises from the position of the large military force creating a demand towards the north-west. The following table shows the average price of the principal articles for the present year, as well as an average for the preceding ten years; the figures showing the number of seers per rupee.

YEAR.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.	Joar.	Gram.	Ghee.	Cotton.
1846-47, --	29 9	33 6	12 8	23 2½	28 13¼	3 1	6 8
1835-36, --	26 5	37 13	12 0	27 8	29 5	2 12	5 6½

52.—RELIGIOUS SHRINES AND FESTIVALS.—There are no places of pilgrimage, besides those of mere local fame. Boolee Kullundur has a cenotaph at Kurnaul, but in far inferior estimation to that at Paneeput. At Boodhakhairah, on the Saharunpoor road, is another Moosulman shrine, where several fairs are held annually: and at Buras, a third shrine is endowed with the revenues of 313 acres for its maintenance. All these shrines are freely resorted to both by Mahomedans and Hindoos. As the pergunnah forms part of the esteemed neighbourhood of Thanaisur, the Hindoos have several sacred tanks, which are resorted to on annual occasions, as well as during eclipses. The most reputed, is that of Parasur, near Buhlolepoor, where several thousands are said occasionally to congregate.

Part 5th—Tenures.

53.—Istumraree tenure.—I commence this subject with an account of the Mundul family, and their istumraree tenure. They are by origin Moola Jats, converted to Muhomedanism, and the family appears to have originally settled at Samanas, in the protected Seikh country.

54.— Shreeooddeen Khan Nuwab, in the year 1780, obtained from Nuwab Mujeedoodowlah, *Jaidad* grant, of the pergunnahs of Moozuffernuggur, Surroor, and Chirtawul, on condition of furnishing, for Government service, 200 horsemen fully equipped; and on his death in 1789, the grant was continued to his brother, Mohumdee Khan, by Mujuraj Dowlut Rao Scindia.

55.—When we came into possession of the whole of this part of the country, we found Mohumdee Khan in possession of this jaidad, and in pursuance of the Government policy of that day, he was desired to submit an estimate of one year's rental, of his jaidad estates, with a view to his being transferred to the west of the Jumna.

56.—It is supposed that the Nuwab imagined, that by submitting a rental much below the truth, Government might be induced to abandon this design, in order to avail themselves of the 200 horse at so small a cost; he therefore stated his estates to be worth 32,000 rupees per annum; whereas it appears from a letter of Mr. Guthrie, the then Collector of Saharunpoor, dated 17th February 1806, that the real revenues were

Moozuffernuggur,----------	Rs.	35,000
Suroor,----------	„	15,000
Chirtawul,----------	„	15,000
Rupees,----		65,000

57.—Mohumdee Khan had, besides these, a jagheer in the same vicinity, worth Rs. 5,000 per annum.

58.—The Mundul family, of which he was the head, were induced to relinquish their jaidad in the Dooab, for that part of pergunnah Kurnaul, which the British Government still retained to itself. This was given to Mohumdee Khan, Ghyrut Ali Khan, and Ishac Khan, in jaidad for their life-time, as per grant, *(see Appendix No. 27,)* dated 24th March 1806, signed by Lord Lake.

59.—The chiefs, however, finding that the British Government were in a liberal mood, sued for a continuance of the jaidad to their heirs; and obtained a second grant *(Appendix No. 3)* in istumraree, or quit-rent, of Rs. 15,000 per annum, with the reservation of custom dues, rent-free lands, villages previously held in jagheer, religious donations, and daily pensions. This grant also bears Lord Lake's signature, and is dated 9th April 1806.

60.—Under the authority of these grants, the Mundul chiefs were put in possession of the fort, and dependencies of Kurnaul, on the 15th July 1806, and their descendants continued in possession, paying to Government the fixed quit-rent, Rs. 15,000.

61.—It appears that during the few succeeding years, there arose dissensions among the three Munduls, regarding the right of Mohumdee Khan, to be considered the head of the house. For I find Sir Charles Metcalfe, in a letter dated 11th June 1812, reprobates the quarrel; declares Mohumdee Khan to be the head, and in granting compensation for the serai, and lower fort, (which Government have found it necessary to occupy,) apportions Rs. 2,000 to Mohumdee Khan, and Rs. 1,000 to each of the other parties.

62.—The family has meanwhile found it expedient to separate their shares, and a deed of partition, bearing Mr. Seton's signature, and dated 16th July 1807, specifies their respective shares to be

Mohumdee Khan		Ghyrut Ali Khan		Ishak Khan
Rs. 15,000, of which		Rs. 13,000, of which		Rs. 12,000.
as chief	as share	personal expenses	as share	
3,000	12,000	667	12,333	

63.—I have made out *(see Appendix No. 4,)* a genealogical table, shewing the degree of relationship which exists between these parties, and their descendants,* who are besides yet more intimately connected, by innumerable inter-marriages, chiefly arising from a custom which they say is peculiar to their race, viz. of never giving any of their daughters in marriage, save to a Mundul chief. The consequence is, that contrary to all Moosulman and natural law, they oblige many of their females to lead an unmarried life. This custom I am (May 20th) trying to induce them to give up, as it is merely an unworthy device, to increase the family possessions, and the means of their own immediate gratifications; but I have no great hopes of success.

64.—Biswahdaree Tenures.†—They are for the most part bhyachara; the equal sub-division of land among the male children, naturally leads to this state of tenure, and where the zemindaree forms the exception, it arises from the recent settlement of new villages, and the granting of the biswahdaree right to the istumrardars, agreeably to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor's Minute, dated 10th January 1845.

65.—There are here, as in the other parts of the Dehlie territory, the 3rd class of resident cultivators, viz. the *biswahdar;* the *mouroosee* or hereditary cultivator; and the tenant-at-will, or *paeekasht:* their respective rights have been so fully reported on as well by myself, as by many others, my predecessors, that I do not think it necessary here again to enter into details.

66.—To a person only acquainted with the local usages of the dense population of the Dooab, and other central provinces, those of this pergunnah must appear most strange. The difference is however only the necessary consequence of the want of population, and the small value of land which the possessors are not sufficiently numerous to manage.

*Their respective shares, according to the new or proposed assamees, will be

Mohumdee Khan, and Ahmud Ali Khan,	Ghyrut Ali Khan, now Gholam Shurreef Khan,	Ishak Khan, now Ruheem Ali Khan, Mohumed Ali Khan, and Shumshare Ali Khan.
Rs. 33,756.	Rs. 31,423.	Rs. 34,097.

† Of the Biswahour Mouzahs constituting the pergunnah, 15 are held by the istumrardars, 6 are zumeendaree, and 73 are bhyachara.

67.—Hence we find that there is not a single biswah in the whole pergunnah, in which the lands have been divided; the rights are either held in common by the whole village, or acknowledged to belong in equal shares to each Panna, though at present the holdings may be unequal.

68.—Below the Panna, or Thola, all record of ancestral right appears to be lost, and each holder of cultivation is supposed to have a right to a proportional quantity of the uncultivated area. Thus it has been recorded by every bhyachara community.

69.—The most curious custom, regarding the division of biswah, which I have met with in the Dehlie territory, was found at Kaunla, a Khadir village, possessing wells sufficient to irrigate its whole cultivation. Here the lands of each Panna were re-distributed either every year, or every few years, each holder possessing a different field, with every fresh distribution. As however the continuance of such a custom, would in a great degree render nugatory the present records of settlement, they have now made a permanent division, which is not to be disturbed in future.

70.—I have mentioned that the istumraree grant expressly excepts villages previously held in jagheer. These are, as per margin,* four in number. The three forts are held by religious communities;—Seetamudh by a mehunt elected from among the Jankimie Byragees; Wysree by a mehunt elected from among the Neemaundee Byragees; and Buhlolepoor, where the previously mentioned holy tank Parason is situated, was held in equal halves by a mehunt elected from among the Gunaishpooree Goshaens, and one chosen from among the Ramanundee Byragees. The latter are however dispossessed by the Istumrardar, Gholam Shurreef Khan, who holds the estates under mortgage.

* *Villages previously granted in Jagheer.*
1. Seetamudh.
2. Wysree.
3. Golee.
4. Buhlolepoor.

71.—In all these communities the mehunt has a life-tenure only; at his death a new mehunt is elected by a conclave of the faqeers of that particular denomination. The revenues are administered by the mehunt alone, for the good of the shrine, and of the particular sect of religious mendicants to which it belongs. Food is daily distributed. A more detailed precis of the peculiarities of each community will be found in the settlement record of the mouzah.

72.—RENT-FREE LANDS.—These are of very small extent, amounting in the total to 774 acres, of which 313 are held by the Khadims of the Moossulman's shrine, at Buras. In investigating these claims, I have been careful not to disturb any tenure, which the Munduls wished upheld; those only whose rights they questioned, have been looked into; the rest have been definitely recorded, to be either for the life-tenure of the present holder, or in perpetuity.

POSTSCRIPT TO SECTION 1ST.

Though Criminal Statistics do not properly come within the limits of a s ment report, yet as the lawless state of the inhabitants was one chief cause determination of Government, to interfere with the system of management, hi adopted, by the Munduls, I have not deemed it irrelevant to append two tables, *(see Appendix A.)* shewing the proportion committed by each tribe, during three different periods of five years, and further to elucidate this subject, I have drawn a comparison between this pergunnah, and other countries, the data for which I have extracted from *Speed's Criminal Statistics of Bengal.* The details necessary to complete the entries, I have extracted from the Government records at considerable trouble, and I regret to find, that the results do not satisfactorily represent the extent of crime committed: it is now too late to compile others.

I do not consider (Table I.) the small amount of convictions which appear in the first period, 1820-25, as any proof that the country was then more tranquil, or the people more moral, but only, that at that time a much more lax supervision was kept up. The European Officers being fewer, and the establishment less effective, consequently a much larger portion of criminals escaped punishment.

The latter period, 1842-46, shews lower results, than that intermediate, on account of the removal of the large Military force, formerly stationed at Kurnaul.

As regards Table II., in which is entered the average per annum, for the aggregate three periods, I have simply to observe, that the numerous petty offences committed by the miscellaneous inhabitants of Kurnaul, and its cantonments, swell the per-centage of the whole pergunnah beyond that of the village tribes.

SECTION 2ND.

73.—I now intend detailing the manner in which I have carried into effect, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor's instructions regarding the settlement of the pergunnah, and other matters.

The first step being—

PART 1ST.

The Settlement of Boundaries.

74.—This had been commenced on by my predecessor before my taking charge of the districts in April 1845. It proved to be a far more troublesome business than I had anticipated. In pergunnahs now held by istumrardars, but paying revenue to Government, the biswahdars are the sole litigants. Here however the different Mundul chiefs found their interests deeply at stake, and supported their people with money, advice, and occasionally armed retainers.

75.—To give some idea of the extent to which the boundary litigation has been carried, I mention the case of Phooluk Badshapoor, which was first decided by Sheosuhae Ameen in 1822, under orders of the Dewanny Court. The decision being upset on appeal, was never acted on, and the boundary, though repeatedly marked out, remained undetermined, and disputed, till my ultimate decision, which was upheld on appeal at the close of 1845.

76.—All the boundaries were settled and defined, by substantial marks, before the arrival of the Revenue Surveyor's establishment in November 1845. I had not a single complaint from the Surveyor on this head.

77.—SURVEY.—Captain Abbott, in consultation with me, agreed to keep the supervision of the Ameens in his own hands, making over the papers, when completed, to me for *pertaul.* Captain Abbott knew more of the Ameens, and the manner in which they had previously worked, on other more scattered parts of the country, and because, being the first cold weather I had passed in this district, it was very desirable for me to move about in every direction, and become acquainted with every part of it.

78.—Hardly however had the Native Surveyors commenced, when the Seikh campaign began. I was directed to remain at Kurnaul, and Captain Abbott was engaged in Military duties.

79.—Captain Abbott intending and expecting to return immediately, kept his camp standing in the neighbourhood. Being aware of this, and gathering therefrom, that I might expect him at his post at any time, I did not think it advisable to interfere with that part of the duty, which he had undertaken to perform. The revenue professional survey operations were meanwhile carried on by Mr. Foy; and I proceed, as directed by you, (No. 64, dated 13th January 1847,) to record my opinion of their accuracy.

80.—PROFESSIONAL SURVEY.—The maps are very neatly executed, but I have found them less correct than I expected, as regards roads and courses of nullahs.

In one or two villages, I found small patches of cultivation inserted, where none existed, while rarely, if ever, did I find that cultivation had been left out, and great pains appear to me to have been taken, to omit nothing; and this task has been the more laborious, on account of the immense extents of jungle land, and the easily overlooked sites of detached rice cultivation.

81.—You will perceive in all the survey maps furnished by Captain Abbott, that there are two entries of cultivation; the one apparently recorded in the Surveyor's office, the other in Captain Abbott's own hand-writing: the two almost always differing in every detail, though agreeing in the total area measurement.

82.—I naturally supposed that the latter being a rectification by Captain Abbott, was the more to be relied on, but having found that, in several instances, the former was nearer the truth, I referred to himself, and was informed that his revision of area was chiefly founded on the khusrah results, which he had depended on, imagining that they had been sufficiently scrutinized and tested in pertaul.

83.—The khusrahs having since this been found to be incorrect, a source of error exists in Captain Abbott's revision, which renders it necessary to adopt, in preference, the data furnished from his office.

84.—I have found this, almost invariably, a very correct return of cultivation, so much so, that I could almost always tell from it, whether the Ameen's work was over or under-measured. A correctly measured khusrah would average from 10 to 5 per cent. less than the professional results.

85.—I have received from Captain Abbott every assistance which was in his power to give.

86.—PERTAUL.—Being myself obliged to remain at Kurnaul, in consequence of the hostilities on the N. W. Frontier, Ram Surn Dass, the Deputy Collector at Dehlie, was sent by you in March 1846, to take charge of the current duties of the Settlement office, and I directed him to examine, and test the measurements, as they were finished and given in.

However, on my return from the Hills in the ensuing November, I found it necessary, as reported at length in my letters, Nos. 93 and 103, dated 18th and 25th March 1847, respectively, to go over again myself the whole of this business.

87.—I felt that it was a particular hardship, on the Ameens, to have their work repertauled, and thrown on their hands, a year after they had done it. I therefore took every precaution, that nothing should be rejected but what was inadmissible. This was the more necessary, because the pertaul had to be made in the absence of the Ameen. I have often been obliged, myself, to make a shujrah, shewing each separate plot, or duhra, and then, when I returned home, by copying out fair, and adjusting each field by measurements, I have at length, putting together 3 plots here, 2 there, and 4 in a third place, been able to follow out, in some degree, the measurements which the Ameen had made before me; but I seldom found, when all this trouble had been taken, that in the end I could pass the work, which, so difficult for a European to trace out, must have remained an enigma to a native.

88.—The partial shujrehs were not however useless, for long after the heat of the season had obliged me to forego camp life, I have been able to recognize, and re-examine by means of them, the measurements which have been since made by the Ameens.

89.—No pains have been spared in the completion of this troublesome and monotonous duty. Every village in the pergunnah has been pertauled at least once, either

by myself, or the Officiating Joint Magistrate, Mr. Ogilvy; many of them have been pertauled twice, and three times, in consequence of the repeated inaccuracies of the Ameens: and I beg leave to bring to your notice, the assistance which Mr. Ogilvy has rendered me in this particular.

90.—NATIVE MEASUREMENT PAPERS.—The khusrahs and shujrahs have thus given me the greatest trouble. The Ameens employed are, in my opinion, a decidedly worse set than any I have previously met, attached to a Revenue Survey. They may have been, at first, emboldened by the want of supervision, and the lax pertaul under Ram Surn Dass, but my opinions have been fixed by what I have since seen, where several villages have been measured three and four times over, before I could pass them. Thus delaying this part of the settlement investigations, until April 1847.

91.—The first and very obvious cause of bad measurement is, that they never have with them, chain bearers, (mirdahs) accustomed to the work; I find that in order to save themselves expense, they have invariably made use of chumars and other low caste kumans; taken from the village, whose cultivation was being measured, and who had never handled a chain before.

92.—But besides this, I have found them try all manner of tricks; for instance an Ameen, after measuring very passably, the middle of the village, would guess at the contents of the frontier fields, and put them down hap-hazard.

93.—In Machwa, where a second measurement had been found requisite, the Ameen, knowing me to be in the neighbourhood, left the place, and did not send in his papers for a month and a half, trusting that I should be away, and that the heat of the weather would prevent my examining the further portions of the area. Being however well aware of the sort of person I had to deal with, I pitched a tent in the extreme boundary, and sleeping there, was able to examine the lands thoroughly, and return to Kurnaul before the heat of the day commenced. I found the half next Kurnaul extremely well done; while in the other half, there was not one single field, out of about 30 examined, which was recognizable in the shujrah.

94.—Another source of error, was the different lengths of chain used. Provided the Revenue Surveyor had furnished it originally, nothing further was considered requisite; it might have broken 20 times, and been mended hap-hazard by a village blacksmith, but yet it was still "Sirkaree Jureeb," and could not be wrong.

95.—Some Ameens could not draw the shujrah at all, and after making out the khusrah, would, as I am informed, go to some friend, and get him to construct a shujrah, to match to the best of his ability. Such was Modee, the shujrah representing a very regular square, with the village in the centre. The professional map was a scalene triangle.

96.—Again, it has been the practice for one clever Ameen to run through several estates, making a good shujrah of each, leaving the khusrahs to be filled up by idle or incompetent men. Thus, where I have been led by the appearance of the field map, to expect every thing right, the measurements have often proved quite erroneous.

97.—On the other hand some men, to save themselves the trouble, had clubbed 20 and 30 fields together; though the crops they bore at the time were different, and they were held by different owners.

98.—With such a set of Ameens, it was impossible to be too careful.

PART 2ND.

99.—ASSESSMENT.—In my attempt to frame a fair and moderate assessment, I have had to contend with several peculiarities. Where khalsa pergunnahs are revised, the Settlement Officer can consult the records of former years, and gather therefrom

not only the demands, collections and balances, of former years, but also the concomitant results of revenue administration, which always form a sure index, as to the expediency of adhering to, or differing from, the previous demands.

100.—MUNDUL'S FORMER COLLECTIONS.—I have been unable to procure, from the Mundul chiefs, any record of this kind, on which I could place reliance. They have each given in a statement of 10 years' alleged collections, but I have not found that I could depend on the accuracy of the entries. This is most particularly the case, with Gholam Shurf Khan, who has, I believe, nearly doubled his receipts in his statement. *(See Appendix No. 5.)*

101.—Moreover, had I been able to gather the exact truth from them, I could not have used the results, thus obtained, as a guide in my own decision; for I find, that they used to manage many of the Khadir and adjacent villages, as if they were, themselves, either the farmers, or proprietors of the soil; advancing money for wells and bullocks, and taking care that no part of the cultivation should remain unoccupied during the season. Hence their receipts would include, not only the Government due or land tax, but also the profits of a proprietor. Thus in Dougurmuzra, (which half in istumrar and half khalisa is given in farm to the istumrardar,) the dues, as collected by Kun Buttae, or appraisement, are expected to amount to a far larger sum than the present Government demand, which the biswahdars were exceedingly anxious to be allowed to engage for.

102.—On the other hand, the strong villages of the Muduk were able, by combining together, to make their own terms; and of course paid less revenue than might have been justly demanded of them.

103.—Thus, it will be seen, in comparing the proposed juma, with the records of previous collections, that in general the Khadir villages have been reduced, and the Muduk villages increased.

104.—MUNDUL'S MODE OF COLLECTIONS.—In some few villages, as per margin,* a fixed lease, specifying a certain amount of money, had been given, but the usual mode of collecting, was by appraisement of the crops; the istumrardar's share varying from a fourth, in newly reclaimed lands, to a third, two-fifths, and even a half, in the richer and more productive lands. Otherwise zillah rates, as per annexed form, were in use.

* Khaklore, Jumalpoor, Kymla, Pehwunt, Sydpoora.

	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Tobacco and Garlic.	Chunee.	Mukee.	Cheena.	Carrot.	
Khadir, -- --	6 0 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	1 0 0	2 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	Per beegah.
Bangur, -- --	0 0 0	2 7 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 15 0	1 8 0	

105.—The furnishing khemeed, or green corn, for the Nuwab's horses in the spring, was always a favourite stipulation, in the Canal and Khadir villages. In fact, every kind of produce, which was required for the consumption of the family of the istumrardars, as well as their stables, elephants, and cattle, has been customarily furnished from the villages.

106.—MUNDUL'S ESTIMATE.—I had called on the Mundul chiefs, to prepare a doul or estimate, of their respective estates, giving the amount of revenue, at which in their opinion each village should be assessed, together with an abstract, of the grounds of assessment. Their ideas on the point however turned out to be so preposterous that I did not reap much advantage from it. *(See Appendix No. 6.)*

I forwarded these original papers for your inspection, more however as a curiosity, than a record. It will be seen that Gholam Shurf's doul is generally double my proposed juma.

107.—RATES AND ASSESSMENT OF ADJOINING PERGUNNAH.—It is always a matter of first instance, to assimilate the Government demand of every district, to those of the surrounding pergunnahs; Khadir and Bangur to the south, and Asendh, Kythul, and Ladwa to the north and west.

108.—The two former were settled by Mr. Edmonstone in 1842; who mentions, in his report, that his rates per acre were—

	Paneeput Khadir.	Paneeput Bangur.
Irrigated land,	2 10 0	2 12 0 Canal. 2 6 0 Well.
Dakur and Rouslee unirrigated,	1 5 0	1 6 6
Bhoor,	1 0 0	1 0 0
Culturable waste,	0 6 0	0 2 0

And I find, by clubbing together average villages of that settlement adjoining this pergunnah, that I get general rates, on malgoozaree and cultivation, as follows. *(See Appendix No. 7.)*

	Malgoozaree.	Cultivation.
Paneeput Khadir,	1 6 1 10	2 8 0
Land Bangur,	1 4 0	2 8 0
Simple Bangur,	0 8 0	2 0 0

109.—Regarding the Asendh, Kythul, and Ladwa pergunnahs, Captain Abbott, the district officer, kindly furnished me, (March, 1847,) with the rough statistical details of all those villages, which had been as yet measured and assessed. The average rates of simple Bangur villages, which I have deduced therefrom, are 0-3-1 on malgoozaree, and 1-2-6 per acre, on cultivation. Between this, and the Paneeput rates, there is a vast difference, the one being less than half the other.

110.—I am not exactly aware of the reasons, which have induced Captain Abbott to assess his district so low, except that the people are most lawless; that the cultivation is only a sixth part of the culturable, or malgoozaree area; and that no attempt to reclaim the inhabitants, and the land, could be successful, without a fixed, and very moderate assessment.

111.—Many villagers have, to my knowledge, removed from their previous holdings, in Paneeput and Kurnaul, to the Asendh and Kythul pergunnahs, in consequence of this new settlement. But not to such an extent, as yet to cause difficulty, in realizing the Government revenue, in Paneeput, where the population is more dense; and I have endeavoured, as far as lay in my power, to provide against its effects, on this pergunnah.

112.—RATES.—I have, therefore, not attempted to deduce my revenue rates, from any calculation of produce, but have rather endeavoured to adjust the revenue of the pergunnah, according to the peculiar geographical position it occupies; on the same principle, though on a somewhat larger scale, that a Collector would avoid any striking contrast, between one mouzah and those surrounding it.

113.—I have adopted three different systems of rates, for the different parts of the pergunnah:

	Khadir villages.	Canal villages.	Bangur villages.
Irrigated { Canal,	0 0 0	2 8 0	0 0 0
Irrigated { Well,	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Dehur or flooded land,	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Dakhur or Rouslee,	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 6
Bhoor,	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Culturable waste,	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0

114.—It will be observed, that I do not rate Canal higher than well irrigation. The difference of expense, might be considered *á priori* to require this; but if the produce of the two be examined, it will be found, that a very considerable portion of Canal irrigated fields, bear indifferent crops, while those watered from wells, are uniformly like garden cultivation.

115.—CANAL IRRIGATION.—The indisputable advantage of the Canal, is the *extent* of irrigated surface, which is so much greater than could be ever practised from wells. But after minute examination, I have come to the conclusion that calculating per standard of measurement (acre or beegah,) including expense of raising water on the one side, and water rents on the other, the well irrigation is fully as remunerative as the Canal, if not more so; and in this opinion I am confirmed, by finding that both in this, and the adjoining pergunnahs of Paneeput, there are many Canal villages, in which the people still continue to irrigate part of their lands from wells.

116.—ITS EFFECTS.—It will here be well to advert, to a peculiar characteristic of Canal irrigation, as affecting very materially the produce. I allude to the efflorescence of soda, impure sub-carbonate of soda, commonly called natron, which covers the soil in many places, making it totally unproductive, after some years of this irrigation.

117.—This salt, no doubt, exists in the Canal water; for Jumna water is known to contain such: but it is not the small quantity, which may be deposited in the process of irrigation, which can materially impair the fertility of the soil. The whole

of the sub-stratum at a certain depth, contains this salt, and it is, I believe, only when the whole soil, both upper and lower, has been kept continually saturated with water, that natron is found at the surface, in a sufficient quantity to check vegetation. This is most remarkable in Khadir, where the sub-soil, being always sandy, and the surface mould comparatively of small depth, water more readily percolates, but in the Bangur also I have remarked, that under similar circumstances, similar effects are produced in a modified degree.

118.—It is a known fact, that most wells in the vicinity of the Jumna are highly impregnated with natron, many more so, than the Jumna itself; yet with the exception of some peculiar localities, where the water is actually brackish, well-irrigation is never found to impair the fertility of the soil, though the same fields are used for the purpose, from year to year, without intermission.

It may therefore be deduced, that, unless water be much more brackish* than is the Jumna stream, the small quantity used in irrigation, does not contain sufficient salt, to be deleterious.

119.—Again, I have observed, where large extents of water accumulate, toward the end of abundant rains, that if the soil be strong stiff clay, of sufficient tenacity and depth to prevent percolation, and admixture with the sub-strata, there will be found little efflorescence, when the water subsides; but, on the contrary, if the soil be sandy, and easily penetrated, it is very great. This would lead us to believe, that it is, in a great measure, elaborated from the sub-soil.

120.—EXPLANATION.—The process may be explained thus:—When the alluvion was originally deposited, it probably contained this salt; or it may have been since formed by further decomposition. The upper parts of the soil have been freed from it, by rain. When, however, the sub-soil is saturated with water, by percolation, this salt is dissolved, and the impregnated water, being drawn to the surface by capillary attraction, is constantly there evaporated, leaving its salt behind.

121.—I have no doubt, that in the present advanced age of agricultural science, some cheap method of manuring might be devised, which, by neutralizing the natron, would convert it into a fertilizing substance; and as the tract of the country, more or less affected from this cause, is already of considerable extent, and is likely to increase with the extension of Canal irrigation, the subject is, I should think, well worthy of the attention of Government.

122.—RATES RESUMED.—To return however to the rates of assessment; those fixed on irrigated, are so much higher, than on unirrigated cultivation, that too great care cannot be taken in obtaining a correct return of irrigation. Where the measuring Ameens are expert, this is more feasible; but in the present case, for many reasons, I have found it necessary to adopt more certain data.

123.—In Canal irrigation, the amount varies almost every season, under ordinary circumstances; but, where a settlement is known to be pending, the zemeendars, very generally, decrease the extent, in order that they may be rated lower. The same deception is also generally attempted, with regard to well-irrigation.

124.—IRRIGATION ESTIMATES.—To guard against this, I have procured from the Canal authorities, a statement of the amount of irrigation, for each of the last ten years, and after striking an average, have added this to the highest amount, during any one year; and dividing by two, have considered the result, as the fair proportion

* In many pergunnahs of the Goorgaon district, the quality of the water, very materially affects the quantity of the produce, and a certain proportion of contained salt, is even considered beneficial.

of irrigation, to be computed, for the estate. I intended, by this operation,* to give due weight, as well to the ordinary wants of the village, as to its utmost capability, of obtaining water.

125.—As a standard of well-cultivation, I have had prepared most accurate lists of all the wells, shewing their present state, whether fit for irrigation purposes or not, and whether carrying one or two laos. Each of the istumrardars was desired to prepare a detailed statement of the wells, in the mouzahs forming his share, and informed, that the data I received, might guide me in the ultimate assessment. My own establishment prepared another list, and a third was extracted from the Ameen's papers: so that by comparing the three, and directing further examination, where material discrepancies existed, I was sure to attain correct results.

126.—I have considered each lao, as capable of irrigating 12½ acres. It might be objected, that I have previously stated 12½ as rehut irrigation, and 15 for lao churrus irrigation, but as from the computation which I have there detailed, it would appear, that the extra quantity of irrigated surface is fully, if not more than counterbalanced, by the extra expense incurred, it would certainly not be fair to lay a heavier tax on the churrus, than on the rehut.

The estimated capability for irrigation, mentioned occasionally in Statement III., has reference to the standards of irrigation thus obtained, in contradiction to the returns of the measuring Ameens.

127.—Flooded lands.—The next class of soil is dehur, or lands flooded during the rains. These are of course much more valuable, than ordinary baranee land, and are rated higher. They are either cultivated in rice during the khurreef, or bear fine gram crops for the spring harvest; occasionally both.

128.—Other lands.—Dakhur and Rouslee bear the same rate, higher in the Khadir, because there they produce good grain and safflower during the rubbee, while the same description of soil in the Bangur is cultivated with joar for the khurreef harvest. Bhoor is inferior sandy soil, of which there is a very small proportion in this pergunnah.

129.—Culturable waste.—This I have rated higher, in the Canal and Khadir villages, and lower in the Bangur, for obvious reasons.

That the results deduced from these rates, coincide very nearly with those arrived at by other officers, my predecessors in this district, may be considered in some degree an assurance of the correctness of their application. I would therefore draw attention to three mouzahs; Deengurh muzra, Phoosgurh and qusbeh Kurnaul. The half of the former was settled by Mr. Edmonstone, at 409; my jumabundee, or revenue rates, on a slightly increased cultivation, gives Rs. 421. Phoosgurh was assessed by Mr. J. Lawrence, at Rs. 2,031-14-0; my revenue rates being Rs. 2,077-8-0: and qusbeh Kurnaul was also assessed, in a sort of summary manner, but after detailed measurement, by Mr. Lawrence, at Rs. 15,900-13-0; the result of my rates corrected for irrigation estimate being Rs. 14,986, the difference is but a trifling per-centage—(6 per cent.)

130.—Lumburdars or mocuddums.—I have had much less trouble in selecting and appointing the lumburdars in this pergunnah, than I have experienced in the settlement of any other part of the Dehlie territory; partly because the former arrangements had been less interfered with by preceding Collectors, and partly because

* This method, though applicable to the pergunnah Kurnaul, situated towards the head of the Canal, and consequently, always enjoying a plentiful supply of water from that source, would not answer lower down.

I was able to refer the litigants to the istumrardars, whose previous acquaintance with the village details rendered them able to decide, while it was for their own interest, that they should decide rightly, and that fit and proper men should be selected for this responsible trust. I have attended to their wishes on this point wherever they were expressed in time, and did not involve manifest injustice, or militate against the general rules, issued by the Board on this head.

131.—GRASS PRESERVES.—In order to carry into execution the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, for making over to the istumrardars, any excess of forest lands, I obtained from them a list of the mouzahs in which they wished allotments, with details of their position, and rough estimate of extent. I then referred to the survey maps, and ascertained (from them) how those wishes might be carried out, without interfering with the cultivation, or general comfort of the village.

132.—I then calculated on the professional map, the amount of land as appeared most suitable, and comparing the shujrah map, with that of the survey, marked the bounds of the preserve on the shujrah, and laid down written directions, shewing the tuhseeldar how to proceed, from point to point, in its demarcation; choosing marks not easily mistaken, such as sites of khairuhs, jheels, and projecting corners of cultivation.

133.—DURKHASTS.—When I had determined on the proposed juma for each mouzah, the zemeendars were assembled to give in their durkhasts; but on these being declared to them, the whole of the Bangur villages demurred, alleging that the assessment was much too high, and that they expected something similar to Captain Abbott's demands, in Kythul; even villages close to Cantonments, which were assessed most lightly, (in consequence of the difficulty they were considered to experience, in keeping up their cultivation, since the breaking up of the Cantonments,) joined in the cry, which I found out had been previously determined on, by a general punchayet of the Nurduk.

134.—The people were secretly encouraged in adhering to this refusal, by Ahmed Ali Khan, the chief istumrardar, who has been very averse to the settlement. He thought thereby to embarrass the proceedings and postpone the measure, if not avert it altogether, and I was extremely afraid, that the misguided folly of the people would lead to the introduction of farmers to a very considerable extent; and under this impression, addressed you (No. 212, dated 9th June 1847,) recommending, rather that the pergunnah should be held kham, than that this should be allowed.

135.—FARMERS.—I am happy, however, to state, that no such bad effects have ensued; after the prescribed forms had been gone through, and more than the prescribed period had elapsed, I accepted farming tenders for two villages, Dubuh and Poondruk.

136.—As soon as it was known that the farmers had got the lease, the zemeendars wished it annulled, and professed themselves willing to take up the terms; this, however, I was not at liberty to allow, even had it been advisable, and gradually all the other parties have given in their durkhasts. The only other farm, is that of Nisf Deengur muzra, which has been leased to the istumrardar under orders of Government, dated 19th May 1847.

137.—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION.—I have previously mentioned, that there is not one regularly divided biswah in this pergunnah. There being no division of the uncultivated lands, the Government demand is distributed among the proprietors in proportion to their cultivated holdings.

The baach is thrown in one equal rate on all kinds of land, whether irrigated, or unirrigated, in every mouzah, except the towns of Kurnaul and Peenglee, where two rates, as per margin,* have been agreed to.

	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*
*Peenglee,..	1 8 0	0 9 5
Kusbah Kurnaul, ...	2 5 6	1 8 0

138.—It appears strange, that where the assessment is based, on rates which differ so materially, there should exist no difference in the real distribution of the revenue, over the several varieties of the soil; and more particularly between the irrigated and unirrigated, the discrepancy is, however, easily accounted for thus:—

In the Khadir, the wells being cutcha, requiring little outlay, and lasting only for one season, may be dug by any person who chooses to irrigate his lands; while in the Bangur, the expense of sinking a well is so great, that it is never undertaken by a single individual, but shared in by the whole pannah, or "tola;" consequently, as each sharer has a proportionate right of irrigation, his share of the Government demand would not be altered by the adoption of varying rates.

139.—In Peenglee, however, this is not the case; the wells belong in common to the Jats and Brahmins, while the istumrardar holds as khood-kasht, a considerable quantity of baranee lands. In the qusbeh again, bunyahs, gardeners, and other classes, have become possessed of lands, irrigated from wells, while the zemeendars hold all the outer, and unirrigated portions; a single rate in either of these mouzahs would consequently fall very unequally on the different classes of proprietors.

140.—The total amount of this baach, includes the Government demand, with moquddumee and road fund; and excludes police charges and putwaree's salary. The former of these is to be paid by a house-tax, and the latter with a muhla, which, whenever required to be collected from the village, will be paid separately, in the same proportions as the Government demand. But it will, I apprehend, in practice, be actually deducted from the jungle dues; which are not supposed to be taken into account towards the satisfaction of the Government demand, but are to be divided among the proprietors, in the same proportion as they contribute to the baach.

141.—JUNGLE DUES.—These dues consist of grazing charges, principally levied from inhabitants of other villages, at the following rates:

Female Buffaloe.	*Cows.*	*Buffaloe, or common Calf.*	*Sheep and Goats.*
From 2 to 1 rupee.	From 1 to 8 annas.	From 8 to 4 annas.	From 2 to 1 anna.

In some few villages, the proprietors pay a small grazing tax, to meet deficiencies in the cultivation rate. Besides this, non-residents cutting wood and grass, within lands, are taxed from one rupee to eight annas each hatchet, or koolharee; and from one rupee to eight annas for each spade and sickle ("khoorpa, durantee," meaning thereby, that the sickle may be used during the rains, and the spade during dry season,) for one year, for the payment of one rupee.

142.—They form, in many cases, no inconsiderable item in the village profits. For instance in mouzah Poondruck, which is close to Kurnaul, the zemeendars refused the terms offered them, and the estate was given in farm:—it is well known that during the last rains the farmer has realized about sufficient to clear the

khurreef kists, or ten annas in the rupee, from the grazing dues above. This has arisen from recent orders of Government, directing a large portion of the Kurnaul parade ground, to be reserved for the purposes of the Remount Depôt, and the town cattle have consequently been taken to Poondruck to graze.

143.—KUMENEE.—This tax, already often described, is also levied in almost every mouzah from uncultivating non-proprietary residents, and varies from one to two rupees per annum.

144.—POLICE.—I have found little to alter in the chowkeedaree establishment, which has been formed, as far as practicable, in uniformity with the rest of the district, as described by Mr. Edmonstone, paragraph 44 of his Settlement Report.

145.—MODE OF ENTRY IN SETTLEMENT STATEMENTS.—I have in this, as far as practicable, adhered to the direction issued by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. I trust, however, that if I have erred in a slight deviation, the fault may be overlooked.

146.—Paragraph 53, of the Settlement Directions, points out that the cultivated and culturable area should be taken from the khusrah, and the difference entered as unculturable waste.

147.—I found it in cases impracticable to do this, because the culturable area given by the Ameen, exceeded the total given by the surveyor; I therefore, in all cases, have taken the unculturable waste, and the total area from the surveyor's entries, and the cultivated from the khusrah. The difference I have considered to be the culturable waste.

148.—With due deference to the authority under which the directions have been issued, I venture to submit, whether this would not be a better general practice, as the same difficulty, which has occurred here is likely to be met elsewhere. The surveyor's total area, is that which is most carefully and scientifically ascertained; the surveyor's minhaee is computed in one uniform manner for the whole pergunnah: if therefore to the latter, are added the lakhiraj lands, they appear to form a trustworthy basis. Whereas, on the other hand, the mode of estimating the minhaees of the Ameens, must in each village, depend much on the bias or knowledge of the measure; and the native measurement of the unculturable waste is at best but an approximation to the truth. The grass preserves have been considered as minhaee, and entered under the head of forest jungle.

149.—KISTS.—The instalments for payment of the Government dues have been fixed for the same dates as those in the rest of the district, which appear to require no modification:—the khurreef kists, on the 15th November and 15th December, respectively; and the rubbee on the 15th May and 15th June. The proportion paid in the two seasons, are in the Bangur 10 and 6 annas; on the Canal, and in the Khadir, 6 and 10 annas: while some intermediate villages pay in equal parts.

PART 3RD.

150.—ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIM.—I have now to detail the steps which I have taken, to carry out the measures contemplated by the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, in the 20th paragraph of the minute.*

* *His Honor remarks:*

"20th.—There may be rights to adjust between the different members of the Nuwab's family. This is a most important and necessary point to determine. If they can agree upon it, there can be no better time for fixing, and recording the family custom, which shall decide existing, and rule future claims. If there are no disputes at present, that is the very reason why the present time should be chosen to prevent future disputes."

151.—It has been the bane of many families, which through the liberality of the British Government, retained landed revenues in these provinces, that partly in order to meet the exigencies of the disturbed times, immediately preceding our rule, and partly by fraud and violence, many deviations from the usual customs, and laws of inheritance have taken place. Hence in the system of polygamy, which prevails both among Hindoos and Mussulmans, disputes and dissensions have arisen, which having been decided differently, by different authorities, Judicial and Political, have generally ended in the total or temporary ruin of all the disputants.

152.—It must be admitted, that it is advantageous to have a class of wealthy men, resident on the estates, whence their income is derived, interested in the extension and improvement of agriculture, and dependant on the stability of our rule, for the continuance of the possessions to themselves, and their descendants; and it therefore follows, that it is a matter of the utmost importance to prevent, as far as lies in the power of Government, this useless and unprofitable litigation.

153.—Fully impressed with the force of His Honor's remarks, and with the importance of this part of his instructions, I have spared no trouble, nor pains, to accomplish this object.

154.—DUSTOOR-OOL-UMUL.—Ever since I commenced, on the preliminaries of settlement, I have urged the different Mundul chiefs to consider and prepare a tukseemnamah, and dustoor-ool-umul, so as to be ready by the time the other proceedings should be completed. The invariable answer, which I received from each, was that "the tukseemnamah was already complete, having been decided in the time of Mr. Seton, Resident of Dehlie; but that the dustoor-ool-umul would be very difficult; yet that if I much required it, and could manage to induce *the other parties* to consult with them, it might no doubt be prepared."

155.—Since my return from the Hills, in November 1846, I have been more urgent in my solicitations; but finding that, unless I took more decided steps, nothing would be done by the parties in concert; I induced them to meet at my house, in order to ascertain what they would all agree to, and which were the points on which they disagreed.

156.—FIRST CONSULTATION.—The first meeting took place on the 7th May; all the chiefs being present, as per margin:* and during the consultation which ensued, and in which all the elders took part, I ascertained that, on the death of Ishak Khan, his sons disagreed as to the division of the inheritance; that Gholam Shurreef Khan was appointed arbitrator, and adjudged the estate to be divided into four equal shares; one to each brother, setting aside one village, mouzah Pilwat, (now assessed at Rs. 463,) for the eldest, to defray his extra expenses, as the head of the house, and that his decision remained in force, during the lifetime of the four brothers, all of whom are now dead.

* 1. Ahmed Ali Khan, and Rehmut Ali, his eldest son.
2. Gholam Shurreef Khan, and Kootub-oodeen, his eldest son.
3. { Mohumed Ali Khan. Rehman Ali Khan. Shumshair Ali Khan.

157.—ISHAK KHAN'S DESCENDANTS.—The eldest left a son, Mohumed Ali Khan, who now manages the whole of this property; the second, a son, Rehum Ali Khan, who shares with his cousin; the third left a daughter, and the fourth a son, both minors.

158.—It appears that no steps have been taken to contract a marriage for this girl, who is, I am told, about 8 years of age, and lives in Mohumed Ali Khan's mehal. The Nuwab Ahmed Ali Khan asserted her to have a just right to her father's inheritance. This was, however, stoutly denied by her cousin, the head of the house, who

contended, that he had a right to the whole third share, and would allow his cousin, male or female, as much as he chose, and no more. Gholam Shurreef agreed with him, that women have no portion in the istumrardaree, but silenced him as regard his other assertions, which would have included also the son of the fourth brother, Shumshair Ali Khan, now a lad of 10, who was sitting in his place, but too young to take part in the conference.

159.—The chiefs on all sides had now become somewhat excited, and I could with difficulty keep them within the bounds of that decorum, which was essential to calm discussion. I therefore gladly acceded to their united request, that further points should be entered upon at a subsequent meeting, which was fixed for the 21st May. They agreed to have every thing settled among themselves, by that date.

160.—When this time approached, the Nuwab Ahmed Ali came in the name of all, to request a few day's further delay, and first the 22nd, and then the 24th, were fixed. On the latter date, however, all the vakeels came to say, that the Nuwabs had had a long conference, which had ended in their sending mounted messengers to Samana, in order to get the opinions of other elders of their house. They promised faithfully to have every thing ready by the first of June. This delay was therefore acquiesced in.

161.—On the morning of the 1st June, I was informed that Mohumed Ali, and Rehum Ali, had gone during the night to complain to you at Dehlie.

The Nuwab Ahmed Ali Khan was either ill, or pretended to be so, and being myself indisposed, no conference took place till the 13th.

162.—SECOND CONSULTATION.—Mohumed Ali and Rehum Ali being still at Dehlie, were not present.

The two chiefs, Ahmed Ali and Gholam Shurreef, stated, that they desired, that the possessor of the istumrar should have full power to name his successor, and to apportion it as he chose, among his lawful sons, whether by his real wife, his equal in birth, or by any woman, he might afterwards take to wife. That this was all they could agree upon.

163.—To this I replied,—" That I was sorry that they had not come to some decision, to which Government could assent; that instead of endeavouring to prevent future discord, by just and wise resolutions they had only, as far as I could discover, added fresh matter of discord, to the unhappy differences which already existed; that I could hold out to them no hope that Government would sanction their proposition: and that, as I found it was useless to attempt to induce them to comply with the wishes of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the meeting need not be prolonged, and that I should press the matter no further."

164.—The result of the long and frequent conversations I have had with all the members of the family, as assembled for the purpose of deliberation, has been the conviction that there is little chance of their being, by any means, brought to frame for themselves any reasonable and general rule of inheritance.

PRESENT STATE OF THE FAMILY.—Although no overt disputes exist at the present moment between the three heads of the families, yet there is a total want of concord among them; and they are so full of their petty dissensions and jealousies, and of their own individual interests, as opposed to one another, that they are quite unable to enter into His Honor's proposition of agreeing on a rule of rights for the general good.

I will, in concluding this subject, point out the different subjects on which the family are likely soon to disagree openly.

165.—Disputed questions. Female inheritance.—The first is the inheritance of females. There has only, once before, within the memory of the elders, occurred a case, where a sharer left an only daughter; and on this occasion, the question was put an end to, by the marriage of Gholam Shurreef, to the heiress, his cousin. In the case which is now at issue, Sooltan Deen Khan, third son of Mohumed Ishak Khan, died suddenly, and within a very short time afterwards, his wife died also, giving birth to a child, which did not survive.

They left an orphan daughter, who, with all her father's and mother's effects, came under the possession and guardianship of her cousin, Mohumed Ali Khan, who I have been told, both by Nuwab Mohumed Ali Khan, and Gholam Shurreef Khan, destroyed a will, to which they were witnesses, leaving every thing to this daughter.

166.—It is very certain, that the family custom has not been, to give to female descendants a portion of the landed property, when there were brothers. The question is, where there are no brothers, what is to be done ? and in the present instance, is this girl to be allowed to be devoted to a single life, in order to swell the coffers of the head of the house ?

167.—I would remark, that the former possessions of this Mundul family were held in jaidad under military tenure, viz. of furnishing a certain number of horse, headed by the chief himself, and it is self-evident, that Moosulman females could not, under such tenure, inherit. *Now*, however, the tenure is altogether altered. It is an istumrar, with no feudal stipulation, and there seems, therefore, no valid reason, why this incapacity should continue.

168.—Partition.—The second point is that of partition of inheritance, or succession in the male heir. The case, which will first come to issue, is that of Shumshair Ali Khan, already mentioned. He will, of course, on coming of age, wish to take possession of his father's share, which his cousin now manages, and maintains to be his own.

169.—There can exist no manner of doubt, as to the family custom on this head, for we find in the first tukseemnamah, Mohumdee Khan, Ghyrut Ali Khan, and Ishak Khan, sharing equally the one having an extra allowance, expressly for the purpose of keeping up the chieftains' ordinary expenses.

The exactly similar apportionment among the four sons of Ishak Khan, I have already mentioned, and it is only since their death, that the son of the elder brother having become guardian to the whole estate, is endeavouring to appropriate it to himself. He has (I am given to understand) reconciled one of his cousins, Rehum Ali, to this arrangement, by promising that he shall share in the plunder of the other two.

170.—These families stand in a somewhat anomalous position. They were, as located in the Doab, independant of the Civil Courts. Here, however, they are subject to them, and consequently the Mahomedan law of inheritance would be enforced, were they to sue each other in a Court of law, while others, such as the Jagheer, the Buhadurgah, the Patondee chiefs, &c., do not follow the laws of sub-division, but the eldest son succeeds.

171.—Probable result.—It would be, in my opinion, a wise and politic measure, if Government were to declare some general rule, so as to prevent the family degenerating into a nest of idle, and consequently vicious, paupers.

This object might be secured, by allotting a certain portion of the proceeds of the estate, to the eldest legitimate son, as the head of the family, and dividing the rest among the various collateral branches, in fixed and determinate proportions, varying in amount, according to the degree of relationship.

172.—That the chiefs will unanimously agree to any arrangement of this kind, is not to be expected.

MOHUMDEE KHAN'S DESCENDANTS.—Ahmed Ali Khan, the Nuwab, has children by three mothers. His eldest son, a young man about 25, Rehmut Ali Khan, is by his first wife, a woman of Rangurh caste, since dead; the second is by a dancing-girl, with whom the Nuwab had contracted marriage, and to whom he was exceedingly attached; he consequently wishes to make this boy, the head of the house. The third son, is by a wife of equal degree with himself.

173.—GHYRUT ALEE'S DESCENDANTS.—Gholam Shurreef has children in the same manner by three or four wives. There exists however no feud or difference in this division of the Mundul family.

174.—In the third division alone are there actual disputes; not immediately brought to legal issue, on account of the minority of two out of four of the parties, but not the less existing, as I have explained in paragraphs 165—169.

175.—TUHSEELDAR'S SERVICES.—I feel it my duty to bring most particularly to your notice, the invaluable assistance that I have received from Kedarnath, the tuhseeldar of Paneeput Bangur, who has, during this settlement, performed the duties which usually devolve on a Deputy Collector; Mr. Johnson having been fully engaged in the current business of the district.

176.—Kedarnath, I believe, was employed under Mr. Edmonstone, who settled the Soneput and Paneeput pergunnahs of this district, and in that manner acquired the knowledge which I have found so useful to me during my present operations. He is conversant with English, and possesses testimonials from every officer, under whom he has served. I do not think that there is a native officer more deserving of promotion within the Upper Provinces.

177.—CONCLUSION.—In concluding this already lengthened report, I beg leave to hope that the Government will not view, with too great harshness, the period of time which has elapsed, since I have been in charge of this settlement, trusting that I have already satisfactorily explained the causes of the delay.

178.—The assessment of the Government demands, for a term of years, which I was given to understand would not be less than 30, is a measure of such importance, that the delay of a few months, or even of a year, appeared to me to weigh lighter in comparison with the thorough investigation and correct application of the details, which form the ground-work; and I conceive I should have been wanting to the true interests of Government, and to my own duty as its servant, had I allowed any consideration of haste to interfere with the careful discharge of this undertaking.

179.—I have not aimed at pleasing all parties, for I know that where conflicting interests of such magnitude are at stake, it were impossible. I believe, however, it will be found that the people have no difficulty in paying the assessment, and that the whole has been fairly distributed; also that the chief object of Government, viz. the reclamation of the people from their present lawless state, by giving them good inducement to apply themselves to agriculture, will, in course of time, be attained, without unduly sacrificing the revenues of the individual family. As some support to

this opinion, I may mention, that already in many of the large villages, a considerable portion of the waste has been broken up.

180.—I have been engaged, almost uninterruptedly, in Settlement work, from the beginning of the year 1835 to 1840, and now again, since my return from furlough, in April 1845, to the present date; and I trust that Government will find, in the result of my present labours, that I have neither spared myself trouble, nor been wanting in experience.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

C. GUBBINS.

EXPENCES OF THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Letter from W. MUIR, ESQ., *Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, addressed to* JOHN THORNTON, ESQ., *Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, respecting the Expences of Survey and Settlement, No. 362 of 1850, dated 9th August.*

SIR,

Present:
H. S. BOULDERSON, ESQ.,
Senior Member.

With reference to the orders contained in your letter No. 2733, dated the 5th July 1847, I am now directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, to submit for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, a statement exhibiting the expences incurred by the late Survey and Settlement of the North Western Provinces.

2nd.—The Board have experienced much assistance from Mr. P. B. Reid, Deputy Collector of Agra, in the preparation of this return. It has been drawn up almost entirely from the records in the office of the Revenue Accountant. A copy of an explanatory, by Mr. Reid, is enclosed, from which His Honor will perceive the very detailed and laborious process by which every Settlement and Survey charge has been sought out, and the whole thrown together and tested. The expenditure, during the year 1833-34, alone has been obtained by a reference to the district officers and their accounts; the records of the Revenue Accountant commencing from after that period. The delay in forwarding this statement has arisen from the tedious process above referred to, and the necessity of repeatedly remanding it for alteration and amendment.

3rd.—The aggregate of the entire expenditure is Rs. 57,27,249, which applied to the juma of the years 1846-47, [Rs. 4,05,29,921,] falls at the rate of Rs. 14-13-0 per cent. The assessment of such districts* as did not come under the operations of Regulation IX. of 1833, has been excluded from this and the following calculations. The rate per cent. upon the area, calculated in acres, [Rs. 4,60,70,653,] falls at Rs. 12·43.

4th.—*Survey Charges.*—The Board proceed to notice the portion of the above sum which falls to expences connected with the Survey. It amounts to Rs. 23,56,555, and falls at the rate of Rs. 5·81 per cent. on the juma; and Rs. 5·11 on the area.

5th.—Three items have been separately classed in the Statements A., B. and C., the first embraces charges on account of the office of Superintendent of Surveys at Allahabad, and contains the following details:—

Captain Bedford's establishment and charges,	--	--	Rs. 1,62,048
Mr. H. M. Elliot's ditto,	ditto,	-- --	„ 55,292
Captain Wroughton's ditto,	ditto,	-- --	„ 25,066
			Rs. 2,42,406

The details of heading B., consist of charges incurred by the Surveyor General at the Presidency, and charged against the Survey of these Provinces, amounting to Rs. 20,565. The sum of Rs. 2,05,952, denoted by C., represents the "Batta gratuity, &c., paid to the officers of the Military Department while engaged on the Survey, and similarly debited to the North Western Provinces.

* Province of Kumaon, districts of Dhutteeana and Dehra Dhoon.

6th.—The remaining sum forms the direct expenditure of Survey, and has been distributed over the several districts. But the result cannot be trusted *in detail*, because the Surveyor and his establishment were often borne nominally upon one district, while they were employed in the Survey of another. The expenditure classified by divisions is noted in the margin,* though even here the same cause produces a dubious result. The rate upon the whole falls at Rs. 4·66 per cent. on the juma, and Rs. 4·09 on the area.

* Division.	*Survey Charges.*	Per-centage on	
		Juma.	*Area.*
Dehlie, ...	79,941	2·44	1·48
Meerut, ...	1,39,196	2·01	2·14
Rohilcund, ...	3,83,940	6·01	4·73
Agra, ...	2,59,040	3·53	4·46
Allahabad, ...	3,54,747	4·13	4·68
Benares, ...	6,70,767	8·35	5·28
Total, ...	18,87,631	4·66	4·90

7th.—The entire expences of the Survey constitute 41·15 per cent. of the combined expenditure of the Settlement and Survey.

8th.—*Settlement Charges.*—The charges proper to the Settlement form the remaining 58·85 per cent., and amount to Rs. 33,70,694.

9th.—This falls at the rate of Rs. 8·31 per cent. upon the juma, and Rs. 7·09 upon the area.

The charge may be classified as follows:—

		Amount.	*Proportion.*
I.—Salary of Covenanted Officers, -- -- -- --	Rs.	11,09,052	32·90
II.—Ditto of Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX. of 1833, -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --	„	4,26,586	12·65
III.—Office and Establishment, -- -- -- -- --	„	15,43,781	45·80
IV.—Contingencies, -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --	„	2,91,275	8·65
	Rs.	33,70,694	100·00

10th.—It is to be remarked that only those officers appointed expressly for Settlement duty, over and above the usual establishment of a district, have been entered in this account. Where a Collector, for instance, performed the duties of a Settlement Officer, no charge would appear on his account under the first head. This will explain much of the inequality which is apparent in the proportion at which the Settlement charges fall upon individual district. Thus to take the two first districts.* In Paneeput the allowances of Messrs. Edmonstone, Barnes, and Mill, continuing for four years, contribute to swell the rate of Settlement charge: while that of Hissar is much below the average, the Settlement duties having been performed by the Collector.

* District.	Per-centage of Settlement charge on	
	Juma.	*Area.*
Paneeput, ...	12·52	12·41
Hissar, ...	4·87	1·04

11th.—The districts in which the expences have fallen heaviest are specified below. In all of them, except Dehlie, the charge for Covenanted supervision forms an important item.

	Rate per cent. on	
	Juma.	*Area.*
1. Humeerpoor, --	16·45	13·27
2. Etawah, -- --	15·55	19·01
3. Moradabad, --	14·93	10·13
4. Calpee, -- --	13·18	11·08
5. Paneeput, -- --	12·52	12·41
6. Ghazeepoor, --	12·08	12·92
7. Dehlie, -- --	11·24	10·19
8. Benares, -- --	10·66	14·48
9. Mynpoory, --	10·43	11·02
10. Budaon, -- --	10·36	7·49
11. Goruckpoor, --	11·75	5·29

12th.—The districts in which the expences fall lowest are the following:—

	Rate on Juma.	Rate on Area.		Rate on Juma.	Rate on Area.
1. Muttra,	2·07	2·29	4. Hissar,	4·87	1·04
2. Meerut,	3·50	3·08	5. Furruckabad,	5·05	5·84
3. Rohtuck,	4·50	3·29	6. Boolundshuhur,	5·06	4·44

In all these districts there is either no charge or a very low one, on account of Covenanted Officers.

13th.—The following is an abstract of the per-centage of Settlement charges upon each division:

Division.	Charge per cent. on the Juma.	Charge per cent. on the Area.
Dehlie,	7·71	4·67
Meerut,	6·37	6·80
Rohilcund,	8·87	6·99
Agra,	7·80	9·85
Allahabad,	8·26	9·34
Benares,	10·33	6·53
Upon the whole,	8·31	7·53

14th.—It should be borne in recollection that the calculations are framed upon the assessment of 1846-47; and that wherever the juma is progressive, the per-centage would fall lighter if deduced from the full ultimate assessment. In juxta-position with the demand of 1846-47 has been placed that of 1824-25. There was a difficulty experienced in ascertaining the juma of 1829 Fuslee (1821-22) the year suggested in your letter.

15th.—On referring to the various reports of the Settlement Officers, as directed in the 3rd paragraph of your letter, the Board do not find any notices of such a description as to illustrate the subject now reported.

I have, &c.,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. MUIR,

Secretary.

Statement of Expences incurred in Survey and Settlement Operations under Regulation IX.

Division.	District.	Salaries of Covenanted Settlement Officers, their Travelling Allowances, &c.	Salaries and Allowances of Deputy Collectors under Reg. IX. of 1833 employed in Settlement Work.	Subordinate Establishment employed on Settlement Work.	Contingencies and Travelling Allowances of Establishments, &c.	Total of Settlement Charges.
		1	2	3	4	5
Dehlie.	Paneeput, ...	41,179		46,075	14,462	1,01,716
	Hissar, ...	"		15,029	7,138	22,167
	Dehlie, ...	"		34,591	4,714	39,305
	Rohtuck, ...	10,099		12,358	5,814	28,271
	Goorgaon, ...	"		43,929	17,946	61,875
	Total, ...	51,278		1,51,982	50,074	2,53,334
Meerut.	Saharunpoor, ...	69,329	10,106	19,295	7,294	1,06,024
	Mozuffurnuggur,...	40,826	7,992	40,239	6,169	95,226
	Meerut, ...	16,759	660	36,971	6,068	60,458
	Boolundshuhur, ...	4,544	31,845	11,595	4,765	52,749
	Allygurh, ...	60,748	21,677	33,974	10,034	1,26,433
	Total, ...	1,92,206	72,280	1,42,074	34,330	4,40,890
Rohilcund.	Bijnour, ...	4,010	26,528	44,393	8,097	83,028
	Moradabad, ...	99,376	10,503	76,196	6,371	1,92,451
	Budaon, ...	17,434	12,851	73,035	10,251	1,13,571
	Bareilly,...	49,278	12,977	38,293	10,347	1,10,895
	Shahjehanpoor, ...	19,100	7,200	33,680	6,834	66,814
	Total, ...	1,89,198	70,064	2,65,597	41,900	5,66,759
Agra.	Muttra, ...	2,315	"	16,576	4,679	23,570
	Agra, ...	36,767	23,812	64,330	6,236	1,31,145
	Furruckabad, ...	"	18,587	37,470	15,380	71,437
	Mynpoory, ...	88,319	10,417	34,611	8,412	1,41,759
	Etawah,...	1,00,392	29,047	62,706	11,581	2,03,726
	Total, ...	2,27,793	81,863	2,15,693	46,288	5,71,637
Allahabad.	Cawnpoor, ...	50,108	15,146	85,612	15,329	1,66,195
	Futtehpoor, ...	1,190	26,487	62,753	6,094	96,529
	Humeerpoor, { Humeerpoor, ...	70,498	15,922	19,035	3,445	1,08,900
	Humeerpoor, { Calpee, ...	22,728	13,886	36,050	5,343	78,017
	Banda, ...	446	44,141	68,906	10,374	1,23,867
	Allahabad, ...	25,917	14,290	81,696	12,824	1,34,727
	Total, ...	1,70,887	1,29,872	3,54,067	53,409	7,08,235
Benares.	Goruckpoor, ...	77,714	28,845	1,15,619	26,722	2,48,900
	Azimgurh, ...	10,117	7,741	1,12,276	3,992	1,34,126
	Jounpoor, ...	52,187	"	42,360	7,154	1,01,710
	Mirzapoor, ...	22,080	22,854	21,927	5,039	71,900
	Benares,...	55,932	3,259	30,279	2,743	92,213
	Ghazeepoor, ...	59,660	9,808	91,893	19,624	1,80,990
	Total, ...	2,77,690	72,507	4,14,363	65,274	8,29,839
						AB.
Division.	Dehlie, ...	51,278	"	1,51,982	50,074	2,53,334
	Meerut, ...	1,92,206	72,280	1,42,074	34,330	4,40,890
	Rohilcund, ...	1,89,198	70,064	2,65,597	41,900	5,66,759
	Agra, ...	2,27,793	81,863	2,15,693	46,288	5,71,637
	Allahabad, ...	1,70,887	1,29,872	3,54,067	53,409	7,08,235
	Benares,...	2,77,690	72,507	4,14,368	65,274	8,29,839
	Total, ...	11,09,052	4,26,586	15,43,781	2,91,275	33,70,694

A.—Add charges on account of Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, North Western Provinces, ...

B.—Ditto Surveyor General's office at the Presidency, ...

C.—Charged in the Military Accounts at the Presidency,... ... ...

Aggregate,

SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE, N.W.P.,
The 9th August 1850.

of 1833, in the Districts of the North Western Provinces, from 1833-34 to 1845-1846.

PROFESSIONAL SURVEY. Salary of Surveyor's Establishment, and Travelling Allowances charged in Collector's Accounts.	Grand Total of Settlement and Survey Charges.	Land Revenue Demand for the year 1824-25.	Revised Juma of Districts taken from the General Juma Statements on account of 1846-47.	Area of Districts in Acres.	Per-centage of Charges of Settlement (Col. 5) on revised Juma.	Per-centage of Expenses of Survey (Col. 6) on revised Juma.	Per-centage of Settlement and Survey Charges (Col. 7) on revised Juma.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
109	1,01,825	6,50,456	8,12,369	819,137	12·52	·01	12·53
31,815	53,982	5,33,011	4.54,937	2,112,527	4·87	6·99	11·86
38,348	77,653	2,32,847	3.49,674	385,638	11·24	10·97	22·21
0	28,271	5,51,353	6,28,265	858,195	4·50	0·	4·50
9,669	71,544	9,04,604	10,38,084	1,243,059	5·96	·93	6·89
79,941	3,33,275	28,72,271	32,83,219	5,418,556	7·71	2·44	10·15
83,014	1,89,038	13,69,048	10,64,663	1,385,899	9·95	7·80	17·75
326	95,552		10,98,762	1,034,899	8·67	·03	8·70
21,928	82,386	17,12,399	17,23,788	1,493,031	3·50	1·20	4·70
5,662	58,411	6,07,623	10,50,894	1,187,280	5·06	·53	5·59
28,266	1,54,699	15,28,655	19,82,866	1,375,495	6·37	1·42	7·79
1.39,196	5,80,086	52,12,725	69,20,973	6,476,604	6·37	2·01	8·38
63,656	1,46,684	24,97,467	11,59,792	1,218,561	7·21	5·55	12·76
1,72,797	3,05,218		12,88,965	1,899,065	14·93	13·40	28·33
25,172	1,38,743	9,80,064	10,96,190	1,515,764	10·36	2·29	12·65
78,347	1,89,242	20,94,992	17,98,187	1,880,163	6·17	4·35	10·52
43,968	1,10,782	12,63,811	10,53,719	1,589,307	6·34	4·17	10·51
3,83,940	9,50,669	68,36,334	63,87,859	8,102,860	8·87	6·01	14·88
97,332	1,20,902	11,36,859	16,40,505	1,028,535	2·07	8·56	10·63
59,679	1,90,814	20,23,175	16,07,981	1,190,891	8·15	3·71	11·86
37,197	1,08,634	12,07,561	14,14,353	1,222,287	5·05	2·63	7·68
36,609	1,78,368	25,79,262	13,58,132	1,285,745	10·43	2·69	13·12
28,203	2,31,929		13,09,884	1,071,756	15·55	2·15	17·70
2,59,040	8,30,677	69,46,857	73,30,855	5,799,214	7·80	3·53	11·33
69,111	2,35,306	30,31,086 Included in Allahabad and Cawnpoor,	21,54,304	1,495,628	7·71	3·20	10·91
44,747	1,41,276		14,24,918	1,013,356	6·78	3·14	9·92
79,960	2,66,877	17,87,959	6,61,485	820,092	16·15	6.38	21·29
			5.91,633	613,870	13·18		
93,724	2,17,591	18,40,277	16,63,313	1,842,180	7·72	5·84	13·56
67,205	2,01,932	29,36,609	21,39,534	1,792,720	6·30	3·14	9·44
3,54,747	10,62,982	95,95,931	85,75,187	7,578,146	8·26	4·13	12·39
2,16,603	4,65,503	7,57,042	20,83,275	4,701,783	11·95	10·39	22·34
1,28,225	2,62,351	Included in Ghazeepoor,	14,89,918	1,612,987	9·00	8·60	17·60
52,504	1,54,214	17,18,478	12,54,158	993,383	8·11	4·18	12·29
4,33,825	2,05,725	17,75,681	8,42,718	3,350,717	8·53	15·88	24·41
39,465	1,31,678		8.64,639	636,452	10·66	4·56	15·22
1,00,145	2,81,155	18,18,211	14,97,120	1,399,951	12·08	6·68	18·77
6,70,767	15,00,606	60,69,412	80,31,828	12,695,273	10·33	8·35	18·68
STRACT.							
79,941	3,33,275	28,72,271	32.83,219	5,418,556	7·71	2·44	10·15
1,39,196	5,80,086	52,12,725	69,20.973	6,476,604	6·37	2·01	8·38
3,83,940	9,50,699	68,36,334	63.87,859	8,102,860	8·87	6·01	14·88
2,59,040	8,30,677	69,46,857	73,30,855	5,799,214	7·80	3·53	11·33
3,54,747	10,62,982	95,95,931	85.75,187	7,578,146	8·26	4·13	12.39
6,70,767	15,00,606	60,69,412	80,31,828	12,695,273	10·33	8·35	18·68
18,87,631	52,58,325	3,75,33,530	4,05,29,921	46,070,653	8·31	4·66	12·97

A. ... 2,42,406
B. ... 20,565 } 4,68,923
C. ... 2,05,952

					Per-centage of the Aggregate on revised Juma.
...	...	...	...	4,05,29,921	14·13

W. MUIR,
Secretary.

FINANCIAL RESULT OF REVISION OF SETTLEMENT UNDER REGULATION IX. OF 1833, IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Letter from the SECRETARY *to the Sudder Board of Revenue, addressed to the* SECRETARY *to Government, N. W. Provinces, No. 472 of 1850, dated 4th October 1850.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue, to submit for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, a comparative Statement, which has been prepared in their office, showing the financial result of the late revision of Settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833.

2.—The demand and collection of land revenue, and the gross income on account of Abkaree and Stamps, have been compared of the Fuslee years 1232—36, and the official years 1842-43—1846-47.

3.—The return has been compiled from statements submitted by each Collector; and the principle observed has been to enter the items of the several districts, for each year, precisely as the districts were constituted at the time. A great degree of accuracy has, by this process, been obtained for the *general* result. But the details are thus rendered less certain for the comparison of the assessment and collections of the several districts, separately, at different periods; because they were subject to decrease or increase by the transfer of villages or pergunnahs. Such changes, it is obvious, do not affect the total returns for each year.

4.—It will be observed that the average collections of the five years, after the revision of Settlement, exceed those prior to Settlement, by Rs. 17,31,211; but this includes the assessment of resumed maaffee lands, which could not be separated from the khalsa returns.

5.—The Board remark, that the increase to the assessment in zillah Goruckpore, forms the principal item of this enhancement of the land revenue.

6.—There is also an increase in the Abkaree Collections of Rs. 1,30,649, and in the Stamp Department of Rs. 5,00,956.

7.—It must be borne in mind that all these returns refer only to the portions of the North Western Provinces, which have been settled under the provisions of Regulation IX. 1833; and that Deyra Dhoon, Kumaon and Bhutteeana, as well as Saugor, and the permanently assessed portions of the Benares Division, have been excluded from the computation.

I have, &c.,

W. MUIR,

Secretary.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE YEARLY DEMAND AND COLLECTIONS, BY DIVISIONS,

For each year of the Quinquennial periods entered in the previous Statement.

Division.	Year.	Total actual Demand of Land Revenue; whether confirmed by Government or not.	Total Collections on account of Land Revenue.				Collections on account of Abkaree; whether for current or former years.	Collections on account of Stamps; deducting refunds.
			Collections on account of current year.	Collections on account of former years.	Collections from lands not on the Towjee.	Total Land Revenue Collections.		
Dehlie, Meerut, Rohilcund, Agra, Allahabad and Benares.	1232	34,558,235	32,555,704	256,127	170,397	32,982,228	1,095,438	365,735
	1233	34,394,946	33,416,779	373,783	121,022	33,911,584	971,565	453,608
	1234	34,329,344	33,750,148	449,419	139,083	34,338,650	1,026,943	477,744
	1235	34,007,653	33,447,554	285,688	187,843	33,921,085	1,078,911	423,074
	1236	33,158,109	32,017,288	353,630	281,695	32,652,613	1,116,547	430,755
		170,448,287	165,187,473	1,718,647	900,040	167,806,160	5,289,404	2,150,916
Average, ...	... ...	34,089,657	33,037,495	343,729	180,008	33,561,232	1,057,881	430,183
Dehlie, Meerut, Rohilcund, Agra, Allahabad and Benares.	1842-43	35,728,942	34,048,365	370,604	502,488	34,921,457	1,041,744	899,953
	1843-44	35,940,967	34,405,047	367,658	406,574	35,179,279	1,086,217	907,353
	1844-45	35,661,015	34,412,388	269,468	445,462	35,127,318	1,230,168	891,065
	1845-46	35,633,239	34,907,568	252,724	314,101	35,474,393	1,280,570	935,698
	1846-47	35,627,149	35,224,308	260,098	275,366	35,759,772	1,303,449	1,018,626
		178,591,312	172,997,676	1,520,552	1,943,991	176,462,219	5,942,148	4,655,695
Average, ...	... ...	35,718,262	34,599,535	304,110	388,798	35,292,44	1,188,429	931,139

SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE, N. W. P.,
Agra, the 4th October 1850.

W. MUIR,
Secretary.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

STATEMENT SHEWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE REVI-
By a comparison of the Average Annual Revenue derived in 5 years

Division.	District.	*Average Annual Revenue in the 5 years from* 1232 1824-25				
		Average of the Total actual Demand of Land Revenue, whether confirmed by Government or not.	Average of Total Collections on account of Land Revenue.			
			Collections on account of current year.	Collections on account of former years.	Collections from lands not on the Towjee.	Total Land Revenue Collections.
Dehlie, ...	Paneeput, ...	679,916	602,863	3,110	48,918	654,891
	Hissar, ...	550,.94	421,038	1,551	8,605	431,194
	Dehlie, ...	255,085	232,835	9,838	4,547	247,220
	Rohtuck, ...	668,663	605,635	20,401	0	626,036
	Goorgaon, ...	996,502	868,286	22,003	18,252	908,541
	Total, ...	3,150,560	2,730,657	56,903	80,322	2,867,882
Meerut, ...	Saharunpoor, ...	1,131,363	1,044,420	13,602	4,811	1,062,833
	Mozuffernuggur.	593,779	563,795	2,580	122	566,497
	Meerut, ...	1,634,944	1,575,609	3,362	0	1,578,971
	Boolundshuhur, ...	736,499	725,042	1,368	675	727,085
	Allygurh, ...	1,548,002	1,529,360	1,079	16,110	1,546,549
	Total, ...	5,634,587	5,438,226	21,991	21,718	5,481,935
Rohilcund,	Bijnour, ...	1,525,819	1,500,806	14,793	5,010	1,520,609
	Mooradabad, ...	1,005,166	996,279	5,636	870	1,002,785
	Budaon, ...	1,091,423	1,066,074	7,760	607	1,074,441
	Bareilly, ...	1,921,579	1,899,136	23,488	0	1,922,624
	Shahjehanpoor, ...	1,280,609	1,276,380	4,310	945	1,281,635
	Total, ...	6,824,596	6,738,675	55,987	7,432	6,802,094
Agra, ...	Muttra, ...	0	0	0	0	0
	Agra, ...	2,008,723	1,986,515	19,996	20,034	2,026,545
	Furruckabad, ...	1,202,018	1,188,369	767	325	1,189,461
	Mynpoory, ...	2,530,787	2,522,674	9,938	0	2,532,612
	Etawah, ...	1,359,645	1,356,290	3,624	0	1,359,914
	Total, ...	7,101,173	7,053,848	34,325	20,359	7,108,532
Allahabad,...	Cawnpoor, ...	2,817,951	2,793,949	5,405	4,077	2,803,521
	Futtehpoor.	1,304,326	1,286,933	10,006	2,667	1,299,606
	Humeerpoor, ...	1,727,102	1,689,723	5,487	0	1,695,210
	Banda, ...	1,897,038	1,761,827	19,248	117	1,781,192
	Allahabad, ...	2,329,028	2,298,175	5,089	26,898	2,330,162
	Total, ...	10,075,445	9,830,607	45,325	33,759	9,909,691
Benares, ...	Goruckpoor, ...	770,960	750,699	131,391	248	882,338
	Azimgurh, ...	1,032,464	1,009,555	1,806	17,238	1,028,599
	Total, ...	1,803,424	1,760,254	133,197	17,486	1,910,937

SIONS OF SETTLEMENT IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, preceding the Settlement, with that of 5 years subsequent thereto.

to 1236 *Fuslee, i. e., to* 1828-29,		*Average Revenue of the* 5 *years* 1842-43 *to* 1846-47.						
			AVERAGE OF TOTAL COLLECTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF LAND REVENUE.					
Average Collections on account of Abkaree; whether for current or former years.	Average Collections on account of Stamps; deducting refunds.	Average of the Total actual Demand of Land Revenue; whether confirmed by Government or not.	Collections on account of current year.	Collections on account of former years.	Collections from lands not on the Towjee.	Total Land Revenue Collections.	Average Collections on account of Abkaree; whether for current or former years.	Average Collections on account of Stamps; deducting refunds.
14,773	0	814,759	792,913	0	21,778	814,691	12,336	7,303
2,376	0	423,259	357,181	11,766	35,740	404,687	2,795	3,883
29,959	0	364,012	341,809	3,694	15,715	361,218	46,826	53,169
302	0	629,136	625,547	2,772	615	628,934	1,294	7,321
2,262	0	1,035,685	1,028,701	4,593	83	1,033,377	4,090	8,950
49,672	0	3,266,851	3,146,151	22,825	73,931	3,242,907	67,341	80,626
13,738	15,347	1,052,839	1,003,543	2,704	28,906	1,035,153	21,627	37,989
5,707	4,355	1,067,086	1,058,742	2,603	8,344	1,069,689	18,650	17,570
40,012	19,902	1,716,114	1,709,462	2,682	3,739	1,715,883	23,422	58,254
4,441	8,663	1,062,738	1,040,610	7,060	18,939	1,066,609	7,695	18,427
15,298	24,998	1,977,255	1,956,809	11,862	1,964	1,970,635	17,813	58,303
79,196	73,265	6,856,032	6,769,166	26,911	61,892	6,857,969	89,207	190,543
16,569	6,682	1,199,227	1,125,332	12,541	60,151	1,198,024	18,284	23,267
24,839	32,622	1,500,121	1,252,234	2,701	104,475	1,359,410	30,463	58,326
18,955	7,211	1,107,505	1,081,332	6,162	19,879	1,107,373	24,108	30,028
80,459	41,528	1,766,211	1,729,504	8,357	21,939	1,759,800	95,417	56,259
57,315	12,139	1,031,659	1,027,170	6,581	519	1,034,270	59,315	18,703
198,137	100,182	6,604,723	6,215,572	36,342	206,963	6,458,877	227,587	186,583
0	0	1,650,692	1,571,082	10,782	13,809	1,595,673	13,921	20,357
49,452	30,013	1,585,248	1,522,160	23,035	10,942	1,556,137	35,355	69,549
78,097	33,650	1,384,421	1,290,746	30,285	13,555	1,334,586	77,339	42,769
38,758	12,984	1,280,752	1,179,146	34,549	0	1,213,695	20,583	18,276
16,002	4,166	1,276,252	1,267,230	29,725	0	1,296,955	18,270	7,958
182,309	80,813	7,177,365	6,830,364	128,376	38,306	6,997,046	165,468	158,909
114,366	43,378	2,130,593	2,117,195	22,955	568	2,140,718	128,472	56,051
72,276	12,794	1,425,877	1,418,687	10,962	1,134	1,430,783	52,530	22,577
26,737	14,419	1,229,631	1,205,692	21,832	274	1,227,798	18,313	8,081
46,092	14,164	1,573,256	1,474,632	24,830	14,677	1,514,139	36,497	21,724
207,444	43,696	2,149,123	2,122,288	2,243	9,965	2,134,496	143,453	71,265
466,915	128,451	8,508,480	8,338,494	82,822	26,618	8,447,934	379,265	179,698
110,559	52,589	2,058,195	2,054,768	1,072	1,087	2,056,927	186,515	94,238
0	0	1,246,615	1,245,020	5,758	0	1,250,778	73,072	50,518
110,559	52,589	3,304,810	3,299,788	6,830	1,087	3,307,705	259,587	144,756

AMENDMENT OF SETTLEMENT RECORDS.

Letter from F. B. PEARSON, ESQ., *Deputy Collector of Calpee, to* R. LOWTHER, ESQ., *Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, No. 45 of 1848, dated Calpee, 25th May 1848.*

SIR,

Having, under the authority granted to me by the Government Orders, No. 2250, dated the 28th of May 1846, revised the Settlement Records of the eight mehals comprised in mouzah Gooindee, pergunnah Jelalpoor, and drawn out anew amended Records thereof, I have the honor to submit, herewith, statements exhibiting the results of my proceedings, for the approval of the Sudder Board of Revenue :—

I.—A new village and 8 mehalwar Statements, No. II.

II.—A new General Statement, No. IV.

III.—A Statement shewing in juxta-position the area and juma of the mehals according to original and amended Records.

IV.—A Statement shewing the transfers of land from the records of one mehal to those of others, and from one name to another within the several mehals, in order to make the Records agree with facts.

2.—To these statements, which speak for themselves, I shall add but a few remarks. Prior to the separation of the village into eight mehals by the Settlement Officer, there were two Turufs containing each four bherees. It appears that there *had* been once a fifth bheree in Turuf Turos, called Dewa, which, owing to the mismanagement, misfortune, or desertion of the proprietors, lost its distinct existence; all its best lands having been gradually transferred by private transactions to members of the other bherees, with which they were consequently incorporated. The remaining inferior lands, which had no individual owners, were regarded as the joint property of the Turuf, and were distributed among the four mehals in the Settlement Records, but the division did not actually take effect. Though the greater part is barren, yet a considerable portion is culturable, and is included in the malgoozaree area, although excluded from the berar. As all the co-parceners of each mehal paid proportionably the revenue with which its share of it was assessed, the cultivation of it should have been managed in common, and the rent fairly shared. But in point of fact, the proceeds of this land have been entirely appropriated by the individual zemeendars who have been able to cultivate any patch of it, while the others ignorant of the circumstances, or too weak to resist injustice, have been defrauded of their share in them. In order to redress this wrong, which in course of time would not improbably have led to quarrels, an equitable mehalwar and assameewar division of the land common to the four Turos mehals, has been made afresh by the proprietary body, who have not however deemed it necessary to alter the existing distribution of the Government demand on the four mehals.

3.—For the slight alteration which has been made in the allotment of juma on the Upros mehals, as fixed at the recent revision of settlement, I will briefly state the reason. In former times, when the custom of private transfer of a defaulter's lands to another putteedar, or set of putteedars, was not limited in its sphere, as it now is, by the separation of the four bherees into distinct mehals, a defaulter belonging to Subsook's bheree made over, or abandoned, or forfeited his field to the Upros community, who rated themselves to realize the arrear due from

him. Since then to the present time, the field has been held in common by the four bherees, who have taken equal shares of the rent, and paid equal shares of the revenue with which it has been charged. It was not however divided among the four bherees when they were constituted separate mehals, but entered as the sole property of Thoke Subsookh to which it originally appertained, while the ancient bhercewar allotment of the juma was retained on the mehals. The correction of this error was the more necessary, as, beside the anomaly of land remaining common to the Turuf, after the formation of the four mehals, the basis of the berar is now no longer the same in all of them. The zemeendars decided that the land should henceforth be relinquished altogether to Thoke Subsookh, which should pay the whole of the revenue leviable from it. Accordingly, the juma of Thoke Subsookh has been increased by the addition of 29 rupees, and that of the other three mehals has been severally diminished in due proportion; the new allotment coming into operation at once, conditionally on the sanction of the Government which is solicited.

I have, &c.,

F. B. PEARSON.

[NOTE.—This letter is inserted with reference to the observations on the formation into separate mehals of the puttees of bhyachara estates, as discussed in pp. 61 to 71 of the printed Report of Mr. Muir's Settlement of the Calpee Pergunnahs, of the Humeerpore district. It is instructive, as showing the small causes, which tend to disorganize village communities, and to which the proper remedy must be applied, in order that those villages may prosper.]

Statement exhibiting the Area and Juma of the Mehals in Mouzah Gooindee, Pergunnah Jelalpore, according to the original Settlement Papers, and the Amended Records.

	NAMES OF MEHALS.	*Rukba Minhaee, as per General Statement.*	*Malgoozaree Rukba, as per General Statement.*	*Total Rukba, as per General Statement.*	*Rukba Minhaee, as per Amended Papers.*	*Malgoozaree Rukba, as per Amended Papers.*	*Total Rukba, as per Amended Papers.*	*Juma, as per General Statement.*	*Juma, as per Amended Papers.*	REMARKS.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
Turuf Turuf Turus.	Mehal Ujoodiea Kumodh,	917	1995	2912	877	1898	2775	2026	2026	The apparent addi-
	ditto Isree, ...	379	1002	1381	405	1050	1455	1124	1124	tion of six acres to the
	ditto Thakoordoss, ...	610	1524	2134	607	1580	2187	1363	1363	total area of the whole
	ditto Munra Khan, ...	161	512	673	·157	562	719	419	419	village, is merely owing
Turuf Upros.	ditto Subsookh, ...	124	968	1092	128	961	1089	1130	1159	to the correction of
	ditto Mohkum, ...	141	1178	1319	185	1150	1335	1238	1229	sundry slight discre-
	ditto Bhow Rugnath, ...	153	968	1121	170	938	1108	1254	1244	pancies which were
	ditto Sirdar, ...	181	1032	1213	202	981	1183	1176	1166	found between the Set-
										tlement Khuteonees
	Total,...	2666	9179	11845	2731	9120	11851	9730	9730	and the Surveyor's Khusrah.

F. B. PEARSON.

REPORT ON THE BHEJ BURRAR TENURES IN ZILLAH BANDA.

Letter from the late H. ROSE, Esq., *Collector of Banda, to* R. LOWTHER, Esq., *Commissioner of the Allahabad Division.*

SIR,

In accordance with the orders recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor in a note, dated the 12th April 1845, I have the honor to submit the following report, regarding the BHEJ BURRAR TENURES in the Banda district.

2.—Mr. W. B. Wright, (page 22, of his Settlement Report,) says, "The peculiarity of this tenure was, that the owner of a parcel of land paid his quota of the "juma according to a *baach*, applicable to the whole estate; which *baach* was liable "to alteration, whenever a sufficiently powerful party could be got together on the "estate."

3.—He then goes on to shew the evils of this system, and the advantages to be expected from his proceedings; which, instead of acknowledging the principle of change, in the rate or *baach*, defined the holdings of land and portion of juma, which each sharer should occupy and pay, without alteration, till the end of his 30 years' lease.

4.—Mr. Wright represents these arrangements as having been very acceptable to the people; but, when the new system began to be enforced, numerous petitions were presented, representing, on the part of the whole or a portion of the sharers, their dissatisfaction with the settlement arrangements; and, on enquiry, it was found that in several cases, the sharers had themselves resorted to the old system, in the face of the settlement record. The result was, that a general investigation into the settlement proceedings, as regards the Bhej Burrar villages, was ordered, with the view of revising Mr. Wright's arrangements where they had already been set aside by the people themselves, or where good cause for dissatisfaction was found to exist.

5.—Mr. Elliot, in page 60 of his Glossary, has given a very good description of the Bhej Burrar Tenure. "A tenure frequently met with in Bundelcund, in which "the sharers of the brotherhood are liable to periodical, or occasional adjustment, and "in which balances of revenue and village expenses occasioned by the fraud or insol-"vency of a sharer, are made good by a ratable contribution from the other sharers. "Strangers are often introduced in over-assessed estates, on condition of paying the "Burrar; but their admission by no means, as is sometimes supposed, forms a neces-"sary incident of the tenure; of which the chief characteristic is, the re-adjustment "of the Burrar. At the late settlement of Bundelcund, it was stipulated in many "instances that this liability to re-adjustment should cease, and practicably, for some "time previous, the re-adjustment had not been demanded, except upon occasions of "a new settlement. It is probable that in a short time, as the value of property "increases, the Bhej Burrar tenure will altogether cease to exist."

6.—The peculiarity of the tenure, then, is that the juma is liable, under certain circumstances, to a re-adjustment or fresh distribution, within the term of a settlement, and that the balance of a defaulter is occasionally made good by a ratable contribution from the solvent sharers.

7.—It is impossible to trace back this peculiarity of tenure to its origin. It may have been adopted by the people themselves, as the simplest mode of administration; or it may have been forced upon them by high assessment; or it may have originated in the former way, and have been continued by the latter cause.

8.—If a colony or a few individuals were suddenly to settle down in an uncultivated tract of land, their first step would naturally be, to spread themselves over the lands, as choice or chance directed them; and the next process would be, to distribute the Government tax, on the fields which each had brought into cultivation. During the earlier years of their location, whilst the uncultivated area was extensive, the changes in the condition of each cultivator would be great. Superior industry, or skill; sickness; the good fortune of hitting on a genial soil, or the reverse; would advance or retard the prosperity of each cultivator; and as the cultivation varied, so, of necessity, would the portion of juma which each was able to contribute, fluctuate. Here we can easily suppose an annual distribution of the juma over the cultivation to be introduced, as the simplest and readiest mode of village administration. It is equally easy to perceive, how, in this state of things, cultivators (separate from the original stock) would afterwards be introduced and allowed to possess the same advantages as the original colonists. Let us suppose three original colonists, holding each 100 cultivated beegahs; the juma being Rs. 300. It is clear, that if these three can introduce six strangers, and each of these strangers cultivate 50 beegahs from the previously waste land, the original three colonists will thereby be relieved of exactly half their burden. Before the introduction of the strangers, each original holder would pay Rs. 100. After the introduction of the strangers, with the same extent of cultivation each would only pay Rs. 50.

9.—It is not improbable that the other peculiarity of the tenure, viz. the custom of getting rid of a balance, by a ratable contribution from the solvent sharers, may have had its origin in the extravagantly high assessment of the district, and the mode in which the revenue was realized. The tuhseeldars ascribe much of the difficulty which has been experienced in collecting the revenue since the settlement, to what they call the *ekjaee* system of collection being abolished. The ekjaee system, was nothing more or less than this: at the end of the year the tuhseeldar, with a large party of chuprassees, went the round of the villages in arrears, and after seizing the whole of the sharers proceeded to exact the arrears, from the entire body without distinction or reference to any division of responsibilities. It is not unlikely, that this indiscriminate enforcement of the Government demand, may have often compelled the solvent sharers to relieve their defaulting brethren without an equivalent.

10.—The kham tehseel administration of the district, must also have tended to disturb and confuse the land tenures. From 1237 Fuslee to 1241 Fuslee, more than two-thirds of the district remained under kham management. During that period, the proprietary communities were treated as mere cultivators, the fields changed owners, new land was broken up, and old cultivated land became waste; so that when the estates were again restored to the proprietary communities, all vestiges of the former holdings were effaced, or had become so complicated, as to make it impossible to trace them back without innumerable disputes. In such cases, to get rid of all difficulty, the sharers almost invariably adopted the Burrar system; that is, they held the bunjur land in common, and equally distributed the juma over the cultivated land as then held, without reference to the changes of occupancy, which might have occurred under the kham management.

11.—However the peculiarity of tenure may have had its origin, it appears to me, in tracing its progress, that it has long been regarded by the people themselves, more as a necessary evil, which they would throw off if they could, than as a custom which they are interested in maintaining. For instance, a new distribution of juma is

seldom made pending the term of settlement when it can be avoided, and, generally, not until long after it is demanded. When it is made, there is no stipulation for its renewal. On the contrary, every distribution is supposed to be the last that will be necessary, and remains in force until certain circumstances compel a new one. The circumstances which compel a new one, are, a balance which cannot otherwise be got rid of; disputes regarding inequalities of rate, which threaten to lead to a balance; a measurement of the land, which shews any great inequality in the existing rates; and a settlement.

12.—We will suppose that a distribution of the juma has been made in a village, over the holdings of cultivation. The sharers make a fresh start, under an arrangement, whereby each has to pay a portion of the juma suited to his circumstances, or, (what is much the same thing) to his cultivation. Matters proceed smoothly at first, and all are pleased, so long as the holdings of cultivation remain nearly as they were, when the last distribution of juma was made. But, in course of time, and particularly if there be much bunjur land, material changes take place. One man extends his cultivation; another keeps his stationary; whilst a third, perhaps, allows his to become waste: and, as the division of juma remains unaltered during these changes, the equality of rate on the cultivation which at first existed, soon becomes lost. Discontent then begins to shew itself, and increases with the inequality of rate until at length the less successful sharers form a party, and demand a new distribution of juma suited to their diminished holdings of cultivation. This demand is at first strenuously resisted by the party who have increased their cultivation, and the contest continues until the appearance of a balance, and the dread of a transfer, force upon all, the necessity of making some arrangements, whereby the Government demand will be secured.

13.—It by no means follows as a matter of course, that the balance shall be got rid of, either by a rate on the solvent sharers, or by a new distribution of juma. Provided the lands then cultivated by the defaulters, possess sufficient value to procure a transference amongst the sharers, they are frequently transferred for a time in mortgage, or in perpetuity by sale; just as in ordinary putteedaree estates. But when the defaulter's lands are so worthless, that no solvent sharer can be found, who will pay the balance and take them off his hands, *then* the whole community unite, and either levy the balance by a rate amongst themselves or make a fresh partition of the juma. In the first case, the process is a temporary arrangement, for getting rid of a pressing difficulty; in the latter case, the arrangement is permanent, until a similar necessity compels a new distribution: in both cases, the integrity of the co-parcenary muhal is preserved.

14.—The mode of distributing the juma varies. Most generally, the cultivated area of each sharer is ascertained; and one rate is applied to the whole: but sometimes, regard is paid to the soil; and one beegah of *Mar*, or rich land, is held equal to two or three beegahs of the poorer soil. The beegah employed in Burrar cultivation also varies; but generally a measure of land equal to three local beegahs, is the standard adopted. The distribution of juma is sometimes made by the people themselves, assisted by the putwaree; sometimes by a punchayet; and the extent of land is ascertained by a measurement, or assumed on an estimate, as the people are able or not, to bear the more expensive process.

15.—Having attempted to shew what may have been the origin of the Bhej Burrar tenure, and to explain the circumstances under which a new distribution of juma takes place, and the mode in which it is conducted; I shall now proceed to

notice the late Settlement Officer's proceedings, and to explain the causes which, in part, led to their failure.

16.—In the note of the Lieutenant-Governor, it is explained, that perfect putteedaree, imperfect putteedaree, and zemindaree, are all included in the Bhej Burrar tenure. The fact is, that in this district, every village, which is still in the possession of the old co-parcenary communities, is termed Bhej Burrar. In most of these, the liability of the juma to re-adjustment, can be traced; but in several, the division of juma had undergone no change for many years previous to the present settlement. The success which attended the attempt of the Settlement Officer, to abolish the liability to change, was of course in a great measure influenced by the stage to which the tenure had arrived. Where all the land was already divided, and the portions of juma had not fluctuated for twenty or thirty years, there was little if any change required. Where, on the contrary, the whole land was undivided, and each paid according to his cultivation for the year, a complete revolution was necessary to attain what the Settlement Officer desired.

17.—In perfect putteedaree villages, where the whole of the lands are divided, the liability to variation in the cultivation is much less than on villages where there is an extent of culturable land held in common; and, consequently, the causes which induce a new distribution of juma are less frequent in the former than in the latter. In few of the perfect putteedaree villages which I have found, had there been any change for several years preceding the settlement; and, in the great majority, the juma had not been altered since the previous settlement, or since the estate had emerged from kham management, or had been restored to the old community from the possession of a stranger.

18.—But, although no change had taken place, the liability to change was universally admitted under certain circumstances; and one of these circumstances was invariably allowed to be a measurement, and settlement of the estate.

19.—There was therefore nothing anomalous, or contrary to the principle of the tenure, in a distribution of the juma, in accordance with the holdings at the time of settlement. All that was necessary, was, in the first place, to decide whether the inequality, between the land holdings and existing partition of jumma, was such as to call for a re-adjustment; secondly, if so, to see that the re-adjustment was fairly made; and thirdly, to take care that the alteration made was understood, and acted on.

20.—Occasionally, the officers, conducting the detail of the settlement, do not seem to have exercised a sound discretion on the first of these points. The case of Bumkhete, (No. 2 of the *Appendix*,) for instance, affords an example of failure, resulting from the former partition of juma *not* having been altered.

21.—Again, there are cases, where the adjustment was made on such irrational grounds as made it impossible that it could be enforced. Take for instance the case of Khujooreea (No. 3, in the *Appendix*) where a punchayet distributed the assessment according to shares, invented by themselves; although the latter and the land-holdings by no means corresponded.

22.—The upholding and enforcing of the Settlement proceedings was, in a great measure, beyond the control of the Settlement Officer, being dependant upon the exertions of the tuhseeldars and their superior. The tuhseeldars were, chiefly, men temporarily employed; the best of the old tuhseeldars being engaged in the settlement. These temporary officers were utterly ignorant of settlement matters; and, indeed, with some few exceptions little better instructed in revenue duties. Without imputing to them wilful misconduct, they were incapable of doing justice to the settlement;

and accordingly, in several cases when the new arrangements were unexceptionable, some interested parties were allowed to set them aside, and to re-introduce the old Burrar, to their own advantage, and to the detriment of the great bulk of the village community.

23.—The foregoing remarks, regarding perfect putteedaree tenures, are equally applicable to imperfect putteedaree villages. In the latter, as well as the former, there were several cases in which the division of juma had undergone no change for many years before the settlement. The only material difference in the settlement proceedings, was, that in imperfect putteedaree tenures, a partition of the common land was made previous to the new distribution of the assessment; and as this partition was frequently either not understood, or not acted on, the liability to failure was greater in imperfect putteedaree than in the former class.

24.—The success or failure which attended the attempt to divide the common land, was mainly dependant on the existing tenures. Where ancestral shares were previously known, and the common land at the time of settlement was divided in accordance with these, the partition has very generally been adhered to: but where the division of common land was made according to the existing Burrar, or according to the extent of divided land; or, rather, where shares were created on the extent of divided land, or on the existing Burrar, and those newly created shares were made the basis of a division of the common land; the partition has been invariably disregarded, and the people have continued to hold the previously undivided land in common, as before, either adhering to the old Burrar, or making a new distribution, as was most convenient.

25.—The zemindaree tenure in no way differs from the usual custom, where the zemeendars cultivate at seer rates, throw the whole into a common stock, and divide the profits according to ancestral shares. The Settlement Officer, in dealing with these tenures, usually divided the land and juma according to ancestral shares, and I have not met with a single instance in which his arrangements in that respect, has not been carried out and acted on.

26.—In the perfect and imperfect putteedaree tenures, which I have just noticed, the liability of the juma to distribution, is occasional, and dependant on contingencies. But, there is a class of Bhej Burrar villages, in which it is the custom to make an *annual distribution* of the juma over the cultivated area. This distribution is made twice in the year; once, at the end of the khurreef sowing; and again at the end of the rubbee sowing; by the application of an equal rate to the cultivation. The extent of cultivation of each sharer is sometimes ascertained by a measurement, but is often determined by an estimate *(tukhmeenun)*. The only fixity of property there is, on villages governed by this tenure is, that a sharer, having once cultivated a field, retains possession so long as he continues to cultivate it, and pay the rate; but having once ceased to cultivate and pay the rate, his ownership to the field ceases, and it becomes the property, on similar terms, of any sharer who choses to plough and sow it. The getting rid of a balance from an insolvent sharer by a rate on the whole, may be said to be the rule, instead of the exception, in these villages. The lumberdar may, if he chooses pay the balance, and take into his own possession the lands of the defaulter; or he may, if he can, transfer them to a solvent sharer on payment of the arrears; but much more commonly, he pays the balance in the first instance, leaves the land with the defaulter, and at the end of the year throws the balance into the village expenses, and levies it by the rate of the year from the whole community.

27.—The attempt to determine the holdings and portions of juma in these villages, was generally made by taking the cultivation as it stood during the year of measurement, dividing the common land in accordance with the cultivation, and determining the juma which each puttee, so constituted, should pay. In every instances which I have seen, this attempt has failed, and the people have reverted to the old system of administration.

28.—There is one form of the Bhej Burrar tenure in this district, which, as far as I am aware, has not been noticed elsewhere. The tenure is called *Pouth;* and its peculiarity consists in the custom of a certain portion of the lands changing its owner every year by regular rotation; the payments of the sharers included in that rotation increasing and decreasing yearly, by the juma put upon the field or fields, as they come into, or pass from their possession.

29.—The derivation of the term *Pouth* is not known, nor have I obtained a plausible conjecture as to its origin. The origin of the custom, is thus-explained by the people themselves. The villages, in which the tenure exists, are on the banks of the Jumna.* The soils vary much in quality; the higher lands being very poor, whilst the terrai and cutchar lands in the villages, are unusually fertile. When the area of a village came to be divided, it sometimes happened that the low-lying lands were not sufficiently extensive to admit of every sharer having a portion; whilst, on account of the superior productiveness of such lands, no one was willing to take an equivalent out of the inferior soils. In this difficulty, the sharers divided the coveted land into as many fields as its area conveniently admitted of, and having put a value on each field, they agreed that the lands, so valued, should pass by regular yearly rotation through the possession of the parties interested: the sharer in possession making good the juma of the field, for the year of his occupancy.

30.—This account is merely traditional, but I have no doubt that it is correct, and that the *Pouth*, like the Khetbut tenure, has been resorted to, as a means of equalizing the holdings in regard to soils.

31.—This peculiarity of tenure, would appear not to have been noticed; but is at all events understood by the officers who prepared the settlement record. In some instances, the *Pouth* fields are represented as being held in *partnership*, but the nature of the partnership is nowhere explained. In other instances, the *Pouth* field is entered under the name of the sharer who was in possession during the year when the record was prepared, without any mention of other interests; and, as the value of the *Pouth* fields was added to his portion of the juma, and no provision was made for his payment decreasing, when the field left his possession he very naturally refused to give it up; and, as may be supposed, disputes and balances ensued.

32.—A paper has now been filed in each missil, shewing the number of the *Pouth* fields, the amount of juma which they bear, the names of the sharers through whose possession they pass, and the year of possession of each sharer. It is only I believe in the six villages mentioned in the margin, that the *Pouth* tenure now exists.†

Pergunnah.	*Village.*
Pylanee, ...	Nundadeo.
Ditto, ...	Amara.
Dursenda, ...	Sukrowly.
Ougassy, ...	Jillalpoor.
Ditto, ...	Gama.
Ditto, ...	Kubeerpoor.
Dursenda, ...	Sindooa.

* NOTE.—The *Pouth* villages are not on the Jumna only, but on other rivers also,—Cane, Chundrawul, and Baghin.

M. P. EDGEWORTH,
Collector.

4th March 1849.

† Others have been since detected.

M. P. EDGEWORTH,
Collector.

5th March 1849.

33.—The preceding remarks will serve to shew the nature of the errors committed in the settlement proceedings. I will proceed to notice the extent of those errors, and to consider the effect which these may have had in causing the financial disorganization which followed the settlement.

34.—The total number of villages, which have come under my notice for revision of the record of holdings and liabilities, amounts to 198. Out of that number there were found to be 104 cases in which the settlement arrangement had been set aside by the people themselves, or which required alterations; and out of the 104 cases so altered, or requiring alterations, the errors, in 31 cases, arose from the holdings being wrongly entered in the khuteonee, and had nothing to do with the Burrar question, further than that a distribution of juma made upon false *data* could not of course be upheld. In the remaining 94 cases, the objections urged by the people, were either dismissed as untenable, or were removed, by the permission to adjust their village expenses, as usual, at the end of the year according to the village Burrar.

35.—The proceedings of the Settlement Officer may be divided into *what he did* and *what he attempted to do*. *What he did*, was, to adapt the *rate* to the actual holdings; and this was nothing more than what, according to the nature of the Bhej Burrar tenure, it was his duty as Settlement Officer to do. There were errors in the manner in which this was done; but these were not difficult of remedy, and were in several cases remedied by the people themselves. When the holdings were wrongly entered in the khuteonee, a Burrar, based on these wrong entries, was of course erroneous; but these erroneous entries did not alter actual possession, and it was impossible to prevent the people, if they desired it, from making a new distribution of juma, in accordance with their real holdings. Again, when the settlement proceedings were objected to, on the ground that the old and unequal Burrar had been maintained, it must be remembered that the people were not thereby worse placed than they were before. The only difference was, that the measurement had, by developing the inequality, given cause for discontent. Although, therefore, the errors which I have already noticed, were calculated to cause some temporary confusion, I do not think that they were sufficient of themselves to occasion any actual loss of revenue; because, what is looked upon as the defect of the Bhej Burrar tenure, viz. its liability to change, afforded a ready remedy, where the desire to apply it existed: and had the administration which followed the settlement, been strong and efficient, I believe that the people would have applied that remedy, and would of themselves have made the necessary changes; instead of, as they did, encouraging confusion for the purpose of withholding the revenue.

36.—What the Settlement Officer *attempted to do*, was, to abolish the liability of the rate, to change; and it is to this attempt, or rather to the misunderstanding which arose from this attempt, that in my opinion any difficulty in collecting the revenue, which had its origin in the settlement proceedings, is to be ascribed. I shall proceed to explain how.

37.—The distinctive feature of the Bhej Burrar tenure, is a closer system of joint responsibility and mutual combination, than marks co-parcenary tenures in general. The tendency of the Settlement Officer's proceedings, or, at all events, the effect of the interpretation put upon them, was to loosen, if not dissolve, this close bond of union; and hence, in my opinion, has arisen this mischief.

38.—Mr. Wright (in his remark on this tenure, page 23,) says, "The amount which every man has to pay from the year of settlement to the end of his 30 years, remains neither in doubt, nor with the chance of alteration, whether his lands are

cultivated with the utmost skill, or allowed to fall off into waste:" and again, (page 24,) "now, a man stands or falls by his own industry."

39.—These remarks cannot, I think, be applied with strict correctness to any system of village administration, whilst the principle of joint responsibility, which is both the custom of the tenure and the law of the country, remains in force. If A. falls into arrears and cannot pay, B. however industrious, must pay for A. or fall with him.

40.—However, the principle thus announced by the Settlement Officer was diligently instilled into the mind of the people and native officers, and was literally understood. A statement of his liability was given to each sharer, and he was led to believe that when he acquitted himself of that, he was free from all further demand. Instead of paying through the lumberdar as before, he carried his kists to the tuhseeldar, and received his own receipts; and, when his receipts covered his individual liability, he considered all his troubles for the year to be over; and refused to pay any remuneration to the lumberdar, on the grounds that the interference of the latter had not been required. The lumberdar, deprived of his perquisites, naturally ceased to concern himself about any interest except his own; whilst the tuhseeldar acting on the same principle, restricted his demand to the individual defaulters. The result of the system of administration was, that almost every co-parcenary village in the district fell more or less into arrear. The defaulters could not pay. The broken down puttees held out no sufficient inducement to strangers to buy or farm; and the solvent sharers, unmolested on account of the balance, never troubled their heads about the difficulties of their insolvent brethren.

41.—Eventually, when the solvent sharers were summoned, and desired to make arrangements for the arrears, they produced their receipts, and said that they had nothing to do with the balance. They were asked what they would have done previous to the settlement in a similar case. They admitted that previous to the settlement they were bound to make good the deficiency of their defaulting sharers; but they said "all that, has been changed now;" in their own words "*tub gaan, Bhej Burrar tha; ub thoke puttee ho gea;*" (then, the village, was *Bhej Burrar;* now, it has become *thoke puttee.*) It was in vain to tell them, that no settlement arrangement could abrogate the law; so impressed were they with the conviction that the effect of the settlement had been to abolish the custom of joint responsibility, that it was not until several muhals were transferred, and the transfers were confirmed, that they discover their mistake: and when they did discover their mistake, the rapidity with which the balance was forthcoming, when a farming tender was procured, shewed that there was no want of funds amongst the community.

42.—Before concluding this report, I will state the impression which the present investigation has left on my mind, regarding the working of the Bhej Burrar system, and the expediency of attempting to abolish it.

43.—After a careful consideration of the whole subject, I cannot help thinking, that those officers, who see nothing but evil in the Bhej Burrar tenure, take a one-sided view of the question, and commit a mistake in regarding it as a custom, adopted by the people of their own free will, instead of what I believe it to be, a necessity to which the people have been reduced by circumstances beyond their control.

44.—A brief review of the effects of our revenue administration of the Banda district, will I think, bear me out in saying, that the Bhej Burrar system has had its advantages, as well as its disadvantages; and therefore, in questioning the expediency of attempting to introduce any sudden change.

45.—In the early part of our rule a false idea of the fertility of the soil, and of the profits derived from the land, caused numerous speculators to flock into the district, and gave origin to a spirit of competition which soon raised the demand for land much above its value. In the struggle which ensued between the old proprietors and the new speculators, the former must often have experienced the benefit, or rather necessity, of a system of combination, which enabled them to resist intrution so long as any capital remained amongst the community.

46.—Amidst the innumerable sales and transfers, which followed the extravagantly high assessment of the fifth settlement, and which after the general introduction of kham tehseel management ended in a reduction of assessment to the amount of 5,00,000 rupees, the peculiarity of the tenure was admirably adapted to enable the old proprietors to re-gain possession, when any favorable opening presented itself. It is a common complaint amongst the sale purchasers (*mooshturees* as they are called) that the reduction of juma given by Mr. Begbie, has rather embarrassed than benefited them; and they explain this by saying that the proprietors who were forced by the extravagantly high rate of the fifth settlement to abandon their own lands, and cultivate elsewhere as ryots, returned to their own villages after the reduction, and thus caused a dearth of cultivators on the estates owned by single proprietors. Under ordinary circumstances, a proprietor having once left his holding, would experience much difficulty in re-establishing himself amongst the community; but under the Bhej Burrar tenure, however long a sharer may have been absent, if more favorable prospects induced him to return to his village, he was welcomed back, and allowed to help himself to what portion of the common bunjur he could cultivate. His cultivation became his holding; every beegah he ploughed relieved his brethren from a portion of their burden; and if he was industrious and successful, he might in a few years, by his own efforts, become the largest proprietor on the estate.

47.—In the same manner, after kham management, or after the restoration of a village to the old community, the custom of the tenure did away with all difficulty and delay in taking re-possession. The juma was distributed over the cultivation; the culturable land was common; and if the absentee sharers, who in the interim had scattered themselves over the country, chose to return and break up the bunjur, a new distribution of juma took place and the whole were benefited; because the rate of Burrar became lighter as the cultivation increased. In short, the pliancy of the Bhej Burrar tenure enabled the people to bend before any calamity, and when the storm was over to stand up again, if not exactly in the same place as they before occupied, at all events on the same ground.

48.—One objection which has been urged against the custom of the tenure is, that the lumberdar, with the aid of the putwaree, very often levied a larger amount under the head of village expenses than was actually incurred on that account. There is no doubt that in favorable seasons the lumberdar does occasionally collect more than the village expenses of that particular year, but then it must be considered that in years of distress and difficulty, it is the lumberdar who has in the first instance to bear the loss. If a sharer becomes insolvent, the lumberdar makes good the deficiency. If he can, he repays himself by a rate at the end of the year; but if the season is a bad one, the sharers may be unable to make good that rate; and this may happen for several successive years. It is only reasonable to suppose, that, when a good harvest does come, the lumberdar will take advantage of it, and endeavor to recover his past losses; and the cause of the

increase in the village expenses on such occasions is perfectly understood, and its fairness acknowledged by the other sharers. The lumberdar, in fact, in these villages is what he should be; a person comparatively of influence and capital, to whom the community can look for help in times of distress; and one of the disadvantages of the settlement arrangements, certainly was, that by giving a false idea of their own independence to the inferior sharers, it tended to destroy the good feeling which formerly existed between them and the head of the community.

49.—But the strongest objection of all to attempting to abolish the peculiarity of the Bhej Burrar tenure, is, that the attempt must fail, unless the people are prepared to receive the change. Undoubtedly, favorable seasons, and an increased population, will tend to make land more valuable, and consequently property in land more fixed; but this change will be the work of time and circumstances, and cannot be suddenly introduced by the wording of a record. The settlement record says, in future every man's land and juma is to remain as here recorded, and if a man does not pay his portion of the juma, he is not to be relieved by the other sharers, but his land is to be transferred. But, suppose that A.'s cattle should die, and that he is unable to cultivate the land recorded under his name, and that B., C. or D. with A.'s consent, take his waste land off his hand, and having restored it to cultivation, make a fresh distribution of juma; how is such a transaction to be prevented? or, if it could be prevented, why should it? and if it is not prevented, what becomes of the clause ordaining that there shall be no further change in the holdings and juma? Again, suppose that A. cannot pay his juma, and that B., C. or D. do not choose to take his deteriorated land; but that, to prevent their own land from being transferred along with his, they raise A.'s balance amongst themselves, and take it to the tuhseeldar: is the tuhseeldar to say "No, I will not take A.'s balance from you, unless you take A.'s land?" or, if he is to say so, how can he prevent B., C. and D. from paying A.'s balance in A.'s name? If the system of joint responsibility were to be discontinued, the official enforcement of the settlement arrangement might be practicable. Under a system of joint responsibility, it becomes a mere nullity, except in so far as the people themselves are pleased to exercise it.

50.—In many cases the settlement arrangements have been successful, in so far that there has been little or no deviation from them hitherto; but it must not therefore be inferred, that these arrangements have become permanent. The Bhej Burrar tenure, is a shift to which the people are occasionally reduced, to enable them to fulfil their joint engagements and retain their possessions. Its tendency is to be concealed in seasons of prosperity, and to reveal itself in times of distress. It may be dorment for many years, if the seasons are favorable; and when to all appearance it has become extinct, one bad harvest may bring it back into full operation. If the Settlement Officer records things as he finds them, I believe he will do all that he can do with advantage. He must leave to those who follow, to watch and record the changes which the tenure will afterwards assume.

51.—I beg to refer to the *Appendix*, where I have given a brief account of the tenures, and effect of the settlement arrangements in five villages, with the view of illustrating the foregoing remarks.

APPENDIX.

No. I.—*Mouzah Toora, Pergunnah Budousa.*

The village is held by a co-parcenary community of Brahmins. The tenure cannot be traced back beyond 1863 Sumbut. In that year a measurement of land and distribution of the juma was made. The bhyachara beegah then used, was equal to three of the common or paemashy beegahs.

2.—There is no record of this measurement. At this time there were two thokes; one held by Bheekum, the other by Lulloo and Pershaud; each thoke had its portion of juma assigned to it, which was levied by an equal rate, annually distributed over the cultivation.

3.—This continued till 1241 Fuslee; when the zemeendars resigned, and the village came under kham management. It remained kham for three years.

4.—On being released from kham management in 1244 Fuslee, a measurement was made, and considerable changes took place in the administration. Lulloo and Pershaud split their thoke into two. The result was as follows:

Thoke.	*Land.*	*Juma.*
Bhekum,	912	1,800
Lulloo,	536	1,400
Pershaud,	3500	1,200

5.—The bhyachara beegah employed on the calculation, was equal to two of the paemashy beegahs. In Bheekum and Lulloo's thoke, only the cultivated land was taken into account. In Pershaud's thoke, which had become much deteriorated, the land thrown out of cultivation was also calculated.

6.—The juma on the thokes of Bheekum and Lulloo continued to be levied as before by a Burrar, calculated on the cultivation; *but this Burrar was declared not to be liable as before to annual revision.*

7.—In Pershaud's thoke a great change took place. The Burrar sharers, it appeared, had previous to the introduction of the kham management become largely indebted to the thokedar; and being unable to repay him, they were declared to have forfeited their rights to the privilege of a Burrar, and become mere cultivators, paying rent to the thokedar. In addition to these changes, the thokedar himself, to get rid of his own difficulties, sold two-thirds of his interest to a stranger named Bhudaree.

8.—The mouzah, accordingly, at this time was separated into three thokes. The internal tenure of Bheekum's thoke was Bhej Burrar. But the Burrar was not

liable to any change until a new settlement took place, unless defalcation occurred. The administration of Lulloo's thoke was the same as Bheekum's. The tenure on Pershaud's thoke had become zemindaree; Pershaud having a four-anna interest, and the purchaser Bhudaree, a 12-anna share.

9.—In Pershaud's thoke no subsequent change took place. In the others, the new arrangement only lasted one year.

10.—In 1245 Fuslee, defalcation occurred amongst certain Burrar sharers, in the thokes of Bheekum and Lulloo; an attempt was made by the thokedar to levy these arrears by a rate from the solvent sharers. This attempt failed; and finally it was settled that the thokedars should make good the deficiency, and be responsible in future for the entire juma; the other Burrar brethren holding their lands at fixed rent rates. In short, an arrangement *similar* to, but not *the same* as that which had been made in Pershaud's thoke in 1244 Fuslee, was now carried into effect in the other two thokes; and the Burrar sharers were for the time, reduced to the condition of tenants holding under-pottahs from the thokedars. The rent rates were fixed at 1 rupee 4 annas per common beegah for Kabur and Purmah soils; 1 rupee 6 annas for Ghond; 1 rupee for Dandee, and 4 annas for Bangur.

11.—No further change took place till the present settlement, when the Burrar sharers, on Bheekum's and Lulloo's thokes, claimed to be re-admitted to the Burrar. The thokedars allowed that the rights of the claimants were merely in abeyance, pending the payment of the arrears for 1245 Fuslee with interest. To settle what the amount of these arrears with interest was, a punchayet was appointed.

12.—The punchayet decided that, on Bheekum's thoke, Rs. 1,599 were due to the thokedar from the old Burrar sharers; and that Rs. 1,597 were similarly due on Lulloo's thoke. They assigned his portion of this balance to each sharer, and decreed that, on payment thereof, he should again be admitted to hold under the Burrar in force. They, at the same time, determined the portion of juma which each sharer, when so re-admitted, should pay.

13.—Out of nineteen sharers affected by this decision in Bheekum's thoke, seven have paid, and been re-admitted; fourteen sharers out of fifty-two have done the same in Lulloo's thoke. The remaining sharers, who have not yet paid, hold as before, at fixed rent rates under the thokedar, who is rated for these lands at the current Burrar, and appropriates the surplus.

14.—The punchayet also decided, that five of the old sharers in Pershaud's thoke, should be re-admitted to the Burrar, on paying Rs. 452 to the thokedar, but this is allowed to have been a mistake. Those sharers neither claimed nor wished to be so admitted. The punchayet took it for granted, that the two transactions were the same; whereas, they were quite different. The forfeiture, on the part of Pershaud's sharers in 1244, was a sale in perpetuity; the forfeiture, on the part of Bheekum and Lulloo's sharers in 1246, was a mortgage liable to redemption.

15.—There is nothing to find fault within the settlement proceedings as regards this mouzah. My principal reason for entering into its history is, that it is the only instance I have met with, of the rights of a whole Burrar community having become temporarily or permanently forfeited to the lumberdar for the defalcation of the sharers of a part. In this case, the lumberdar first adopted the course of throwing the balance into the village expences, and attempting to levy it from the solvent sharers. Had this attempt succeeded, no change would have taken place in the administration, but, the solvent sharers being unable to bear the burden of the

balance, the Burrar rights of the whole community became vested in the lumberdars. In the case of Pershaud's thoke, the lumberdar became proprietor. In the case of Bheekum and Lulloo, the lumberdars became mortgagees. In their own language, they took their thokes into kham management. This is almost precisely our present law of joint responsibility; the Government standing in the place of the lumberdar.

16.—The history of the village is also curious, as exemplifying the changes to which the Bhej Burrar tenure is liable.

No. II.—*Mouzah Bumbhete, Pergunnah Cheboo.*

This village is held by a community of Brahmins. The tenure is perfect putteedaree, and the juma is liable to a fresh distribution at the time of settlement. Instances have also occurred, of a distribution of juma having been made within the term of a settlement, but these were looked upon as exceptions to the general rule. The distribution was made by an equal rate over the cultivation.

2.—The last distribution was made in 1214 Fuslee. The cultivation was then estimated at 971 bhyachara beegahs.

3.—At the time of the present settlement, a new distribution was not allowed, although the proportions of cultivation had varied much since the previous settlement.

4.—The following extract from the record, shews how unequal the old distribution of juma was, with reference to the existing cultivation:

Names of Sharers.	Extent of Cultivation.		Portion of Juma.		
	Bgs.	Bis.	Rs.	A.	P.
Jodee, -- -- -- --	21	0	0	10	0
Jumoh, -- -- -- --	4	2	4	9	0

So that, whilst Jodee held his land by paying about half an anna per beegah, Jumoh was made to pay one rupee two annas per beegah for his.

5.—Disputes arose; balances occurred: and, when the estate was threatened with a transfer, the sharers appointed a punchayet who distributed the juma, by applying one rate to the cultivation as shewn in the settlement papers.

6.—By this arrangement every sharer pays a rate of 7 annas 5 pie per beegah on his cultivation, as it stood at the time of the settlement.

7.—There is no doubt that this is a case where a new distribution of juma ought to have been allowed at the time of settlement; because, the inequality in the rate was very great. It is true, the settlement left the sharer Jumoh, no worse than it found him; but then, Jumoh did not know how bad he was, till the settlement measurement disclosed to him the inequality in the rate, besides it was the custom, before the settlement, to get rid of balances by a ratable contribution from solvent sharers; and, no doubt Jodee, who could well afford it, often helped Jumoh in this way. But the settlement abolished all that, "*Age Bhej Burrar, ub thoke puttee ho gea.*" Every man was to stand, or fall, by his own industry: a most comfortable doctrine for Jodee, but a ruinous arrangement for Jumoh.

No. III.—*Mouzah Khujooreea, Pergunnah Cheboo.*

The village is held by a community of Brahmins; the juma is levied by an *annual* distribution made equally over the cultivation; the extent of cultivation held by each sharer, is calculated twice in the year; once, after each sowing by an estimate, *tucmeenan.*

2.—There is no permanent division of land: what each man cultivates, is his holding; but land, once allowed to become uncultivated, immediately falls into the common stock, and is occupied by any sharer who chooses to cultivate it, and pay the rate.

3.—At the settlement, a punchayet was appointed to determine the future administration.

4.—The punchayet first traced back the sharers to a common ancestor, and then assigned to each the share or interest, which, according to the law of inheritance, he was entitled to represent. They next calculated the portion of juma for which each was to be responsible, in accordance with the newly declared sharers; and they recorded the land holdings, precisely as the cultivation was held in the year of settlement; although those holdings had no reference whatever to their division of juma, of which the fractional shares had been made the basis.

5.—This mode of proceeding, of course, caused immense inequalities in the new distribution of juma; as will be seen from the following extract from the record of settlement:

Names of Sharers.	Ancestral share as declared by Punchayet.				Holding of land in Beegahs.	Portion of Juma calculated on ancestral share.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	G.		Rs.	A.	P.
Debee, -- -- -- --	0	2	0	0	25	81	0	0
Ramnath, -- -- --	0	0	0	10	66	2	0	0

So that Debee, merely because the punchayet pleased to record him as a 2-anna sharer, was expected to pay for 30 years, a rate of upwards of three rupees per beegah for his land; whilst Ramnath, who was fortunate enough to have only 10 gundahs assigned to him as his interest, was allowed to hold his land at the comparatively low rate of four annas per beegah.

6.—This unfair division of juma caused some confusion at first, but it was soon set aside by the people themselves, and the system of administration, which existed before the settlement, was reverted to; in accordance with which the record has now been prepared.

7.—The holdings and liabilities of the above two sharers, by the *tucmeenan* of the present year, are as follows:

Names of Sharers.	Extent of Cultivation.	Portion of Juma.
	Beegahs.	Rs.
Debee, -- -- -- -- -- --	39	27
Ramnath, -- -- -- -- --	35	24

Being about 11 annas per beegah.

8.—Had the punchayet in this case divided the land, as well as the juma, in accordance with their newly declared ancestral sharers, it is possible, although not probable, that their decision might have been acted on. The Settlement Officer must have imagined that this had been done, when he accepted and recorded the division.

No. IV.—*Mouzah Oomree Behut, Pergunnah Cheboo.*

This village is held by Brahmins and Rajpoots. The Brahmins occupy about a third of the area, and the remainder is in the hands of the Rajpoots. The tenure was, till 1818, perfect putteedaree; the juma being liable to distribution, by the application of an equal rate to the cultivation, at the time of settlement; and intermediately, if necessary.

2.—In 1818, the Rajpoots sold their land to a stranger, Ram Purshad, under whom they continued to hold their lands at rent rates.

3.—In 1832, Ram Purshad's lands were brought to sale for balances, and purchased by Government. These lands were subsequently let in farm, and the farmer greatly increased the rent rates of the Rajpoot cultivators.

4.—The farmer resigned his engagements at the present settlement, and the Settlement Officer restored the zemindaree rights to the Rajpoots, who had continued in occupancy of their lands as cultivators.

5.—A reduction of juma was allowed at the settlement, but in distributing the new juma instead of pursuing the old method of applying an equal rate to the existing cultivation, the old rate or Burrar was adhered to in the Brahmin's thoke, whilst in the Rajpoot's thoke, the juma was distributed in accordance with the increased *rent* rates exacted by the farmer.

6.—This mode of proceeding was of course very favorable to the Brahmins, as is shown by the following extract from the records:

Names of Sharers.	Brahmin's Thoke; extent of Land in Beegahs.	Juma.
Mypal, -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --	82	49
Dwarka, -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --	28	22

Names of Sharers.	Rajpoot's Thoke; extent of Land in Beegahs.	Juma.
Boosey, -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --	14	20
Cheda, -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --	21	22

Making the rate in the Rajpoot's thoke nearly double of that in the Brahmins.

7.—This inequality gave rise to disputes and balances. The juma has now been distributed on the old system, and all pay alike, a rate of 12 annas 9 pie per beegah on their cultivation, as recorded in the settlement papers.

No. V.—*Mouzah Bagahee, Pergunnah Terohan.*

The proprietors of this village are three Brahmins; Petumber, Oojoodheea, and Kamptadad. Oojoodheea has an 8-anna share, and each of the others has a 4-anna interest.

2.—The cultivating community, consists of Brahmins, Rajpoots, Chumars, Aheers, Lodees, and Kachees.

3.—The administration is as follows:—A portion of indifferent land, in extent about 400 beegahs, is yearly let to such cultivators as agree to give the highest rent. The rental derived from this land is first carried to account, and the deficiency, required to make up the juma, is distributed by an equal rate over the remaining cultivation, whether held by proprietors or cultivators. The only profit which the three zemeendars receive, in distinction to the other cultivators, is Rs. 100, which is yearly added to the village expenses; and of which, the 8-anna sharer gets Rs. 50, and the others, Rs. 25 each.

4.—The bad land yearly let, is called *kum kholka*. The remaining land is termed *arazee Burraree*. In the former, possession is yearly liable to change; in the latter occupancy is permanent, so long as the Burrar is paid.

5.—At the settlement the area was divided into three thokes, corresponding with the extent of interest of the three Brahmin proprietors; and a jummabundee was formed, by recording the holdings and payments of the cultivators, as they stood during that year.

6.—This arrangment was never carried into effect by the people, and the administration remained precisely as before.

7.—Had there been no peculiarity in the tenure of the cultivator in this village, the division of the land into three thokes, corresponding with the ancestral shares of the proprietors, would very probably have succeeded. But, constituted as the village administration was, the settlement arrangement was satisfactory to neither party. The cultivators were dissatisfied with it, because, it abolished their prescriptive right to participate in the village Burrar, and deprived them of all interest in the *kum kholka* lands. Before the settlement, their yearly payments depended upon the letting of this land. If it let badly, the Burrar fell heavy; if it let well, the Burrar fell light; and if it were even to happen, that the rental of the *kum kholka* land should cover the whole demand, the cultivators of the *arazee Burraree* would then have to pay nothing, except Rs. 100 to the zemeendars. The settlement arrangement if carried into effect,

would have abolished these privileges, and would have reduced the *Burrar* cultivators, to the condition of cultivators holding at fixed rent rates. The zemeendars, again, were dissatisfied, because a rental leaving them a profit had not been formed. In recording the new jummabundee, the payments of the year were upheld; and as the rental of the *kum kholka* land, together with the proceeds of the *Burrar* on the *arazee Burraree*, of course exactly corresponded with the juma, there was nothing left over for the proprietors.

[Mr. Rose's Report, not having been despatched at the time of his decease, the above copy was submitted and attested by

M. P. EDGEWORTH,
Collector.]

PART III.

STATISTICS, AREA, AND POPULATION OF THE N. W. PROVINCES.

Circular from SECRETARY *to the Government, North Western Provinces, dated Agra, the 22nd of October* 1846.

SIR,

General Department, North Western Provinces.

1.—You will have already received a printed copy of the Honorable Court's Dispatch of the 3rd June last, on the subject of statistical enquiries in India, and you will have observed in paragraph 19, a reference to the inaccuracies contained in a certain statistical table printed under the orders of this Government in 1842.

2.—A revised table is now furnished, compiled as accurately as can be affected from the sources of information available at Agra. It is, however, known that considerable errors still exist in the table, and the object of the present Circular letter is to draw your attention to the subject, and to invite your co-operation in the compilation of a more trustworthy document.

3.—The columns showing the area, No. 3—9, and those showing the population, 19—24, are those only which call for comment.

4.—Errors in the columns of area arise from the following causes :—

1*st*.—The alteration of the limits of districts since the entry was made.

2*nd*.—The omission of rent-free mouzahs, or parts of mouzahs, of *istumraree* estates, or talookahs, or of unassessed tracts of jungle, or waste land. All such lands should be entered and shown under their appropriate head.

3*rd*.—The retention on the list of mouzahs, (as *towfeer*, *gung-shekust*, &c.,) the lands of which have, at the time of the last survey, been thrown into other mouzahs, or have been shown to be non-existent.

5.—The table should shew the area of all mouzahs and tracts of land comprised within the limits of each district, on May 1st, 1846. Unassessed tracts of barren land may be shewn as one or more mouzahs, according as they naturally form one or more plots of ground, or have been formed into separate allotments. Each grant of forest land may be considered as one mouzah, unless there exist an authoritative division of it into separate mouzahs.

6.—The columns of the population have been filed up from different sources; sometimes from the Revenue Surveyor's returns, sometimes from statements in reports regarding education, or from settlement reports, or from new censuses taken subsequently to settlement, and separately reported by the Collectors.

7.—They are subject to inaccuracies arising from carelessness or wilful concealment, as well as from the omission of existing mouzahs, or the retention of excluded mouzahs. The Revenue Survey is found sometimes to have shown only the adult male population, and to have omitted the population of large cities.

8.—In proceeding to correct the entry regarding any district it will be necessary to ascertain how far the existing data can be depended upon, and then to apply the necessary corrections.

9.—For this purpose mouzahwar lists* for every tuhseeldaree should be drawn out, in the vernacular language, so as to exhibit the entries of area, juma, and population, according to the heading of column 4—10 and 19—23, so far as means are available in the Sudder Office.

These lists should be compiled according to the directions in paragraph 45, of the Directions for Settlement Officers.

10.—These should be sent to each tuhseeldar, and he should be required to test the entries in a few mouzahs, taken at random and specified.

11.—So far as area is concerned, the test need not involve re-measurement, but may simply consist of comparison with the records at the time of the last measurement, on which the settlement was founded. It is not likely that much error will exist in these entries.

12.—The population returns may be tested by rough estimate of the number of houses in each village, which may be ascertained from the chowkeedar, the putwaree, or a person specially deputed for the purpose.

13.—The existing returns regarding the population may be so incomplete or incorrect, that a new census may be necessary.

14.—In such census it will only be necessary to separate the people into the classes mentioned in the table. Separation into males and females, or boys and girls, is useless, because these classes will not be accurately reported, nor will the distinctions be uniformly observed.

15.—All persons who derive their subsistence, in whole or in part from the land, whether in the form of wages or rent, should be shown as cultivators, even though they may have other sources of income.

16.—Any census based on actual enumeration of the people, will probably be vexatious and erroneous. It will be better to rest the calculation on the number of houses or families.

17.—A house or family must be defined according to its local signification; perhaps it may generally be defined as a family living together, inhabiting a distinct part of a tenement, or the whole of one or more tenements, in the same enclosure.

18.—The number of houses or families being thus ascertained, the number of persons actually resident in a certain number of such houses may be counted, and the average may be applied to the whole. The value of the result will depend upon the care and the discrimination with which this is done.

19.—The enumeration should take place in those houses or villages where the object of the process is most likely to be understood, and where the co-operation of the zemeendars and other influential inhabitants can be secured.

20.—Distinct averages should be assumed for different classes of the inhabitants. Thus the average in cities or towns may be different from what it is in villages, the average in pucka houses, from that in cutcha houses; the average in one pergunnah, from that in another; in Mahomedan families from that in Hindoo families; or Brahmin or Rajpoot families, from that in Chumar or Passee families.

21.—The returns when given in by the tuhseeldars should be tested by the Collector. This is easily effected when the details are given mouzahwar, for if the returns for a few mouzahs, taken indiscriminately, are found to be correct, the whole may be assumed to be so.

22.—The following general rules may be found useful in judging of the accuracy of returns regarding population.

23.—The average number of persons to a house or family is between 4 and 5. From peculiar circumstances, in certain localities, it may fall below or rise above this standard.

24.—The average number of persons to a square geographical mile of 847·2 acres, in the chief countries in Europe, is given in the margin.* There is good reason to suppose that the averages in the well-peopled parts of India, are higher than in the most populous countries of Europe.

* Belgium, ... 392
British Isles, ... 220
France, ... 208
Saxony, ... 314
Wirtemberg, ... 266
Tuscany, ... 302
Sweden, ... 22
Norway, ... 11
Russia Proper, ... 36
Europe, ... 80
Taken from the map of Europe published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

25.—The number of adult females is found to be in excess of that of adult males; but the number of boys is much larger than of girls. The cause of this, in some measure, is, that females are considered to have passed from girlhood, at an earlier age than males from boyhood.

26.—When the returns from the tuhseeldarees have been received, tested, and approved, revised copies of the mouzahwar vernacular returns, and a pergunnahwar abstract in English, in the form of the accompanying table, is to be forwarded to Government by the Collectors, through the Commissioner and Sudder Board of Revenue.

27.—As regards each pergunnah, it must be explained in a separate report, or in the column of remarks, how all the entries regarding the area and the population have been made, as for instance the year of measurement, the mode of survey, whether according to the European scientific, or the native *khusrah* method, the year of census, the mode of estimate, &c.

28.—I am desired to take this opportunity of pointing out that advantage might easily be taken of the putwaree's papers to obtain valuable information annually, regarding the population of the district, as well as the area. The area is shown in No. II. of the putwaree's papers, (Circular Order of the Sudder Board of Revenue, No. III., Appendix No. XLVII.,) and it would be easy to obtain an additional memorandum, shewing the number of the population at the close of the year, classified as in the accompanying table, with a note of the number of births and deaths during the year, discriminating males from females, adults from children, and Mahomedans from Hindoos. Information of this nature, if correctly given, would be very valuable, but it should not be peremptorily required at present at least, in opposition to the feelings or prejudices of the people.

29.—In conclusion, I am desired to impress upon you that the object of all enquiries of the nature here indicated, is to direct the Government in the assumption of measures which shall be most for the good and happiness of the people. If the people are themselves unable to understand this, and if the diligent prosecution of the enquiry, either from the dishonesty of the agents employed, or from the ignorant apprehension of the people, becomes the cause of loss or injury to them, it will be better to desist at present from the enquiry, or to be satisfied with a less degree of accuracy, than might be otherwise obtained. It is believed that the alarm once felt at enquiries of the nature, has already much decreased, and it may be hoped that it will altogether disappear, as information is extended, and as greater confidence is felt in the good faith of the Government. You will be especially watchful to guard against abuses, on the part of the agents whom you may employ, either to furnish the returns themselves or to test their accuracy. Unless the objects of the enquiry are explained to the people, and unless trustworthy agents are selected, and kept under strict control, misunderstandings and discontent will certainly prevail.

30.—A few copies of a translation into the vernacular language of this letter are forwarded, for circulation amongst the tuhseeldars and other persons, whom you may employ in the enquiry.

J. THORNTON.

Rough Statistical Return of Land Revenue, Area and

Division.	District.	Number of Mouzahs or Townships.	Area in square geographical miles of 847·2 acres each.	Area in acres.	Malgoozaree, or Assessed Land.	
					Cultivated.	Culturable.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Dehlie.	Paneeput,	581	1,203	10,19,005	3,28,762	1,87,813
						3,87,983
	Hurreeanah,	496	2,142	18,14,504	7,05,379	9,21,356
	Dehlie,	412	456	3,86,574	2,19,515	71,418
	Rohtuck,	300	1,013	8,58,544	4,62,133	3,35,418
	Goorgaon,	1,285	1,460	12,36,532	6,94,477	3,80,129
	Total,	3,074	6,274	53,15,159	24,10,266	18,96,134
						3,87,983
Meerut.	Saharunpore,	1,856	1,481	12,54,979	6,72,783	3,92,508
	Mozuffurnuggur,	1,128	1,218	10,32,229	6,06,646	2,36,216
	Meerut,	2,209	2,267	19,20,345	11,22,195	4,76,427
	Boolundshuhur,	1,612	1,404	11,89,726	6,57,071	3,59,713
	Allygurh,	1,974	1,340	11,35,580	9,01,405	1,29,710
	Total,	8,779	7,710	65,32,859	39,60,100	15,94,574
Rohilcund.	Bijnore,	3,031	1,224	10,36,034	5,17,065	2,36,568
	Mooradabad,	3,571	1,817	15,39,653	6,22,936	5,39,668
	Budaon,	2,084	1,716	14,53,888	7,52,562	4,16,518
	Bareilly and Pillibheet,	3,281	2,257	19,12,445	8,48,228	5,56,599
						1,17,966
	Shahjehanpore,	2,862	1,869	15,84,138	6,74,161	5,65,703
						57,077
	Total,	14,829	8,883	75,26,158	34,14,952	23,15,056
						1,75,043
Agra.	Muttra,	948	1,103	9,34,279	6,76,323	1,06,129
	Agra,	1,287	1,403	11,88,414	8,13,655	92,931
	Furruckabad,	2,034	1,562	13,23,206	6,52,075	3,05,095
						1,997
	Mynpoorie,	1,467	1,510	12,80,062	6,13,338	1,82,000
	Etawah,	1,518	1,265	10,71,637	4,77,901	1,39,850
	Total,	7,254	6,343	57,97,598	32,33,292	8,26,005
						1,997
Allahabad.	Cawnpore,	2,279	1,756	14,88,101	7,81,173	1,63,563
	Futtehpore,	1,614	1,193	10,10,380	5,18,812	1,23,985
	Humeerpore and Calpee,	1,083	1,701	14,39,282	7,20,998	3,53,872
	Banda,	1,252	2,176	18,43,451	9,90,709	4,74,756
	Allahabad,	4,004	2,113	17,90,243	9,97,508	2,31,597
	Total,	10,232	8,939	75,71,457	40,09,200	13,47,773
Benares.	Goruckpore,	15,607	5,521	46,77,792	19,45,553	16,95,386
	Azimgurh,	6,277	1,899	16,09,396	7,55,270	2,57,314
	Jounpore,	3,380	1,144	9,68,970	5,93,915	72,847
	Mirzapore,	3,203	2,307	19,54,120	6,64,252	3,44,539
						3,51,374
	Benares,	2,013	691	5,85,318	4,17,595	33,909
	Ghazeepore,	2,385	1,650	13,98,235	9,36,429	1,45,121
	Total,	32,865	13,212	1,11,93,831	53,13,014	25,49,116
						3,51,374
	Grand Total,	79,033	51,861	4,39,37,062	22,340,824	10,528,658
						9,16,397

Population in the Districts of the North Western Provinces.

Minhaee, or Unassessed Land.		Demand on account of Land Revenue for 1846-47.	Rate per acre on Total Area.	Rate per acre on Total Malgoozaree.	Rate per acre on Total Cultivation.	Gross Collections of Land Revenue in 1845-46.	Charges of full Revenue Establishments in Collector's and District Offices.	Per Centage of Revenue charge on demand for 1846-47.	Net Stamp Collections for 1845-46.
Lakhiraj.	Barren.								
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
1,239	1,13,208	8,12,399	0 12 9	1 9 1	2 7 6	8,21,665	53,232	6·55	7,484
42,761	1,45,008	4,54,936	0 4 1	0 4 5	0 10 3	4,41,165	52,920	11·63	3,153
9,725	85,916	3,50,897	0 14 7	1 3 3	1 9 6	3,64,124	58,260	16·6	51,450
31,436	29,557	6,28,265	0 11 8	0 12 7	1 5 9	6,30,619	40,824	6·49	6,573
1,716	1,60,210	10,38,034	0 13 5	0 15 5	1 7 10	10,45,339	62,544	6·	6,192
86,877	5,33,899	32,84,531	0 9 10	0 12 2	1 5 9	33,02,912	2,67,780	8·15	74,852
25,214	1,64,474	10,64,663	0 13 6	0 15 11	1 9 3	10,38,934	69,864	6·56	31,323
38,504	1,50,863	10,98,762	1 1 0	1 4 10	1 12 11	10,80,781	62 340	5·67	15,637
1,00,645	2,21,078	17,23,788	0 14 4	1 1 3	1 8 6	17,72,150	93,312	5·41	52,226
1,16,727	56,215	10,50,894	0 14 1	1 0 6	1 9 7	10,75,050	69,492	6·61	12,547
34,453	70,012	19,69,987	1 11 6	1 14 6	2 2 11	19,84,161	96,516	4·89	56,642
3,15,543	6,62,642	69,08,094	1 0 11	1 3 10	1 11 10	69,51,076	3,91,524	5·66	1,68,375
36,827	2,45,574	11,50,832	1 1 9	1 8 5	2 8 7	12,07,412	74,736	6·49	24,390
1,23,321	2,53,728	12,92,103	0 12 9	1 1 9	2 1 2	12,47,859	95,988	7·42	59,508
73,174	2,11,634	10,96,196	0 12 0	0 15 0	1 7 3	11,12,452	80,472	7·34	26,815
73,555	3,16,097	17,76,329	0 14 10	1 4 2	2 1 6	17,66,213	1,11,672	6·28	56,388
29,546	2,57,651	10,53,599	0 10 7	0 13 7	1 9 0	10,40,256	71,796	6·81	18,066
3,36,423	12,84,684	63,69,059	0 13 5	1 1 9	1 13 10	63,74,192	4,34,664	6·82	1,85,167
21,054	1,30,773	16,40,479	1 11 2	2 1 6	2 6 10	16,26,339	1,04,124	6·34	20,721
5,565	2,76,263	16,07,981	1 5 7	1 12 4	1 15 7	16,00,322	97,128	6·04	89,602
26,775	3,37,264	14,14,353	1 1 1	1 7 7	2 2 8	13,05,492	1,24,560	8·8	43,941
7,090	4,77,634	13,58,131	1 0 10	1 11 3	2 3 3	11,86,731	84,852	6·24	-20,908
27,346	4,26,540	13,09,884	1 3 6	2 1 11	2 11 10	13,01,801	83,352	6·36	7,528
87,830	16,48,474	73,30,828	1 4 2	1 12 10	2 4 3	70,20,685	4,94,016	6·73	1,82,700
44,015	4,99,350	20,46,197	1 6 0	2 2 7	2 9 10	20,22,850	1,12,236	5·48	56,075
8,093	3,59,490	14,26,467	1 6 7	2 3 6	2 11 11	14,29,926	81,408	5·7	22,484
16,838	3,47,574	12,52,927	0 13 11	1 2 7	1 11 9	14,71,213	95,592	7·62	8,670
6,346	3,71,640	16,03,313	0 13 10	1 1 6	1 9 10	16,47,843	1,14,684	7·15	20,549
29,819	5,31,319	21,39,534	1 3 1	1 11 10	2 2 4	21,25,157	1,05,276	4·92	60,162
1,05,111	21,09,373	84,68,438	1 1 10	1 9 3	2 1 9	86,96,989	5,09,196	6·01	1,67,940
1,42,507	8,94,346	20,83,247	0 7 1	0 9 1	1 1 0	20,65,383	1,08,864	5·24	96,031
40,455	5,56,357	14,89,918	0 14 9	1 7 6	1 15 6	14,92,175	80,556	5·04	54,021
6,466	2,95,742	12,52,943	1 4 8	1 14 0	2 1 9	12,53,646	60,564	4·83	46,140
14,720	5,79,235	8,42,737	0 6 10	0 13 4	1 4 3	9,08,191	47,100	5·58	45,165
3,509	1,30,305	8,64,639	1 7 7	1 14 7	2 1 1	9,14,021	69,612	8·05	73,090
2,83,169	2,88,516	14,97,093	1 1 1	1 6 1	1 9 6	14,98,391	70,896	4·73	76,261
2,35,826	27,44,501	80,30,577	0 11 5	1 0 4	1 8 2	81,31,807	4,37,592	5·46	3,90,708
11,67,610	89,83,573	4,03,91,527	0 14 8	1 3 5	1 12 11	4,04,77,661	25,34,772	6·27	11,69,742

Rough Statistical Return of Land Revenue, Area and Population in the Districts of the North Western Provinces.

Division.	District.	Net Abkaree Collections for 1845-46.	Population.					Number of persons to each square geographical mile.
			Hindoos.		*Mahomedan and others, not Hindoo.*			
			Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Total.	
		18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Dehlie.	Paneeput,	5,115					2,31,511	92·4
	Hurreeanah,	3,213	1,50,100	13,480	37,174	9,995	2,10,749	98·4
	Dehlie,	36,038					2,91,861	640·0
	Rohtuck,	1,592	1,50,572	81,531	16,720	45,286	2,94,109	290·3
	Goorgaon,	4,912	1,76,428	1,05,080	1,09,792	69,026	4,60,326	315·3
	Total,	50,870					14,38,556	263·7
Meerut.	Scharunpore,	23,183					4,54,331	306·8
	Mozuffurnuggur,	22,839					4,43,177	363·8
	Meerut,	53,752	4,44,062	1,20,555	82,036	60,211	7,06,864	311·9
	Bolundshuhur,	9,481					4,46,358	317·9
	Allygurh,	18,842	3,56,798	3,24,396	21,977	62,990	7,66,161	571·7
	Total,	1,28,097					28,16,891	365·3
Rohilcond.	Bijnore,	18,894	1,96,994	1,68,554	41,184	1,33,084	5,39,816	441·0
	Mooradabad,	33,874					8,61,146	473·9
	Budaon,	32,524					6,41,671	373·9
	Bareilly and Pillibheet,	1,02,241	6,34,880	1,87,902	1,16,941	1,03,933	10,43,656	462·4
	Shahjehanpore,	69,895					6,68,749	357·8
	Total,	2,57,431					37,55,038	422·7
Agra.	Muttra,	16,129					4,60,772	417·7
	Agra,	41,104	2,88,885	2,97,371	8,675	62,251	6,57,182	468·5
	Furruckabad,	87,257	4,21,934	2,66,023	23,603	65,529	7,77,089	497·5
	Mynpoory,	21,958					4,81,781	319·0
	Etawah,	19,257	2,69,925	1,62,534	4,788	21,363	4,58,610	362·5
	Total,	1,85,705					28,35,434	414·3
Allahabad.	Cawnpore,	1,34,761					5,50,505	313·5
	Futtehpore,	59,173					3,80,086	318·6
	Humeerpore and Calpee,	21,089					3,16,558	186·1
	Banda,	48,184	2,87,163	1,49,370	12,857	31,038	4,80,428	220·8
	Allahabad,	1,36,871					7,19,276	340·4
	Total,	4,00,078					24,46,853	273·7
Benares.	Goruckpore,	2,02,950					23,86,831	432·3
	Azimgurh,	76,362					9,78,798	515·4
	Jounpore,	54,079					6,56,004	599·6
	Mirzapore,	92,387					7,26,138	314·7
	Benares,	99,241					5,54,112	801·9
	Ghazeepore,	82,861	6,73,743	2,71,676	31,548	82,120	10,59,087	641·8
	Total	4,07,880					63,90,970	483·7
	Grand Total,	14,30,061					19,733,742	380·5

POPULATION OF DEHLIE AND ITS SUBURBS.

Extract from Report by MR. A. A. ROBERTS, *dated 17th July 1847.*

CENSUS OF DEHLIE.

THE CITY. (Exclusive of the Palace.)

Paragraph 26.—There were several difficulties in the commencement of the census, and one or two abortive attempts before every thing could be properly arranged.

1stly.—It was necessary to construct a form which should contain all the necessary information, and yet be so simple as not to impede the agents employed in the work. The accompanying is a mere abstract of the *mohullawar* returns, which give a detail of the different trades and professions of the people, besides other particulars. I must defer the submission of this interesting information for a future opportunity, as it is not quite in regular form, and I can no longer delay this report.

2ndly.—It was to be decided what ages should constitute men and women, and boys and girls. It was ruled, that males above 12, should be considered men; and under that age, boys; and females above 10 should be enumerated as women; and under that age, girls. Notwithstanding the selection of these early ages, the tendency of the people was to consider still younger persons as men and women.

3rdly.—It was necessary to provide that persons should not be counted twice over, viz. at their shops, and at their dwelling-houses. This was done by dividing shops into those of one story, and those of two or more stories. It was found that shops of one story are almost always used as mere shops, and are shut up at night, the owners and their servants retiring to their dwelling-houses. The rule, therefore, was, that unless a person or family lived absolutely in their shop and had no other dwelling, they were not to be registered at the shop, but at the dwelling-house. Two-storied shops are almost always dwelling places.

Paragraph 27.—The *modus operandi* was as follows:—Several mohurrirs were sent into certain wards of the city with blank forms for each mohulla. The mohurrirs were accompanied by the chowkeedar and sweeper of the street, but the police exercised no interference whatever. As soon as it was reported that a mohulla was completed, I used to go and test the census. At first I would visit perhaps every other house in a mohulla, and found the enumeration and all other particulars very correct. In this way the census of half the city was finished, when I was deputed to Agra on duty.

28.—During my absence Ram Surun Doss, the Deputy Collector, tested the remainder of the census, as Mr. Saunders, who officiated in my place, was in very bad health. I must add, however, that before his illness, Mr. Saunders most willingly assisted me in my part of the work.

29.—I have no hesitation therefore in expressing my belief that the census now submitted is trustworthy, and indeed very accurate; and I must take this opportunity of stating, that the people evinced no disinclination whatever to the work, but most readily afforded the information required.

Proportion of males to females.

30.—It will not fail to be observed, that the total number of males exceeds the total number of females, but the difference is only 1,500; and although, as a general rule in European statistics, there are more females than males, I have before me now a table of the population of

each county in great Britain, in 1841, from which it appears that there are many exceptions to this rule.

Average number of persons to a family.

31.—The statement shews that the Hindoos have not quite four persons, on an average, to a family. The number is 3·714, or close upon $3\frac{3}{4}$. The Mahomedans have, on an average, $4\frac{1}{2}$ persons to a family or 4·477. The average of the city is exactly 4 or 4·044.

32.—If we allow that the Hindoos did not give the true number of their women and girls, and such I believe to be the case, for Hindoo males exceed the females by some 3,000, by adding this number to the total of Hindoos, we should have an average of 4 persons to a Hindoo family, and the number of females would slightly exceed that of males in the total population.

33.—The custom of early marriages among Hindoos will always offer an obstacle to a very correct census, especially in a large city, unless the whole census be made in some very short time. For instance a Hindoo girl of 7, is married, perhaps it would be more correct to say, betrothed, though the natives look upon it as a marriage. The child goes backwards and forwards from her father's to her father-in-law's house, until she arrives at the age of 12 or 14, when she goes for good to her husband's house.

34.—This custom caused no little confusion at first, but at last it was made a rule that a married girl should invariably be registered in her husband's family. This might prevent the same person being enumerated twice; but, I fear some omissions took place.

House room.

35.—The total number of houses and shops in the city is 35,556. If we deduct 7,861, or the number of pucka shops of one story, we shall have 27,695 dwelling places for the population; which will give very nearly an average of 5 persons to each house, or 4·982.

36.—In England,* in the year 1831, there were, on the average, 5·7 persons to a house. In 1841, the average was 5·3, shewing that families have more house-room than they had. If our data be correct (and I do not doubt them) Dehlie is still better off for house-room than the average of England. But, we have no house and window tax; no duty on slates and tiles. These have been repealed only within the last few years at home, and doubtless the number of houses will increase. In Middlesex, the average number of persons to a house was 7·5 in 1831, and 7·7 in 1841, which shews a still greater want of house-room, "but there is a greater number of large houses in London than elsewhere, which must be taken into account."

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

37.—It has always been a custom in the city of Dehlie for the thannahdars to mention in their diaries, the number of births, marriages and deaths, which are reported by the sweepers. For some time past greater accuracy has been enjoined upon the police in this important registration; and I have thought it not uninteresting, or out of place, to give an abstract of the returns for the years 1845 and 1846.

38.—The number of deaths exceeds that of births in both periods; but while I believe the former to be pretty accurately reported, I suspected that births are not so regularly registered. In the second place the number of houseless, friendless wanderers, aged, deceased or starving, who find their way into the city, in the hope of obtaining relief or remedy or interment, is very great. These swell the list of mortality

* See "Facts and Figures," No. 3, December 1st, 1841 page 48.

to a certain extent, and we must bear this in mind in considering the ratio which the mortality bears to the population.

39.—There is an admirable paper at page 86 of the *Facts and Figures* entitled "Remarks on the changes in the rate of mortality in England."

THE RATE OF MORTALITY

In England.		*In France.*		*In Sweden.*	
1740 was one in	35	1781 one in	29	1755 to 75 one in	35
1790 do.	45	1802 do.	30	1775 to 95 do.	37
1806—1810 do.	49	1817 do.	39	1823 do.	48
1816—1820 do.	55	1824 do.	41		

Thus a progressive diminution appears to have taken place in the average annual ratio of mortality in these three countries, and indeed in Europe generally.

40.—Another part of the work, however, shews that in 1840 the mortality in England and Wales was one in 44·58; and at page 150, I find that for the year ending, June 1841, the proportion of total deaths to population, was, in London, one in 38·9. The cause of this progressive *augmentation* in the mortality, is discussed in that work; but all we want here is a comparison.

41.—The 4,850 deaths registered in Dehlie in the year 1846, gives an average mortality of one in 28·28. I fear that no allowance that can be made, for the number of destitute persons who annually find their way into the city and die there, would much decrease this ratio of mortality; a deduction of 150, or even say 200, might be made, but it would still leave the mortality very great, or the same as it was in France, about 70 years ago, viz. one in 29.

42.—In the year 1845, very nearly half the deaths were of children under 12 years of age. In 1846, the deaths of children formed more than half the number of total deaths. The return of the former year shews that the mortality among infants, during the first year of their existence, was one in 4½, while in 1841, it was still more lamentable, being one in every 3.

43.—Of 2,656 deaths among children in the year 1846, the vast number of 1,169 are attributed to small pox, and 593 to fever.

Dehlie Relief Fund.

44.—Having spoken of the sickness and mortality in the city, I am bound to mention that in the year 1842, Mr. Martin Gubbins, then officiating Magistrate and Collector, established a Relief Fund, which is most liberally supported by the native gentry. The monthly subscriptions from Europeans amount to Rs. 142, and from natives to Rs. 297-4-0.

45.—The fund supports 240 paupers; blind, lame, aged, leprous, &c., and gives each pauper a pittance of 1-6-0 a month, and a blanket in the cold weather. They are also offered house-room, but strange to say, will not consent to live together in an alms house.

46.—The society, moreover, entertains two native physicians, who are bound to give gratuitous advice to all applicants, and to write prescriptions, which are made up by appointed persons; and the cost is defrayed from the fund.

47.—Besides this, the Government has a dispensary, attended by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and supplied with European medicines. This institution is much frequented, but still the sickness and mortality in the city are great.

Suburbs.

48.—In the immediate vicinity of the city there are several very thickly populated places, of which nearly all the inhabitants are non-agricultural, and in fact regular towns-people;—Teleewara,

Puhargunge, Trevelyangunge;—and all these places, are the Islington, Clerkenwell, &c. of Dehlie.

49.—Of course these places are within the boundaries of certain villages, and yet they cannot be included in the mofussil population. For instance no fewer than 8 of these towns, with a population of nearly 14,000 souls, are on the lands of mouzah Jehanooma; but there is no *village* of Jehanooma. The *debris* of old Dehlie covers its area, which is all the property of Government, and is let out chiefly for grazing. With the increasing growth and prosperity of the city, these suburbs have sprung up and flourish.

50.—Mr. Lawrence made an excellent census of these places, but did not separate the people into agriculturists and non-agriculturists. I beg to forward an abstract statement of that gentleman's census, as it affords many interesting particulars

51.—Of the accuracy of the return there can be no doubt, as, in the first place, Mr. Lawrence tested it in person; 2ndly, an examination of the details proves the fact; and lastly, there is no great difference between the former census and that which has just been made, in order to ascertain the number of cultivators and non-cultivators.

52.—A very remarkable similarity between the population of the city and of the suburbs may be observed in many respects. In the suburbs, the Hindoos have, on an average, 4 persons, something less to a family; the number being 3·952. Now the Mahomedans have $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 4·448. The average of the total population of the suburbs is 4·101, or almost exactly the same as that within the walls.

53.—In the matter of house-room, as might be expected, the inhabitants of the suburbs are better off than the towns-people. Deducting shops of one story and shops built of mud, we have 5,739 dwelling-houses, which gives a house to every $3\frac{1}{2}$ persons; the exact number being 3·537 persons to a house.

54.—The census just made by me of the population of the suburbs shews an increase of 1,998 persons. Some allowance must be made for the ice-makers, and other hamlets not included in Mr. Lawrence's return, and the rest will be accounted for by the annual increase of population by births, the influx of strangers and travellers, and other causes incidental to large and thriving suburbs.

I have the honor, &c.,

A. A. ROBERTS

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Census of the City of Dehlie in 1845-46.

Number.	Name of Thannah.	Number of Mohullas.	Houses.			Shops.					Total Houses and Shops.	Mosques.	Temples.	Christians.						Mussulmans.					
			Pucka.	Kucha.	Total.	1-Storied.	2-Storied.	Total.	Kucha.	Total Kucha and Pucka.				Families.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Families.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Bhojlapaharee, ..	35	1721	447	2168	876	124	1000	8	1008	3176	27	7	1	2	2	1	0	5	1710	2739	3266	8054	1100	8159
2	Cashmeree Gate, ..	33	448	729	1177	403	43	446	11	457	1634	11	5	16	28	23	11	6	68	569	810	894	345	251	2300
3	Durreeba, ...	76	1963	208	2171	1064	601	1665	0	1665	3836	24	26	1	1	1	0	0	2	948	1401	1587	678	590	4256
4	Chandnee Chouk,	55	2060	177	2238	738	441	1179	15	1194	3432	14	31	3	3	5	2	2	12	1059	1589	1809	689	673	4760
5	Fyzbazar, ...	53	2670	1073	3743	939	110	1049	18	1067	4810	41	13	4	8	8	1	0	17	2104	3157	3569	1419	1227	9372
6	Etkad Khan, ..	79	1963	956	2919	693	87	780	7	787	3706	27	6	19	22	17	11	9	59	2004	2992	3331	1491	1152	8966
7	Kasim Khan, ..	48	1792	578	2370	503	81	584	14	598	2968	35	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1845	2532	3100	1308	1077	8017
8	Illahabad, ...	77	2640	687	3327	1370	202	1572	11	1583	4910	29	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	1522	2325	2634	1037	977	6973
9	Nigumbode, ..	19	622	598	1220	1085	13	198	29	227	1447	12	33	21	20	29	14	7	70	610	870	828	353	250	2301
10	Lahouree Gate, ..	37	1173	447	1620	657	182	839	6	845	2465	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	708	1145	1212	428	390	3175
11	Raj Ghât, ...	32	408	690	1098	65	4	69	39	108	1206	10	5	25	27	30	18	19	94	684	1107	1152	460	414	3133
12	Toorkman, ...	34	926	634	1560	368	31	399	7	406	1966	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1005	1558	1707	734	709	4708
	Total, ..	576	18387	7224	25611	7861	1919	9780	165	9945	35556	261	188	90	111	115	58	43	327	14768	22225	25089	9996	8810	66120

APPENDIX A.—*(Continued.)*

Statement of Census of the City of Dehlie in 1845-46.

Number.	Name of Thannah.	Hindoos.															Mussulman Families.					
		Families.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total Men.	Total Women.	Total Boys.	Total Girls.	Total Men and Boys.	Total Women and Girls.	Total Population.	Wells.	Schools.	Syud.	Sheikh.	Puthan.	Mogul.	Mewatee.	Ranghur.
1	Bhojlapaharee, ..	994	1387	1488	559	505	3939	4128	4750	1614	1605	5742	6361	12103	45	24	224	888	381	197	1	19
2	Cashmeree Gate,..	1037	1348	1267	497	314	3426	2186	2184	853	571	3039	2755	5794	21	10	73	327	123	46	0	0
3	Durreeba, ...	3002	4238	4354	1651	1102	11345	5640	5942	2329	1692	7969	7634	15603	58	15	56	744	90	57	1	0
4	Chandnee Chouk,	2586	3738	3686	1201	928	9553	5330	5500	1892	1603	7222	7103	14325	81	21	70	651	225	107	0	6
5	Fyzbazar, ...	2182	2832	2727	1143	913	7615	5997	6304	2563	2140	8560	8444	17004	87	20	270	1155	433	199	44	3
6	Etkad Khan, ..	1497	2045	1917	831	632	5425	5059	5265	2333	1793	7392	7058	14450	74	28	152	1447	278	127	0	0
7	Kasim Khan, ..	1404	1830	1762	942	619	5153	4362	4862	2250	1696	6612	6558	13170	66	26	219	978	388	245	7	8
8	Illahabad, ...	3487	5014	5144	2064	1533	13756	7339	7778	3101	3510	10440	10228	20728	109	27	127	954	293	137	8	3
9	Nigumbode, ..	678	972	762	364	209	2307	1862	1619	731	466	2593	2085	4678	43	8	34	444	106	26	0	0
10	Lahouree Gate, ..	1160	1605	1555	643	480	4283	2750	2767	1071	870	3821	3637	7458	42	11	62	455	129	60	2	0
11	Raj Ghât, ...	400	594	557	248	230	1629	1728	1739	726	663	2454	2402	4856	19	0	67	372	189	47	6	3
12	Toorkman, ...	830	1121	1123	481	375	3100	2679	2830	1215	1084	3894	3914	7808	33	6	121	624	166	82	10	2
	Total,.. ..	19257	26724	26342	10624	7840	71530	49060	51546	20678	16693	69738	68239	137977	678	196	1475	9039	2801	1330	79	44

APPENDIX A.—*(Continued.)*

Statement of Census of the City of Dehlie in 1845-46.

Number.	Name of Thannah.	Hindoo.											Families.																		
		Brahmin.	Chutree.	Bunnia.	Kayuth.	Jaut.	Aheer.	Chumar.	Malee.	Talee.	Koombar.	Dhobee.	Kuhar.	Khakoober.	Nyee.	Goojur.	Lodha.	Khuteek.	Malur.	Kolee.	Cheepee.	Goosyne.	Jogee.	Khatee.	Kullah.	Ramjunee.	Rajpoot.	Mullah.	Gudurcea.	Buhalaeea.	
1	Bhojlapaharee, ..	106	98	279	70	6	5	130	9	2	30	11	42	47	13	0	71	4	4	13	0	2	2	6	1	0	43	0	0	0	
2	Cashmeree Gate, ..	75	36	134	84	20	45	121	96	6	78	28	18	21	25	4	1	0	0	18	0	0	0	109	7	0	96	15	0	0	
3	Durreeba, ...	493	158	1155	217	72	31	110	37	0	21	32	150	32	100	1	2	15	1	12	0	18	0	0	6	7	332	0	0	0	
4	Chandnee Chouk,	360	585	602	109	103	99	0	130	2	54	24	110	50	101	2	5	10	14	28	24	12	6	52	43	8	49	0	4	0	
5	Fyzbazar, ...	132	51	348	76	54	45	381	405	0	67	38	50	75	42	1	61	8	0	33	0	5	9	17	4	0	271	0	9	0	
6	Etkad Khan, ..	136	21	220	35	16	57	271	57	115	86	14	71	40	32	1	16	32	0	118	0	0	0	10	11	2	135	1	0	0	
7	Kasim Khan, ..	89	374	276	23	3	18	120	60	0	84	12	22	54	16	0	4	19	0	167	0	6	0	8	31	0	0	0	5	13	
8	Illahabad, ...	524	553	951	145	39	46	211	121	1	208	68	205	69	127	1	11	65	0	92	2	33	1	2	9	3	0	0	0	0	
9	Nigumbode, ..	126	7	30	35	8	30	38	10	0	34	13	17	31	11	3	11	2	0	34	0	12	0	22	1	0	128	75	0	0	
10	Lahouree Gate, ..	107	167	197	52	35	52	135	21	12	35	25	33	38	38	0	67	3	22	26	4	0	0	4	7	2	68	0	10	0	
11	Raj Ghât, ...	10	3	5	9	3	15	106	0	0	10	1	51	32	1	3	15	1	0	23	0	1	0	0	0	0	107	0	4	0	
12	Toorkman, ..	105	50	94	40	0	2	302	24	0	77	8	27	43	11	0	13	2	6	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	
	Total, ..	2263	2103	4291	895	359	445	1925	970	138	784	274	796	532	517	16	277	161	47	583	32	89	18	230	120	22	1233	91	33	13	

APPENDIX B.

Register of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the City of Dehlie, for the year 1845.

Sex.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths. Aged. 1 Year and less.	From 1 to 2 Years.	From 2 to 12 Years.	Upwards of 12 Years.	Total.	Remarks.
Males, ...	2193	1024	511	469	414	1064	2458	
Females, ...	1959		409	126	333	1436	2304	
Total, ..	4152	1024	920	595	747	2500	4762	

APPENDIX C.

Register of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the City of Dehlie, for the year 1846.

Sex.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths. Aged. 1 Year and less.	From 1 to 2 Years.	From 2 to 12 Years.	Upwards of 12 Years.	Total.	Remarks.
Males, ...	1994	953	707	272	429	1034	2442	
Females, ...	1910		613	221	414	1160	2408	
Total, ..	3904	953	1320	493	843	2194	4850	

APPENDIX D.

Abstract Statement of the Census of the Suburbs of Dehlie in 1845-46.

Number.	Names of different villages comprised in the suburbs of Dehlie.	Dwelling Houses.			Shops.					Total dwelling-houses and shops.	Hindoo Temples.	Mosques.	Number of Families.		Number of Families.		Number of Families.		Number of Families.		Number of Families.		Total Hindoos.	Total Mussulmans.
		Built of brick and mortar.	Built of mud.	Total.	1-Storied.	2-Storied.	Total.	Mud.	Grand Total.				Hindoos.	Mussulmans.	Hindoos.	Mussulmans.	Hindoos.	Mussulmans.	Hindoos.	Mussulmans.	Hindoos.	Mussulmans.		
1	Subzeeckundee, ...	475	482	957	83	5	88	28	116	1073	2	6	528	282	786	428	768	438	336	220	271	182	2161	1268
2	Moogulpoor, ...	56	521	577	5	0	5	4	9	586	0	5	368	147	572	220	511	224	253	110	185	107	1521	661
3	Tailewara, ...	360	874	1234	29	2	31	67	98	1332	9	4	1048	78	1481	104	1294	95	596	45	547	46	3918	290
4	Kishengunj, ...	145	1	146	2	0	2	0	2	148	0	0	119	2	167	2	132	0	65	0	53	0	417	2
5	Puharee Dheeruj, ...	242	514	756	17	3	20	27	47	803	2	4	591	116	873	189	844	183	428	108	365	120	2510	600
6	Trevelyanpoora, ...	62	161	223	0	0	0	11	11	234	0	1	104	53	183	105	105	56	39	14	35	13	362	188
7	Sheedeepoora, ...	24	162	186	0	0	0	2	2	188	0	1	125	51	204	77	202	77	131	48	82	44	619	246
8	Surae Eedgah, ...	130	143	273	10	0	10	6	16	289	2	1	106	55	180	75	140	68	73	42	32	23	425	208
9	Kudum Shureef, ...	157	60	217	10	1	11	9	20	237	0	9	67	96	102	144	101	127	47	38	36	41	216	350
10	Duhargunj, ...	366	366	732	17	0	47	29	75	807	3	2	486	144	715	247	619	206	257	97	233	98	1824	658
11	Jysingpoora, ...	126	225	351	19	0	19	0	19	370	5	2	102	215	184	356	135	343	59	164	38	166	416	1029
12	Rukabgunj, ...	5	71	76	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	19	51	32	80	31	73	27	54	17	31	107	238
	Total, ..	2148	3580	5728	222	11	233	182	415	6143	23	35	3660	1290	5479	2027	4882	1900	2311	940	1894	871	14566	5738

APPENDIX D.—*(Continued.)*

Abstract Statement of the Census of the Suburbs of Dehlie in 1845-46.

Number.	Names of different villages comprised in the suburbs of Dehlie.	Total Men.	Total Women.	Total Boys.	Total Girls.	Total Population.	Number of Well.	Schools.	Mussulman.				Families.		Hindoo Families.								
									Syud.	Sheikh.	Pathan.	Mogul.	Mawatee.	Rangur.	Brahmin.	Bunniah.	Rajpoot.	Kayuth.	Kuthree.	Gooshyan.	Biragee.	Jat.	Aheer.
1	Subzeeckundee, ...	1214	1206	556	453	3429	16	5	2	237	27	6	1	9	22	49	84	16	16	0	1	2	64
2	Moogulpoor, ...	792	735	363	292	2182	13	0	11	88	18	28	2	0	0	3	24	19	0	0	0	0	1
3	Tailewara, ...	1585	1389	641	593	4208	17	1	4	61	9	3	0	1	50	76	147	1	0	0	4	110	11
4	Kishengunj, ...	169	132	65	53	419	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	8	17	0	1	0	4	3	7
5	Puharee Dheeruj, ...	1062	1027	536	485	3110	7	0	1	95	11	0	7	2	54	49	48	4	2	0	3	42	42
6	Trevelyanpoora, ...	288	161	53	48	550	4	2	1	18	17	2	15	0	18	5	35	2	1	2	0	0	0
7	Sheedeepoora, ...	281	279	179	126	865	3	0	0	35	6	0	10	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	29
8	Surae Eedgah, ...	255	208	115	55	633	7	0	0	36	8	0	11	0	8	6	10	0	0	0	3	0	1
9	Kudum Shureef, ...	266	223	85	77	636	8	0	12	60	13	7	4	0	0	4	24	0	0	0	0	0	2
10	Duhargunj, ...	962	835	354	331	2482	14	2	2	72	55	3	10	2	33	26	58	4	1	1	3	12	7
11	Jysingpoora, ...	540	471	223	204	1445	10	0	0	40	4	1	170	0	13	16	5	0	0	0	9	4	1
12	Rukabgunj, ...	112	104	81	48	345	0	0	0	11	1	0	39	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total, ...	7506	6795	3251	2765	20304	100	10	33	754	169	50	269	15	208	246	455	46	21	3	26	141	165

APPENDIX D.—*(Continued.)*

Abstract Statement of the Census of the Suburbs of Dehlie in 1845-46.

Number.	Names of different villages comprised in the suburbs of Dehlie.	Dwelling Houses.			Shops.								Bullee.	Burgie.	Dhobee.	Nyee.	Khatteek.	Aharee.	Kullol.	Chumar.	Kunjur.	Baheilya.	Jullad.	Mathur.	Dhanook.	Sheeraz.	Cheepee.	Dakouth.
		Goojur.	Lodha.	Koonbee.	Malee.	Kachee.	Koomar.	Kahar.	Guduria.	Jogee.	Saud.	Kolee.																
1	Subzeeckundee, ..	0	21	0	158	0	23	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	0	0	1	42	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
2	Moogulpoor, ..	3	142	0	40	0	4	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	117	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
3	Tailewara, ...	6	271	0	18	0	21	1	1	0	0	20	0	0	6	16	0	0	0	247	39	0	14	19	1	0	0	0
4	Kishengunj, ..	0	14	0	3	0	12	0	3	0	0	27	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Puharee Dheeruj,	3	1	0	139	0	26	3	1	2	3	34	0	3	3	17	34	0	1	53	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0
6	Trevelyanpoora, ..	0	1	1	0	2	2	10	6	0	0	0	7	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0
7	Sheedeepoora, ..	0	0	0	48	0	3	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	6	8	0	0	0
8	Surae Eedgah, ..	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	1	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
9	Kudum Shureef, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	20	0	2	0	0	0	0
10	Duhargunj, ..	7	0	3	10	1	97	1	24	3	0	32	0	0	0	6	39	27	1	70	0	0	0	12	0	0	4	4
11	Jysingpoora, ..	1	0	0	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0
12	Rukabgunj, ..	0	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Total, ..	23	451	4	432	3	201	23	36	6	3	159	7	56	17	61	74	27	3	576	39	20	14	80	21	1	6	6

APPENDIX E.

Statement of Census of the Suburbs of Dehlie in 1847.

Number.	Names.	Hindoos.		Mahomedans.		Total.	Remarks.
		Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.		
1	In Jehanooma, Kishengunj, ..	0	271	0	4	275	
2	In Jehanooma, Moogulpoor, ..	182	1695	79	693	2649	
3	In Jehanooma, Tailewara, ...	16	4056	0	468	4540	
4	In Jehanooma, Sheedeepoora, ..	38	723	0	421	1182	
5	In Jehanooma, Puharee Deeruj, ..	8	2465	0	476	2949	
6	In Jehanooma, Trevelyangunj, ..	0	617	0	165	782	
7	In Jehanooma, Surae Eedgah, ..	0	421	0	261	682	
8	In Jehanooma, Kudum Shureef, ..	0	421	0	432	856	
9	In Sudhowa, ... Sulezee Mundee, ..	327	1697	44	1507	3575	
10	In Khundrat, ... Puhargunj, ...	4	2135	0	684	2823	
11	In Modhoula, ... Jysingpoora, ...	112	268	215	764	1359	
12	In Raescena, ... Ruqabgunj, ...	14	80	84	213	391	
13	In Banscoulee, Ice-makers, and other small communities in the neighbourhood of the city in Banscoulee, ..	8	54	73	104	239	
	Total, ...	709	14906	495	6192	22302	

NOTE REGARDING THE POPULATION OF ZILLAH MUTTRA.

In the district of Muttra, a census was taken of all the inhabitants on December 31st, 1849; and again on December 31st, 1850. The result, when compared with the census of 1847-48, given in the printed Statistical Memoir, affords some grounds for judging of the annual increment of the population in a well-peopled and flourishing district in the North Western Provinces. Mr. Robert Alexander, the Collector of the district, thus describes the mode in which the census was taken. "The plan pursued "was to have the form translated and placed in each putwaree's hands by the 25th "December, and the tuhseeldar was desired to provide, that, through the qanoongoes "and other officers, every putwaree should be made acquainted with paragraphs 137 "to 143 of the printed Circular. When more than one village was under one put- "waree, the enumeration in the second village was to be made through his gomashta. "When neither of them could be present at a particular village or nuglah, the enu- "meration was directed to be made by lumberdar or trader or pundit, if there resi- "dent. On failure of such residents a Tehseeli officer or chuprassee, who was able to "read and write, was to be sent to supply the information and enter it into the form. "The assistance of the Magistrate was obtained in securing the census in towns "through the chowkeedars and mohullahdars. As many officers as could be spared "from the Tehseel office, were sent on the same day to *pert'il*, or test the enumerations "in different villages, and as the assistance of police jemadars and mohūrrirs was "obtained in the testing, very few villages were left with the census not tested.

Abstract Return of the number of Persons, who, on the night of December 31st, 1849, (or Poos 1257 Fuslee,) were present in the Pergunnahs of Zillah Muttra.

Number.	Name of Pergunnah.	Number of Enclosures.	Number of Houses or Families.	Hindoos.				Mahomedans and others, not Hindoos.			
				Agricultural.		*Non-Agricultural.*		*Agricultural.*		*Non-Agricultural.*	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Huzoor Tehseel, ..	6216	20957	12049	7738	34865	30662	663	586	4631	3804
2	Areeng, ...	6942	17669	33127	28642	8051	7094	1972	1485	829	685
3	Suhar, ...	6628	19298	35128	30254	10202	8992	1829	1627	1978	1629
4	Kosee, ...	2746	14756	21801	18550	8298	7442	1655	1487	1907	1649
5	Nohjheel, ...	1957	8863	12842	10669	9688	8894	332	291	1080	1037
6	Maât, ...	9361	17821	37565	32031	9398	7500	1491	1322	1485	1228
7	Muhabun, ...	2933	16144	24817	20849	15519	14126	575	470	1654	1673
8	Sadabad, ...	10740	19952	25390	20584	25291	23201	472	408	2946	2641
9	Juleisur, ...	5739	26801	48822	39546	19632	16865	2578	2215	4968	4703
	Total, ..	53262	162261	251541	208863	141244	124776	11567	9891	21478	19049

Abstract Return of the number of Persons, who, on the night of December 31st, 1850, (or Poos 1258 Fuslee,) were present in the Pergunnahs of Zillah Muttra.

Number.	Name of Pergunnah.	Number of Enclosures.	Number of Houses or Families.	Hindoos.				Mahomedans and others, not Hindoos.			
				Agricultural.		*Non-Agricultural.*		*Agricultural.*		*Non-Agricultural.*	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Huzoor Tehseel,	8091	21799	11525	11298	36737	31536	657	573	4142	3513
2	Areeng, ...	7122	18584	35391	30191	8123	6942	2140	1593	861	693
3	Suhar, ...	7132	19937	36762	32287	10145	8829	2377	2029	1732	1472
4	Kosee, ...	2861	15513	22260	19218	9018	8188	1617	1480	2038	1700
5	Nohjheel, ..	2145	9589	13609	11362	9847	8916	466	422	1030	932
6	Maät, ...	9793	18343	39315	33557	9299	8112	1627	1411	1194	1118
7	Muhabun, ..	2929	15948	25921	20914	17168	14681	595	508	1833	1683
8	Sadabad, ...	10739	19167	26320	21639	25246	25975	500	408	3039	2806
9	Juleisur, ...	4436	25756	46183	37019	22043	19220	2513	2121	5058	5064
	Total, ..	55248	164636	257286	217485	147626	132399	12492	10545	20927	18981

ABSTRACT.

Date of Census.	Hindoos.			Mahomedans.			Total.		
	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Total.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Total.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Grand Total.
In 1847-48 from printed Memoir, ...	349065	299627	648692	14066	38930	52996	363131	338557	701688
On December 31st, 1849, ..	460404	266020	726424	21458	40527	61985	481862	306547	788409
On December 31st, 1850, ..	474771	280025	754796	32037	39908	62945	497808	319933	817741

STATISTICS OF FURRUCKABAD.

Report dated 22nd September 1851, from W. H. D'GRUYTHER, ESQ., *Deputy Collector, addressed to the* SECRETARY *to Government, North Western Provinces, regarding the Statistics of Furruckabad, and a Census taken on the 31st December 1849.*

SIR,

I now beg to forward the revised Statistical Table, with a report of the measures adopted by me in this district, with the view to carry out the wishes of Government in obtaining accurate returns of the area and population (column 3 to 9 and 19 to 23 of the Table).

Mouzahs.—2.—Under this head *mehals* and not mouzahs had been entered in the former returns, but the number now given in the present return is the number of *mouzahs* formed by the quantity of land that the surveyor has embraced in one map or "hulka" in his professional survey, whether it includes two or more estates separately assessed, or only a *muzrah* the settlement of which is included in another estate.

Area.—3.—In the Table printed in the "Statistical Memoir," the area was that given by the khusrah measurement, conducted by the surveyor's mootsuddees; excepting such estates as had been re-measured, and of which the total and malgoozaree areas were taken from the papers of the last measurement. In all others, the cultivated and culturable lands, as entered in the khusrah of settlement, were put down.

4.—In the revised return, the cultivated and culturable lands were taken from the putwarees' papers of 1255 Fuslee, and the *total area* according to the surveyor's khusrah measurement, (excepting where the estates were re-measured,) to which was added, by measurements effected through the putwarees, the tracts of waste and unculturable lands, and dhak-jungles, that had been excluded by the surveyor's mootsuddees in the khusrah from the surface brought under measurement.

5.—In the modified return herewith submitted, the cultivated and culturable lands have been taken from the putwarees' papers for 1256 Fuslee (being the year corresponding with 1850, when the census was taken,) and the *total area* is according to the professional survey; the entries having been carefully extracted from the surveyor's maps. This, therefore, corresponds with the area in Statement No. IV. of Settlement, in all cases where the area has not been since altered by diluvion, boundary disputes, &c.

6.—While on this subject, I may state that the alleged causes of errors in the area columns, as noticed in page 6 of the "Memoir," received my best attention; and the totals have been carefully made up and tested, both by the Mofussil and Sudder establishments; and with the view to ensure correctness, the individual making the totals was held responsible by his name being affixed to each page: while not more than 12 villages were allowed to be entered in a page, so as to render the addition of the figures easy, and with greater certainty of accuracy.

7.—It was discovered in the course of my enquiries, that the tuhseeldars had proceeded upon conflicting principles as to the description of land which should be placed under the head of *culturable;* some of them having thrown the old bunjur into the column of barren, and others having included in the culturable area the lands occupied by topes, dhak-jungle, &c. In order therefore to ensure a uniform classification of the soils, I merely required of the tuhseeldars to prepare and send

in a return agreeably to the Form B., from which the classifications were made at the Sudder office; thus, "Cultivated;" "Under actual cultivation, including fallow."

Culturable.—This includes old and new bunjur, and lands fit for cultivation, but occupied by dhak-jungles and gardens.

Barren.—Under this head is included *abadee,* tanks, topes, *oosur,* ravines, sand, and the like, together with such portions of dhak-jungle, where no cultivation can be carried on.

8.—The result of the enquiries and alterations that have been made, shows the *total area* now to be 13,58,272 acres, instead of 12,22,287, as entered in the "Statistical Memoir;" (and it is also 6,902 acres in excess of the total given in my Revised Return of 20th July 1850,)* while the number of square statute miles is 2,122 instead of 1,910. The Deputy Surveyor General in Calcutta, in the comparative table furnished with his letter dated 23rd August 1849, to the address of Government, fixes the area of this district at 2,178 miles, so that the difference required to be accounted for is now only 56 square miles, instead of 268; and this I proceed to explain.

9.—The Deputy Surveyor General has, in his calculation, included the whole breadth of the channel of the river Ganges from the village of Daiepoor in pergunnah Kanouje, to the village of Bybulpoor in pergunnah Kumpill, a distance in length of about 63 miles; whereas a reference to the professional village maps shows that unless the river has intersected a village, (*i. e.*, runs between its boundaries,) the breadth of the channel is excluded from the area given by the Revenue Surveyor in his village map; the boundary of each village terminating with the banks of the river on either side. The surface thus left out in the returns of this office is computed at 49½ square miles; thus making the total area of this district 2,171½, which leaves a difference of only 6½ square miles between the Deputy Surveyor General's computation and the present return. The latter may therefore be assumed to be true, since the discrepancy between it and the professional return is so very trifling.

Population.—10.—As regards the census, it was my care so far back as August 1849, to make arrangements for the numbering of dwelling houses, shops, choupals, worshipping places, and all other public buildings in which people were known to reside. The process of numbering was completed through the agency of the police in large towns and qusbahs, aided by the *mohulladars,* and extra mootsuddees, and by putwarees in the villages. Every precaution was taken to ensure the exact performance of this duty, which was in fact the basis of the census; and it may not be out of place to notice here, some of the particulars connected with this branch of the work. Every town was parcelled out among a certain number of individuals, according to sub-divisions of *mohullas,* and each parcel had its own series of numbers, and so had every *muzrah* or *poorwah* detached from the parent village. The number was painted in red, on the right hand side of the front door, and the figures were not less than an inch in size. As many persons as had one *choolah* in common were considered as members of one family, and when it happened that the inmates in one family had separate *choolahs,* they were regarded as distinct families, and each had a distinct number affixed to his house; and in the third column the name of the particular

* By present return, ... 13,58,272
By revised return of 20th July 1850, 13,51,370

Increase in present return, ... 6,902

individual, who was recognized as the head of that separate family, was inserted.* In these cases, as well as those where several houses were surrounded by an enclosure, all the numbers of the houses were painted over the gate of the enclosure, in addition to having them on the wall near the door within; but the numerical numbers of enclosures were only written in the return and not painted on the gate. The numbering of the house in the city and station was tested by the two kotwals, and in the mofussil by the tehseel officers, and also by myself. In each tehseelee, the peshkar was specially made responsible for this work, and every village was visited by him and a weekly progress report furnished. By this method, not a single house was omitted; and thus by a little care we obtained an exact return of houses, and a confidence was felt that in the process of enumeration of the people there was little fear, that any material error could occur from any dwelling being overlooked. The difficulties encountered in this undertaking were inconsiderable, and may be summed up in a few words. At first the people seemed to be alarmed, and suspected that the numbering was preparatory to a general taxation; but their fears were easily removed. Some of the executive officers reported that there were many houses without door posts,—where then was the number to be placed? Others were puzzled how to proceed with huts constructed at the river side with reeds and tamarisk bushes. Some of the house-holders in their anxiety to preserve the number painted at their doors, covered it with a tile, and plastered it over so as effectually to conceal it from view, &c. &c. In the course, however, of my tour into the district in the cold season, I caused all such difficulties to be satisfactorily adjusted, and took particular pains to furnish the local officers with ample instructions as to what was required of them; explaining personally, both to them and to the putwarees, the principles of procedure and the object proposed to be attained. I was enabled by the measures adopted to have the returns of the numbering of houses with the names of the heads of families completed by the middle of December 1849.

11.—Having alluded above to the preliminary process, I now proceed to offer a few remarks relative to that of actual enumeration; and first, all village carpenters, blacksmiths, laborers, zemeendars, maafeedars, putwarees, and all others who derive any support, however small from pursuits connected with the culture of land, or who are paid in grain instead of money for their labor, or the exercise of their craft, have been classed as agriculturists, together with their families. Among the generality of inhabitants in a village there are indeed few who do not come under the category. Having settled the mode of classification, the next thing was to hold responsible those that were told off for the duty of enumeration; and in order to do this with precision, I had a register prepared of all the enumerating officers. Every tuhseeldar was required to furnish a list of all those putwarees who had more villages than one under their charge, and when the number was found to be more than a single individual could well manage in a day, the surplus villages were made over either to the relatives of the putwaree or to some intelligent zemeendars, and the names of these parties were then entered on the register. By this plan, the people were told off for their respective circles, and it could at once be ascertained by whom the enumeration was made in any particular locality, whether by the police establishment, or *mohulladars* in a town; by the putwaree, his relatives or headmen of a village; or by *theeka mohurrirs* specially engaged for the purpose in the city and cantonments; and in order to familiarize them with what they were required to do, to obviate delay of

* See Return at page 175 of the Memoir.

classification into agricultural and non-agricultural on the 1st January, and for the more correct ascertainment of the number of resident persons in each house, the enumerating persons were made to prepare a rough census some days before the 1st January, testing the accuracy of the statement of each head of a family by enquiring among his neighbours; and this return, leisurely prepared, became an excellent guide for them, on the fixed day in filing up the fair return of the actual number of persons that slept on the night of the 31st December 1849 in one house; because any differences that appeared, were at once made the subject of investigation, and the cause satisfactorily ascertained.

12.—As travellers frequently prosecute their journey at night, I caused the enumeration to be made, at the several surais and halting places throughout the district, on the night of the 31st December, after 9 o'clock.

13.—On the morning of the 1st January 1850, in addition to the men previously appointed for the duty within the city and the station, I engaged the services of the whole of the establishment of the Collectory and Fouzdary to assist in it. They were required to proceed in company with the enumerating officers, whether *mohulladar*, *punch*, or *mootsuddee*, from house to house through the sub-divisions assigned to their charge, and to see that the entries were correctly taken down. Within the cantonment bazar, the enumeration was made by the regimental chowdree under the orders of the Commanding Officer, and the returns of the households of the Nuwabs enumerated with the family of the *Ruees*, were procured through the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, as they objected to the instrumentality of the police. From the European residents, the returns of their families and servants were obtained by circular.

14.—The census being completed, I directed the tuhseeldars and thannahdars to have the results tested within three days in the mode prescribed at page 175 of the "Memoir." In the villages the enumeration was tested by the subordinate officials; a certain number of villages all lying in one direction being assigned to each, and in the large towns this duty was undertaken personally by the tuhseeldars and thannahdars themselves; so that every village was visited and tested by some official between the 1st and 4th January. In the city of Furruckabad, the process of testing was conducted by Mr. Cunninghame, and myself; while the station was assigned by Mr. Cunninghame to Mr. Raikes, the Joint Magistrate; and the result of this testing was most satisfactory. I have only to add further that I had the totals of the detailed returns computed with great care, and from these the abstracts were then prepared. The result gives a population of 10,03,073 souls for the whole district, or 472 to a square mile,* and I have reason to believe that this is trustworthy, being as close an approximation to the truth as it was possible to attain.

I have, &c.,
W. H. D'ORUYTHER.

* That is, 472 to a British statute mile; and 625 to a square Geographical mile.

APPENDIX I.—FORM B.

ALLUDED TO IN PARAGRAPH 7 OF REPORT, DATED 22ND SEPTEMBER 1851.

Return shewing the Ruqba of Pergunnah *Tehseelee* *Zillah Furruckabad.*

Number.	NAMES OF MEHALS.	Numbers of Nuglahs or Mouzahs belonging to each Mehal.	Names of Nuglahs and Mouzahs.	Total Area according to General Statement, No. IV.	AREA AGREEABLY TO THE PUTWAREE'S PAPERS FOR 1256 FUSLEE IN BEEGAHS.													LANDS NOT MEASURED BY SURVEYOR'S MOOTSUDDEES.				Total Area of the Mehal.	Note whether the entries in the Putwaree's papers are agreeably to the Surveyor's khusrah or any other measurement.	REMARKS.
					Cultivated, including Fallow.	New Bunjur.	Old Bunjur.	*Dhak-jungle.* Culturable.	*Dhak-jungle.* Unculturable.	Lakhiraj.	*Padaruk lands.* Cultivated.	*Padaruk lands.* Bunjur.	*Topes.* Cultivated.	*Topes.* Uncultivated.	Gardens.	Abadee.	Tanks, Jheels and Pokhurs.	Barren Waste Ravines, &c.	Total as per Meelaun khusrah.	*Dhak-jungle.* Culturable.	*Dhak-jungle.* Unculturable.	Barren Waste.	TOTAL.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

NOTE.—In the present Return the entries of columns 6, 12 and 14 of this Statement have been placed under the head of Cultivated.
7, 8, 9, 13, 16 and 21, ditto ditto, ... Culturable.
11, ditto ditto, ... Lakhiraj.
and all remaining columns under the head, ... Barren.

W. H. D'GRUYTHER.

APPENDIX II.

Modified Statistical Return of the Area and Population in the District of Furruckabad.

Pergunnahs.	Number of Mouzahs or Townships.	Area in square Geographical miles of 847·2 acres each.	Area in square Statute miles of 640 Acres each.	Area in Acres.	*Malgoozaree, or assessed land.*		*Minhaee, or unassessed land.*		Population.						
					Cultivated.	Culturable.	Lakhiraj.	Barren.	*Hindoos.*		*Mohomedans and others, not Hindoos.*		Total.	No. of persons to each square Geographical mile.	No. of persons to each square Statute mile.
									Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.			
2.	3.	4.	4½.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
Azumnuggur,	191	187	248	158547	98710	18761	1677	39399	66913	16369	4097	3896	91275	488	368
Puttialie,	60	49	65	41535	25391	9858	81	6205	15189	5188	3700	2753	26830	547	413
Burnah,	28	28	37	23855	16896	3723	0	3236	9806	1777	262	197	12042	430	326
Shumsabad,	241	143	188	120425	66574	19915	6104	27832	57444	16818	3014	3992	81268	568	432
Kumpill-Kaimgunge,	190	131	174	111126	53302	27685	4251	25888	44750	17507	5077	10158	77492	591	445
Chibramow,	122	92	121	77636	43196	13947	5959	14534	39783	12551	802	2988	56124	610	464
Taligram,	103	83	111	70811	41345	10832	101	18533	34159	9793	3180	3593	50725	611	457
Islamgunge,	89	92	121	77563	38848	15083	51	23581	38140	11202	1495	2040	52877	575	437
Purrumnuggur,	36	22	30	19029	9833	2417	0	6779	9945	3417	55	267	13684	622	456
Khakutmow,	42	23	31	19792	12604	2636	0	4552	12299	4129	79	401	16908	735	545
Kunnouje,	190	136	179	114674	71511	17835	181	25147	62044	28343	5910	9801	106098	780	593
Mohomdabad,	40	38	50	32142	15072	3325	1139	12606	15504	3572	491	539	20106	529	402
Bhojepoor,	159	82	109	69605	38238	10643	13401	7323	32260	14899	5201	3031	55391	675	508
Pahara, including station of Futtehgurh and city Furruckabad,	78	31	41	26432	9458	3002	5884	8088	17465	75334	1050	34047	127896	4125	3119
Shumsabad, Huzoor Tehseel,	100	99	130	83361	44160	9191	4275	25735	37378	8928	573	1023	47902	484	36
Thutteea Tirooa,	127	167	222	141947	64254	21662	0	56031	61689	13463	2880	2629	80661	483	363
Suckutpoor,	147	103	136	86966	36684	10092	91	40099	36667	6145	598	699	44109	428	324
Sowruck,	45	67	88	56219	30267	11524	591	13837	22659	3743	623	718	27743	414	315
Suckrawah,	29	31	41	26607	0	0	26607	0	11211	1728	506	497	13942	449	340
Total.	2017	1604	2122	1358272	716343	212131	70393	359405	625305	254906	39593	83269	1003073	625	472

W. H. D'GRUYTHER.

APPENDIX III.

Population Return of the District of Furruckabad as per Census taken on the 1st January 1850.

Names of Tehseelee.	Names of Pergunnahs.	Number of Houses.	Distribution of Population.																			Grand Total.			Proportion of Hindoo Females to Males per cent. on Columns 9 and 11.	Proportion of Mohomedan Females to Males per cent. on Columns 19 and 20.	Proportion of Females to Males per cent. in the entire population of the district on Columns 22 and 23.
			Hindoo.									Mohomedan.															
			Agricultural.			*Non-Agricultural.*			Total.			*Agricultural.*			*Non-Agricultural.*			Total.								
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Azimnuggur,...	Azimnuggur,... ... ... Puttialie,... ... ... Burnah, ...	28065	51978	39930	91908	1263	10704	23381	64608	50634	115242	4490	3569	8059	3461	3385	6846	7951	6954	14905	72559	57588	130147	78	90	79
Shumsabad, ...	Shumsabad,... ... ... Kumpill-Kaimgunge,	33080	56923	45271	102194	18501	15824	34325	75424	61095	136519	4160	3931	8091	6395	7755	14150	10555	11686	22241	85979	72781	158760	80	110	84
Chibramow, ...	Chibramow,... ... ... Taligram, ...	23231	41126	32816	73942	11863	10481	22344	52989	43297	96286	2227	1753	3982	3317	3204	6521	5544	5019	10563	58533	48316	106849	81	90	82
Imrutpoor, ...	Islamgunge,... ... ... Purrumnuggur, ... Khakutmow, ...	18105	34107	26277	60384	9950	8798	18748	44057	35075	79132	840	789	1629	1373	1335	2708	2213	2124	4337	46270	37199	83469	79	96	80
Kunnouje, ...	Kunnouje, ...	23754	33961	28083	62044	15258	13085	28343	49219	41168	90387	3240	2670	5910	5171	4630	9801	8411	7300	15711	57630	48468	106098	84	87	84
Mohomdabad,	Mohomdabad, ... Bhojepoor, ... Pahara, ... Shumsabad, Huzoor Tehseel, ...	*33357	55641	43351	98992	21922	19031	40953	77563	62382	139045	3793	2926	6719	3588	3562	7150	7381	6488	13869	84944	68870	153814	80	88	81
Thutteea Tirooa, ...	Thutteea Tirooa, ...	17243	34317	27372	61689	7339	6124	13463	41656	33496	75152	1636	1244	2880	1417	1212	2629	3053	2456	5509	44709	35952	80661	84	80	80
Suckutpoor, ...	Suckutpoor, ... Sowruck, ... Suckrawah, ...	15832	39567	30970	70537	6305	5308	11616	45875	36278	82153	925	802	1727	972	942	1914	1897	1744	3641	47772	38022	85794	79	92	79
	Total, ...	192667	347620	274070	621690	103771	89353	193126	451391	363423	814816	21311	17686	38997	25694	26085	51779	47005	43771	90776	498396	407196	905592	81	93	81
	City of Furruckabad, ...	20681	1624	1188	2812	26851	23207	50058	28475	24395	52870	265	291	556	12464	13500	25964	12729	13791	26520	41204	38186	79390	85	107	92
	Station of Futtehgurh, ...	4404	454	349	803	6424	5298	11722	6878	5647	12525	31	9	40	2778	2748	5526	2809	2757	5566	9687	8404	18091	82	98	87
	Total of the District, ..	217752	349698	275607	625305	137046	117860	254906	186744	393467	880211	21607	17986	39593	40936	42333	83269	62543	60319	122862	549287	453786	1003073	81	96	83

* Exclusive of City and Station which are separately given ; *vide* after Pergunnah Total.

W. H. D'GRUYTHER.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement shewing the proportion of Women to Men among the different castes of Hindoos, in Zillah Furruckabad, agreeably to the Census taken on the 1st January 1850.

No. of Villages in the District, inhabited by each class of Hindoos.	Caste.	Number of Men.	Number of Women.	Proportion of Women to Men per cent.
189	Rajpoots, --	17206	10763	59
204	Aheers, --	15595	12340	79
118	Chumars, --	5614	4559	81
158	Brahmins, --	11514	9459	82
128	Kachees, --	9633	7944	82
64	Koormees, --	6910	5739	83
188	Kissans, --	17218	14843	86
1049	On the entire Hindoo population of the district.			81

N. B.—This statement shews the population of each caste only in those villages in which the chief number of the inhabitants are of that class. It does not shew the entire population of each caste in the whole district. But inasmuch as the scattered portion do not probably exceed the number entered here, and as the villages given above form a moiety of the whole number in the district, the statement may be received as affording a fair criterion for each caste.

All the tuhseeldars, with the single exception of Syed Mohumed of Kunnouje, agree in attributing the disproportion of women to men, among the Rajpoots to the circumstance of there being a large number of bachelors among them; and the reason they assign for this anomaly in Hindoo usages, is the heavy expense which immemorial custom has rendered necessary, it may be said obligatory, on occasions of marriage; and that it therefore becomes a very difficult matter for parents with a family of daughters to find suitable matches for them.

This can scarcely be admitted as a valid argument, because it does not apply to other parallel cases; for the Brahmins are similarly situated, being subject on the daughter's side to considerable expense in marriage ceremonies, and old maids may be found in many families, yet the proportion of women among them is fair and uniform with the other castes. I am therefore inclined to accept the suggestion of the tuhseeldar of Kunnouje, that the great disproportion of one sex to the other among the Rajpoots, is owing to the secret prevalence of the barbarous practice of female infanticide.

There is no reason whatever to think that any concealment of the truth was practised in regard to the number of females at the time the census was taken.

W. H. D'GRUYTHER.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM ON THE RESOURCES OF THE MYNPOORIE DISTRICT, IN 1849-50.

By C. RAIKES, Esq., C. S., *Collector of that Zillah.*

No. I.—*Letter from* W. MUIR, Esq., C. S., *Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, to the address of* J. THORNTON, Esq., C. S., *Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, No. 165, dated 4th April 1851.*

SIR,

Among the reports submitted by the Commissioner of Agra, with his address, upon the Revenue Administration for the year 1849-50, the Board find an interesting memorandum on the resources of the Mynpoorie district, prepared by Mr. C. Raikes. It occurs to them that His Honor may feel interested in this memorandum, for though perhaps not in all respects correct, it is founded upon an ingenious mode of calculation, and exhibits the result of considerable investigation and deduction.

I have, &c.,
W. MUIR.

No. II.—*Memorandum, by Mr. Raikes, on the Resources of Mynpoorie.*

1.—I am going to hazard a few remarks, first, on the pecuniary resources of the agricultural population of the Mynpoorie district; secondly, on the value of the gross produce of the land.

2.—I will try, first, to shew whence the producers get the money with which to pay their land tax, and to purchase clothes, utensils, and other necessaries.

3.—To do this, I shall take as my guide the annexed table of stock and produce sold at the new gunge at Sirsa during the past year.

4.—This gunge absorbs the greater part of the traffic in live-stock and produce of the Shekooabad pergunnah, and after some enquiry, I believe I may say that the trade at the gunge represents the average amount of traffic in a tract of 1,13,000 acres of (malgoozaree) land.

5.—The cattle dealers take a larger amount of money in the course of the year than all the other dealers put together. But as this trade is mostly between the agricultural producers of the district, who buy from and sell to one another, as may suit their necessities, not much money is got in this way.

6.—We must look then to the other market transactions, which may be put down thus—

1*st.*—District produce sold for export, such as wheat, gram, goor, &c., -- -- -- -- -- --	Rs.	1,12,553	0	0
2*nd.*—District produce sold for district consumption,	„	1,14,165	0	0
3*rd.*—Import from other districts sold for exportation, being goor, -- -- -- -- -- -- --	„	67,570	0	0
4*th.*—Imports from other districts sold for district consumption, salt, potatoes, grass, &c., --	„	29,286	0	0
Proceeding on these data,	Rs.	3,23,574	0	0

7.—The amount sold for exportation, and for district consumption, representing so far the amount of money taken by producers from non-producers, may be estimated thus for the whole district in round numbers—

Exports, -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --	Rs.	8,35,000	0 0
Produce sold for district consumption, -- -- --	„	8,40,000	0 0
Total,	Rs.	16,75,000	0 0

8.—It is not easy to ascertain the amount taken in return for the produce sold direct to travellers and others, exclusive of that which passes through the larger marts. In the margin* I give a note of the traffic, by wheeled carriages only, through the town of Mynpoorie *towards* Agra during the past year.

* 22,913 Carts of 2 Bullocks.
12,537 ditto of 3 ditto.
2,153 ditto of 4 ditto.
1,063 ditto of 5 ditto.
265 ditto of 6 ditto.
43 ditto of 7 ditto.
Total, ... 38,974 Carts.
„ ... 99,255 Bullocks.

9.—I cannot estimate the value of produce consumed by travellers and their cattle passing through the district at less than Rs. 2,20,000 per annum, and most of this money finds its way to the agricultural producers. This class also benefits very largely by the expenditure of the State and public departments, which for the past year has amounted to no less than Rs. 6,80,838-8-4½,† or about half the sum taken in Land Revenue and Excise from the district. Of this sum at least two-thirds go to the agricultural producers.

Revenue Pay Abstract and Contingencies, ...	93,975	0	7½
Judicial ditto ditto, ...	1,51,416	14	2½
Pensions, ...	4,051	14	4
Military Pay Bills, ...	87,501	14	8
Bills drawn by Military Officers in charge of Treasuries, ...	27,207	9	7
Ditto ditto by Political ditto, ...	2,603	11	10
Ditto ditto by Revenue ditto, ...	1,83,147	12	8½
Assignments drawn in favor of Officers of the Department of Public Works and Ganges Canal, ...	1,06,471	14	8
Post Office Department, ...	3,311	12	2
Road and Ferry Fund, ...	21,000	0	0
Total, Rs.†	6,80,838	8	4½

10.—We may then put down the cash receipts of the agricultural population thus:—

I.—District produce, sold for home consumption,	Rs.	8,40,000
II.—Ditto ditto exportation, -- -- -- --	„	8,35,000
III.—Produce sold to petty traders, and retailed to travellers and others, -- -- -- --	„	2,20,000
IV.—Expended by Government,‡ -- -- -- --	„	4,44,000
	Rs.	22,39,000

11.—To this must be added the sums brought into the district by men of agricultural families returning from service in foreign States, also the large sums given to the Chowhan Thakoors as dower of females taken in marriage from other districts, and we shall not be far wrong, if we estimate the coin actually touched by the agricultural producers of the district at Rs. 25,00,000.

12.—Of this Rs. 12,65,953 goes to pay the Government Land Revenue, being, as we may expect, if my calculations are correct, about equal to the sum received for exports§, and returned by the expenditure‖ in the district.

‡ About Rs. 2,20,713 is value of remittances made by Government Bills in favor of relations of Sepoys.

§ Rs. 8,35,000. ‖ Rs. 4,44,000.

13.—There remains a sum of cash in the hands of the cultivating and producing classes equal to about Rs. 12,34,047.

By the best calculation I can make, this may be thus disposed of:—

Salt imported,	Rs.	1,05,000
Brass utensils and hardware,	„	22,050
Iron,	„	43,750
Balance,	„	10,63,247
Total,	Rs.	12,34,047

This balance, of Rs. 10,63,247, remains in the district to be turned over for cloth, &c.

14.—Besides this amount of the circulating medium, the capital of the agricultural classes may be thus estimated:—

Cattle,	Rs.	37,14,000
Chattels,	„	2,20,500
Total,	Rs.	39,34,500

15.—The second question which I proposed to answer, was as to the average amount of gross annual produce in the district.

16.—Now in a tract which supports more than half a million of people, to whom luxury is unknown, and probably not a thousand who do not live in a frugal manner, a tract which produces the necessaries of life in sufficient quantities for a people who import scarcely any foreign edible substance, except salt, it is not difficult, if the amount of population be known, to ascertain what the minimum amount of produce in ordinary years must be.

17.—The population of the Mynpoorie district is above 650,000. At an average rate of one-half seer of *grain* per head per diem, their consumption must be near thirty lacs of maunds per annum, the money value being, when grain is at 30 seers per rupee, Rs. 39,54,045.

18.—The cattle in the district amounting, as may be easily shewn, to at least 619,000*, consume, each,

Grain, 5¼ chittacks per diem, worth	Rs.	4	0	0	per annum.
Bhoosa, 1 seer per diem, worth	„	1	1	0	ditto.
Grass,	„	0	15	0	ditto.
Average cost per head, per annum,	„	6	0	0	

* I assume the cattle at 619 000 *at least*, for the following reasons:—There are 619,000 cultivated acres, requiring for each 20 cutcha beegahs (equal to 4 acres) one pair of bullocks. Now most of these bullocks are bred in the district, and there must be a proportionate number of cows, of which very few are killed or exported; add to these cows all buffaloes, male and female, and it is impossible to calculate the cattle lower than this—

Bullocks, ...	309 500
Cows and Buffaloes,...	309,500
	619,000

I propose to test the accuracy of this item by an actual enumeration of the cattle, which is being made.

19.—On these (very low) calculations, the money value of the produce of the land may be set down—

Grain, for human consumption,	Rs.	39,54,045
Grain, for exportation,	„	8,35,000
Grain, for cattle,	„	25,02,621
Bhoosa, straw and other fodder,	„	6,77,031
Grass and other spontaneous produce,	„	5,34,348
Total, Rs.		85,03,045

20.—By this computation the average yield of every cultivated acre is 350 seers of grain, and this is well known to be about the mark in this district.

21.—I have put down these memoranda in the way of "guesses at truth," because I think that the gross produce of the land is generally much undervalued. The sum I have entered is doubtless below the truth, as I have put all my averages low. By the calculation as it stands, the Government demand in this district is only about one-seventh of the gross produce of the land in fair seasons.

C. RAIKES.

APPENDIX TO No. II. ON THE RESOURCES OF MYNPOORIE.

Detail of the money price in Rupees of produce sold at the New Gunge at Sirsa, in the District of Mynpoorie, from the month of May 1849 to April 1850.

Wheat,	69,635	11	0	Dried Mangoes,	140	15	0
Rice,	18,936	12	0	Castor seed,	754	4	9
Gram,	9,103	7	6	Red Chillies,	396	0	0
Urhur,	5 347	7	0	Oil,	224	3	0
Barley,	10,500	4	6	Garlic,	4	0	0
Maash,	4,119	9	0	Onions,	75	0	0
Goor,	1,01,955	0	9	Mowhooa,	169	12	0
Salt,	20,153	9	3	Joour,	4,949	13	6
Moong,	2,893	1	9	Bajra,	3,777	0	9
Surson,	5,474	9	0	Mussoor,	368	7	0
Sounf,	202	4	0	Paddy,	80	0	0
Dry Tobacco,	6,609	12	0	Cotton,	2,720	0	0
Smoking Tobacco,	5,850	0	0	Hemp,	4,896	0	0
Reeds,	4,542	0	0	Paddy, parched,	292	5	0
Poppy Seeds,	1,904	0	0	Singharah,	4,808	0	0
Khullee Sursoon,	2,345	13	6	Ghee,	697	5	0
Pulse,	5,400	7	0	Moat,	433	0	0
Potatoes,	3,786	0	0	Charcoal,	400	0	0
Ban Moonj,	1,896	0	0	Turmeric,	887	7	9
Cotton Thread,	10,160	0	0	Coriander seed,	737	8	0
Raw Sugar,	3,320	12	0				
Cotton Seed,	2,949	8	0	Total,	3,23,574	12	0

N. B.—Besides this, 1,13,048 heads of cattle; viz.

96,118 Bullocks,
4,580 Cows,
650 Female Buffaloes,
8,292 Male ditto,
3,366 Sheep and Goats,
42 Tattoos,

were brought for sale, of which the estimated value of sales completed amount to Rs. 5,11,150.

C. RAIKES,

NOTE ON THE BRANCH DISPENSARIES RECENTLY OPENED IN THE BAREILLY DISTRICT.

By J. BALFOUR, ESQ., *Assistant Surgeon, dated 28th December 1847.*

PERHAPS one of the most striking features of the present history of India is the wonderful success which has attended the opening of Dispensaries: the high and increasing favor in which they are held by the great majority of the people; and the confidence which has been placed in all Sub-Assistant Surgeons who have been actuated by a proper spirit in the performance of their interesting and arduous duties.

Great usefulness of Dispensaries.

Nowhere I believe has this been more striking than in the Bareilly district, and the extent of the usefulness of the central institution has been greatly enlarged by the establishment of subordinate branch Dispensaries at Pillibheet, Buhera, and Beesulpoor, of which I now propose submitting a short account.

2.—I have reason to believe that branch Dispensaries were first proposed by R. H. Clarke, Esq., the late Magistrate of this district, in a note on the Bareilly Dispensary, which was written in the year 1842; and in order to shew the feelings by which that gentleman was actuated, and which, having been kept in view by his successor, have led to results much greater than were anticipated, I make the following extract from it:—"If permanent branch Dispensaries in all the pergunnahs cannot be immediately "established after the completion of the new Dispensary, some at least might be; and "supplies of medicine through the agency of the institution might also occasionally "be sent out for distribution in other parts of the country where sickness happened "to be raging. We should thus create the first link of interest between Government "and the sick in the distant pergunnahs; and if we only reflect on the distress that "must arise to a laboring man, from the occurrence of sickness, with a family depend-"ent probably on his manual labor for maintenance, the great benefit of placing "within his reach effectual medical and surgical relief cannot be too highly estimated. "Numberless must have been the instances in which interruption to labor and industry "has been shortened by the advice and relief given at the Dispensary. We cannot "therefore remain unmindful of their (the people's) claims, nor can we forget the "former ravages of epidemics, the fevers, small-pox, and other catalogue of diseases to "which the people of this country have been so fearfully exposed; and thus, while it "would be difficult indeed to find a more gratifying example of a daily dispensation "of benefits than the Government Dispensary at this station, it cannot surely be "denied that it is a permanent duty of the Local Committee, to use all their "influence and exertions for widening the sphere of its usefulness, and affiliating to it "branch Dispensaries in every Tuhsildaree division in the district (of which there will "be eight in number,) whenever the resources at command for accomplishing so "desirable an object afford a prospect of success."

First proposal to establish branches.

3.—The commencement of the experiment was made by Mr. Clarke himself at Pillibheet, when the old Jail establishment having been broken up, some measure for affording relief to the police of the Teraee, or others, when laid up with the dangerous

First establishment at Pillibheet.

fevers of the locality, appeared urgently called for; and he accordingly, at his own expense, (afterwards I believe sanctioned by Government,) kept open a Dispensary for such purposes. The native doctor in charge was unfortunately a very careless, perhaps worthless fellow, and the patients reported in attendance were few in number; but after the sanction of Government was obtained (at the end of 1843,) a useful and respectable man was dispatched to assume charge, and the attendance rapidly increased, and has gone on progressively even to the present time. A subscription was now raised, by the residents of Pillibheet, of Co.'s Rs. 3,934, and a good site selected, on which a most substantial pucka building has been erected for the Dispensary, with good houses for the native doctor and all the subordinates.

4.—The old Jail hospital allowance, which was all that was at first granted, having been found insufficient to support the establishment on a proper footing, leave was asked from Government to apply to this purpose a portion of the surplus funds of the Bareilly Dispensary. A report was called for to explain how the surplus funds had accumulated, and to offer any recommendation as to their employment. This was drawn up by the Civil Assistant Surgeon, and shewed that the surplus funds of the Bareilly Dispensary amounted annually to Rs. 464-5-8, which, with an addition of Co.'s Rs. 400 from Government, would suffice to place the Pillibheet branch on a firm and useful footing, and to establish another at Buheree, a locality where it was thought one was much wanted, being itself pretty healthy, yet within a short distance of the Teraee, and many unhealthy thannahs. This proposition was most liberally agreed to by Government, and operations were commenced at Buheree in January 1846; at first in a common mud hut, run up at a cost of 40 or 50 rupees, but a subscription having been made of 2,350 Rs. for the purpose, a very neat pucka building has been now for some time in use, and the necessary out-offices will, it is expected, be erected this season.

Establishment at first insufficient.

Proposed arrangement at Buheree and Pillibheet.

Carried out.

5.—The last branch Dispensary, whose establishment I have occasion to notice, is that of Beesulpoor, and the circumstances connected with this, hold out large promise as to what may be effected in this and other districts. Mr. Browne, the tuhseeldar, being very often called on by natives to prescribe for their various ailments, took opportunity, as occasion offered, to point out to the more wealthy zemeendars and others, the great advantages conferred by the Dispensaries at Pillibheet and Buheree, and suggested that, by making arrangements to meet the expense, one might be established among themselves. This was taken in good part. At first a proposition was made for an annual subscription, but the known unwillingness of the natives to *continue* any thing of this sort being taken into consideration, it was suggested that a sum of money should be raised, sufficient, when placed at interest, to meet the annual expenditure. This was done, but meanwhile the affair being talked over at a meeting of the Bareilly Dispensary Committee, S. Fraser, Esq., then Officiating Judge, made the handsome offer of meeting the expense for the first six months, so as to enable us to start at once. This was accepted; Government sanction obtained, and the institution opened in the beginning of July 1847, in a portion of a house kindly lent for the purpose by its owner, and it has already proved of the greatest use to numbers both of the town and surrounding districts.

6.—Having given the above short account of the origin of our branch Dispensaries, I propose shewing the principles upon which the extent and rate of pay of the establishment were fixed, the result which was expected, and how far the expectation has been realised; and an account of the receipts and disbursements for a period of six months, which will give a correct idea of the average expenditure, without the necessity of entering into a longer retrospect.

Further remarks proposed.

7.—In determining the extent of the establishments of the branch Dispensaries and the scale of wages, efficiency and economy had both to be consulted. For efficiency, it was necessary that the native doctor, who was to be placed in charge, should be of good character, and acquirements above the average; and as these recommendations would always ensure him employment, and might lead to his removal, should he desire this, it was thought necessary to fix his pay at the rate of 25 rupees a month, than which he could not expect higher pay in any situation open to him. It was also considered, that, in the localities in which the branches were to be placed, sickness might lay up the officer in charge, or his absence might be unavoidable from various causes; it therefore became incumbent to provide for such occurrences. This, it appeared, could best be done by associating with him an assistant; a young man, partly at least acquainted with medicine, who could be trusted for a few days with the current duties, and whose extensive experience would, it was expected, ultimately qualify him for a higher appointment. It was found necessary to fix the salary of this office at 7 (seven) rupees monthly, and as they have proved extremely useful, this will be found very moderate. With regard to the other servants, it appeared necessary to employ a sweeper, kahar (or bhistee,) and cook, in order that the building might be kept properly clean, and the wants of the indigent or helpless sick, might be properly supplied. After due enquiry in the district, it was found that the wages of these servants might be fixed at Rs. 3-3 and 4, respectively, and this was accordingly done; while two rupees a month was set apart as dieting for poor in-door patients, who had no means of feeding themselves. It was not supposed that this would be sufficient, but it was expected that private charity would meet any increased expenditure on this head. The only other charge, that for native medicines, was averaged at Rs. 8, and this has been found to be quite sufficient. The total establishment then stood, as in the margin*, at 52 rupees a month.

Data on which establishment and rate of pay were fixed.

* Native Doctor in charge, ... 25
Assistant, ... 7
Cook, ... 4
Bhistee, ... 3
Mehtur, ... 3
Native Medicines, ... 8
Diet to poor patients, ... 2
Total Monthly, Rs. 52

8.—The branch Dispensaries would, it was conceived, bring fair medical aid within the reach of many, who were at present utterly deprived of it; would be a means of saving life and preserving health to the police, and such of the inhabitants of the Teraee as choose to apply, would secure a fair union in the instance of broken bones, sword-cuts and common injuries; and, with regard to the more serious surgical cases, might act as feeders to the central dispensary, (for it was never contemplated that the great operations should be performed within:) and it was supposed that from

Results expected and obtained.

thirty to fifty patients a day might be expected, on the average. The abstract of the proceedings of the three branches, as given in the margin, will shew how far our expectations have been exceeded, and to what a wonderful extent the people have availed themselves of the benefit offered them.

Branch.	Period.					Daily Average.	Total of new Cases.
Pillibheet.	1st January	to	31st July	1844,	...	41·75	2541
	1st Augt. 1844,	to	31st Jan.	1845,	...	63·43	3351
	1st Feb. 1845,	to	31st July	1845,	...	69·60	3565
	1st Augt. 1845,	to	31st Jan.	1846,	...	67·32	3816
	1st Feb. 1846,	to	31st July	1846,	...	79·41	4125
	1st Augt. 1846,	to	31st Jan.	1847,	...	85·64	4403
	1st Feb. 1847,	to	31st March	1847,	...	87·43	1673
	1st April 1847,	to	30th Sep.	1847,	...	87·78	4854
Buheree.	1st Jan. 1846,	to	31st July	1846,	...	44·72	2936
	1st Augt. 1846,	to	31st Jan.	1847,	...	50·83	1990
	1st Feb. 1847,	to	31st March	1847,	...	53·10	697
	1st April 1847,	to	30th Sep.	1847,	...	35·81	1740
Beesulpoor	For July.	1847,	... ...			46·20	418
	For August	1847,	... ...			56·65	454
	For September	1847,	... ...			54·53	495
	For October	1847,	... ...			48·00	374
	For November	1847,	... ...			45·07	389

Opthalmia and bowel complaints, though less frequent, yet from their importance deserve notice; and there are generally a good many syphilitic cases. But any enlarging on this topic appears superfluous, the half yearly reports, as published, giving full particulars. One point has gratified me much with regard to these branches. They are proving a means of introducing vaccination among the people. Now, in previous years, I have sent vaccinators into the districts in which they are located, and have been *obliged to withdraw them*, in consequence of the excitement occasioned: women flying from village to village with their children, and others locking themselves up in their houses, on the approach of the vaccinators. Last year a good many were vaccinated at Pillibheet, coming of their own accord, and I expect that this season much more will be done, not only there, but also at the other stations. Had this been the only result of the establishment of our branch dispensaries, I should have considered it no small triumph.

Principal diseases.

Means of introducing vaccination.

9.—In considering the receipts and expenditure of these establishments, I have given the last reported half year of the Pillibheet and Buheree branches in the margin, and below, the sources from which the income is derived. It will be seen at once that the conjoined expenses of the two are somewhat under the sum at our disposal, thereby leaving a small margin for contingencies. The expenses of the Beesulpoor branch were calculated

Receipts and expenditure.

	Month.	Establishment.	Country Medicines.	Diets.	Total.
Pillibheet branch.	April, ...	42 0 0	9 3 9	1 14 0	53 1 9
	May, ...	42 0 0	7 9 0	1 12 6	51 5 6
	June, ...	42 0 0	8 10 3	1 15 0	52 9 3
	July, ...	42 0 0	8 3 3	2 0 0	52 2 3
	August, ...	42 0 0	8 0 6	2 0 0	52 3 3
	September, ...	42 0 0	7 12 0	1 8 0	51 0 4
		252 0 0	49 6 9	11 1 6	
	Grand Total, six months,...				312 8 3

	Month.	Establishment.	Country Medicines.	Diets.	Total.
Buheree branch.	April, ...	42 0 0	7 4 3	1 6 0	50 10 6
	May, ...	42 0 0	4 15 3	1 4 3	48 3 6
	June, ...	42 0 0	5 7 6	1 15 0	49 6 6
	July, ...	42 0 0	5 3 9	2 0 0	49 3 9
	August, ...	42 0 0	6 1 0	2 0 0	50 1 0
	September, ...	42 0 0	4 15 9	2 0 0	48 15 9
		252 0 0	33 15 6	10 9 3	
	Grand Total in six months,				296 8 6

RECEIPTS.

Surplus funds of the Bareilly dispensary, ...			464 5 8
Sum formerly allowed for the Jail establishment at Pillibheet, now applied to dispensary purposes, ...			384 0 0
Additional granted by Government, ...			400 0 0
Total per annum,			1248 5 8
or half yearly,			624 2 10
Expenses of Pillibheet branch for six months as above, ...	312 8 3		
Ditto Ditto, Buheree branch, ...	296 8 9		
		609 1 0	
Surplus for Contingencies, ...			15 1 10

at the same rate. As it has only as yet been five months in existence, I have given the whole expenditure as incurred since its opening; for the whole of which, as already mentioned, we have been indebted to the liberality of S. Fraser, Esq. From 1st January 1848, we fall back on our own resources which consist of Company's Rupees 5,200,* but on mortgage of landed property at 12 per cent. per annum, and yieding of course Rs. 624 yearly, or Rs. 52 a month.

Beesulpoor Branch.

Month.	Establishment.	Country Medicines.	Diets.	Total.
July, ...	40 8 11	7 14 0	0 12 0	49 2 11
August, ...	42 0 0	6 5 0	1 11 0	50 0 0
September, ...	42 0 0	9 10 3	0 15 0	52 9 3
October, ...	42 0 0	7 3 6	1 2 0	50 5 6
November, ...	42 0 0	9 0 0	1 0 0	52 0 0
	208 8 11	40 0 9	5 8 0	
Grand Total in five months,				254 1 8

Country medicines in general use.

10.—In order to give an idea of the country medicine principally in use as well as their ordinary prices, I give below, the bill for country medicines supplied to the Pillibheet branch in September last, which may be taken as a fair average. I have only to remark that it has been found more difficult to obtain these supplies at Beesulpoor than at the other stations; but the demand being now fairly established, the supply is becoming better.

*N. B.—Rs. 5,705 have been subscribed, the balance, with what may be yet realised, will go towards erecting a building.

	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.	Tolas.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pies.
Country Paper, 3 quires, ..	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Senna, ...	0	1	8	0	0	4	6
Cheyretta, ...	0	1	8	0	0	4	6
Rhubarb, ...	0	3	0	0	0	0	9
Ginger, ...	0	4	0	0	0	1	0
Red Pepper, ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Castor Oil, ...	0	1	0	0	0	6	6
Camphor, ...	0	0	1	0	0	2	6
Aloes, ...	0	0	2	2½	0	2	0
Choorun, ...	0	0	8	0	0	3	0
Kut Kulega, ...	0	0	5	0	0	1	6
Black Pepper, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alum, ...	0	0	4	0	0	1	6
Country Phials, No. 12, ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wax, ...	0	0	2	2½	0	3	6
Itch Oil, ...	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Rosin, ...	0	0	8	0	0	2	0
Verosa, ...	0	0	12	0	0	3	0
Verdigris, ...	0	0	0	4½	0	2	0
Sulphur, ...	0	1	0	0	0	3	3
Vinegar, ...	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Pen and Ink, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Cubebs, ...	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Guzie, 29 yards, ...	0	0	2	0	0	14	0
Glue, ...	0	1	8	0	0	12	0
Oil, ...	0	7	8	0	1	2	0
Wood, ...	2	0	0	0	0	5	0
Leeches, No. 55, ...	0	0	0	0	0	13	9
					7	12	0
Diet to poor Patients, ...					1	8	0
Total, Co.'s Rupees					9	4	0

General remarks.

11.—I have now only to add that in superintending the progress of these institutions, my great endeavour, after obtaining the services of a good steady native doctor, was to give him all the weight and influence I could, guarding against fabrication of reports and inattention to duty. With this view, I have made visits to each station regularly every month, often without notice (or the possibility of its being given) of my attention, and thus saw affairs in their every-day dress. I have also discouraged application for advice from the sick directly made to myself, requesting them to apply to the native doctor in the first instance, and consulting with him afterwards, if required by the severity of the case.

I am not aware of any other point of interest requiring notice in this note; but I may add that I believe I have been very fortunate in securing the services of respectable and well-meaning men for the different situations, and that with such precaution and stated supervision, I conceive that a greatly extended field might be occupied with similar institutions, not in this district only, but also in other parts of India.

J. BALFOUR.

ESTABLISHMENT OF VERNACULAR LIBRARIES.

Letter No. 24, dated "Camp Boregaum, 1st February 1849," addressed by Lieut. H. L. EVANS, *Political Assistant in Nimar, to* R. N. C. HAMILTON, Esq., *Resident at Indore, respecting the Establishment of Native Libraries in Nimar.*

SIR,

With reference to the 21st paragraph of Mr. Secretary Allen's letter, No. 5085, dated 16th October last, requiring certain information regarding Native Libraries in Nimar, on receipt of which, the question of granting assistance towards them from Government, would be entertained, I have the honor to offer the following remarks.

2.—The project of establishing Native Libraries originated with Captain French. It was his object to, as far as possible, promote the spread of education; and to this end nothing could tend more than the encouragement of a taste for reading, amongst those capable of doing so, that, by their example, others might be induced to learn: moreover, the taste for reading having been acquired or increased, the attention of the natives may, perhaps, then be turned towards works capable of affording instruction, and enlightening their minds. The geography and history of their own and other country; works on practical husbandry and mechanics; with many subjects on which the ignorance now prevailing is most intense and lamentable, it is to be hoped may be made known to them.

3.—The sum of Rs. 1,397 was collected by voluntary contributions; of course induced by Captain French's persuasions and recommendations; and books, (of which a list accompanies,) procured from Agra and Bombay. In the selection of the works, the people subscribing were entirely uninterfered with. A list was circulated of books obtainable, and from that they made their selection. It was judged unwise at first to attempt to influence their choice.

4.—So far, then, people might be inclined to say that what has been done, was nothing in the right direction; that the great majority in subscribing, had merely done so to please their local superior; and that the books procured, and perhaps once looked at, would be consigned to some corner and forgotten; and the whole regarded as merely a crotchet, useless and impracticable. But when I state that in three places,* the people have voluntarily, without a hint from myself, without in fact my being aware of it until done, come forward with a sum of money themselves, and requested some small assistance from Government towards building a place, where the books might be kept, and rear a reading room or library: in fact, it must be conceded that an advance has taken place. They have also proposed monthly subscriptions, to which I have promised support.

5.—In several places the inhabitants have, without the assistance of a rupee from Government, built school-rooms; some in villages where schools did previously exist, but where there was no good place for them to meet in. In two instances, they have been built by the inhabitants, and a petition then sent in for an instructor to be appointed. This shows an appreciation of education.

6.—A great dearth of books for the school is experienced; but that is giving way since the establishment of a lithographic press at Mundlaisur. In one school, where the inhabitants had built the room, and paid the teacher themselves, I found the only book to be a Hindee translation of the ten commandments, given them by a Native Missionary some six or eight months back.

7.—It must be observed, that the Native Libraries and Schools are entirely distinct. The latter are Government, the former, property of the people themselves.

* Burwai, Khundwa and Bahadurpore.

Any assistance towards them would be most thankfully received; perhaps best rendered by a present of books of the nature mentioned in my second paragraph: the simpler the better; and by permission to me, to assist them in building their reading rooms. The amount granted need be very small, and shall be specified, if His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor should be pleased to receive the request favorably.

8.—I am conscious that much more might be advanced upon this subject than what I have stated, and that I have not done justice to it. It is impossible to too highly estimate the value of an increase of education. Not that perhaps very much is accomplished, by either the Native Libraries or by the Vernacular Schools; but still something is done, and that may improve. With reference to the latter, (the schools,) I may mention that as a first step, the qualifications of the teachers have been attended to.

Having procured a very intelligent man from the Deccan, educated at the Poonah College, the several "*Pundyas*" (teachers) have been, and are being, in their turn sent in to Mundlaisur, and there, to a certain extent, taught their duty. Both in this, and in the preparing school books, Mr. Conlan, the Deputy Collector, has given great assistance.

I have, &c.,

H. L. EVANS.

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10	0	1	0	Marooti thotra,	0	10	0
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NIMAR AGENCY,
The 5th February 1849.

T. CONLAN,
Deputy Collector.

DEPOSITS OF GRAPHITE.

Report on the DEPOSITS OF GRAPHITE, *near Almorah, by* MAJOR H. DRUMMOND, *on special duty, dated 24th October 1850.*

The occurrence of Graphite in the Himalayas was officially reported on in 1826, by Captain Herbert, Superintendent of a Mineralogical Survey. No bed or mass of the mineral however was brought to light, as will be seen by referring to Captain Herbert's report.*

When at Almorah last year, I observed traces of Graphite in the rock on which my house is situated, and was led to examine the ground in the neighbourhood, the result of which was the discovery of beds of the mineral in the mountain of Kaleemut about three miles north of Almorah, which I shortly described in a former paper. From one of these deposits, at the depth of a few feet, were obtained the specimens I had the honor of forwarding to the Most Noble the Governor General.

On my appointment by His Lordship to the prosecution of the research, I continued excavating in this quarter; but, no improvement in the mineral taking place, I ultimately abandoned the several openings made. The principal of these is an open working on the eastern side of the hill, measuring 65 feet horizontal and 34 perpendicular. To carry on the examination at this point, it would be necessary to sick a shaft to ascertain the character of other beds, which no doubt exist underneath.

After examining the ground in various directions, I selected two localities where a more favorable appearance presented itself; and, to avoid being tedious, confine my remarks to these at present.

The first is at Gurjolee, near the village of Bultee, about two and a half miles east of Kaleemut, and five from Almorah. The deposit worked here is observed when following the beds of plumbago, as they encircle the upper part of the valley of Mutteana after leaving Kaleemut. The Graphite at this point occurs in the form of nodules, which differ considerably from those hitherto obtained at Kaleemut, being finer in appearance, and of small size, generally not larger than a walnut. On the first specimens obtained, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Chemical Examiner, expressed an unfavorable opinion; but I prosecuted the working, from the impression† that their character gave promise of a better quality being discovered at a greater depth. This impression has to a certain extent proved correct. Specimen No. 1, exhibits the Graphite at the surface; No. 2, a change commencing at the depth of a few feet; from Nos. 3 and 4, it will be observed that still lower down, it is more compact and less earthy, and that some of the nodules exhibit the metalic lustre on the fracture. This mine has been worked to the depth of 46 feet.

The same description of nodular Graphite, I have since found cropping out in several directions, but always in small quantities; each deposit being only three or four inches in breadth.

The other locality alluded to is near the village of Pulseemee, about three miles from the Bultee mine, and the same from Almorah to the eastward. There are numerous deposits here. The first opened, crops out on the bank of a small stream in a deep ravine, and is composed of the mineral in tabular masses displaying metallic

* Published in *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. 18.

† I have also understood, that the purest description of Graphite from Borrowdale generally occurs in small pieces.

lustre. I was prevented by the water, from striking downwards, and therefore drove a gallery 70 feet in length along the course of the lode,* into the mountain, or rather shoulder of the mountain. The setting in of the rains, however, having swelled the brook and flooded the mine, I did not think it worth while to keep it open, as no apparent change had taken place in the mineral in that direction. About 200 feet lower down, the stream is joined by a smaller one, and in the bed of the latter before the rains commenced, I worked another deposit containing two layers of Graphite. The lower is from six to seven inches in breadth and displays the metallic lustre, the upper two feet thick of a much coarser character, and the metallic lustre is absent. The latter appears in the shape of a large solid mass crossing the bed of the smaller stream. A portion of this was loosened and carried down by the water, a fragment of which now lying about fifty feet from the spot, measures five feet six inches in length, two feet four inches in width, and two feet in depth. The remainder of the mass at the working still measures thirteen feet by ten. On the opposite side of the stream another deposit was found, five inches thick, with the metallic lustre, and lower down very large nodules exist in a bed of rock overhanging the bank. I subsequently mined another deposit close to the first-mentioned one, and here the metallic lustre is also apparent, but the masses differ in some respects from the other, being generally of a flattish nodular shape. They also very considerably in quality, the greater portion being very course and stony, and some on the other hand much finer. For the reason stated above, namely, the proximity of the stream, I was obliged to cut into the mountain in the same direction, and not finding the mineral improve, I discontinued it at 11 feet.

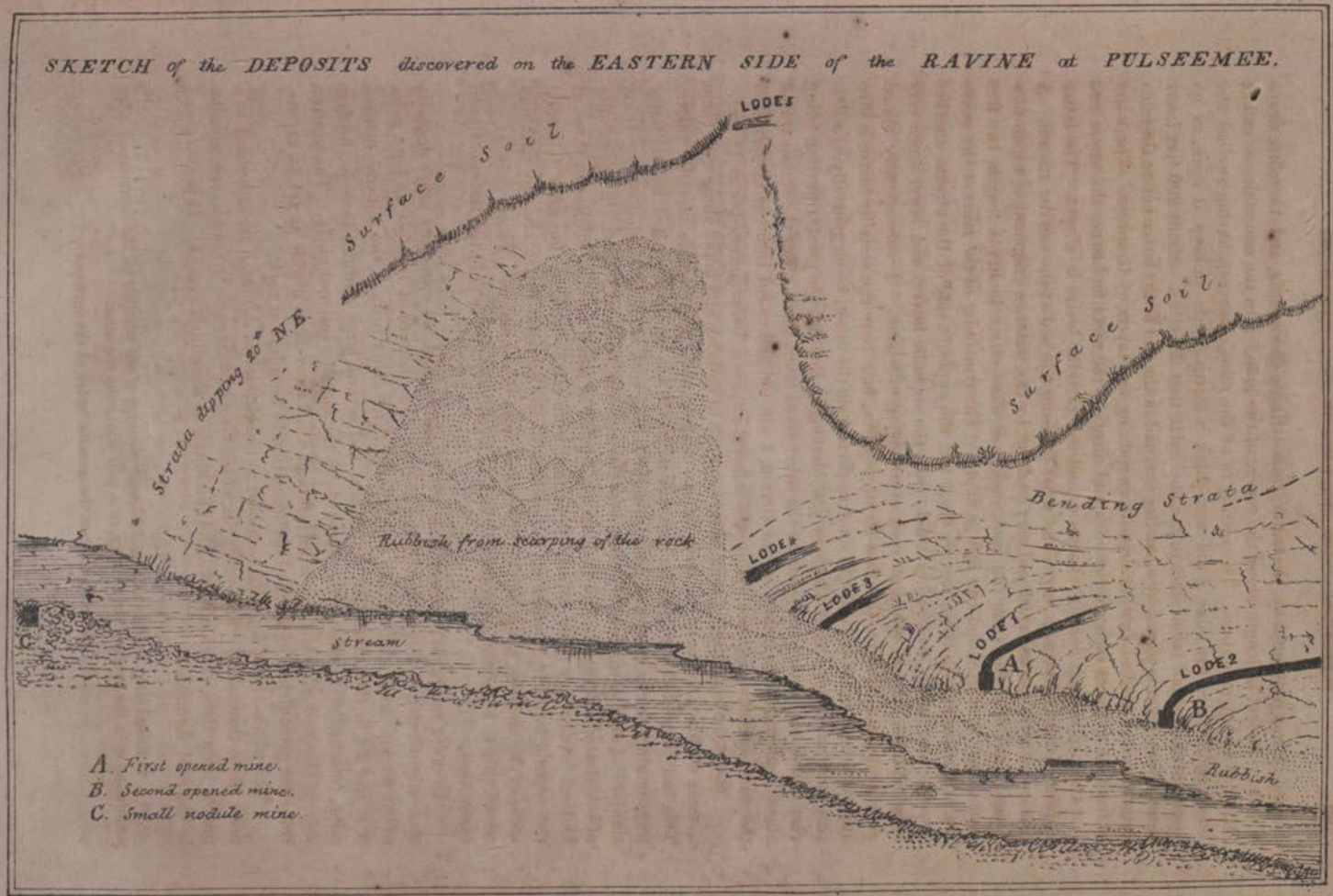
About the same time, I came upon a deposit of nodules, and found along with them a mass of what appeared to be a broken nodule with considerable metallic lustre. This last presented a promising appearance, but I was again prevented by the water from mining on the spot, and cut the surrounding rock without coming on any thing similar. I then uncovered the surface of the opposite bank to observe the appearance of the strata underneath, and laid open a deposit of small nodules similar to those at Bultee. As at that place, all at the surface were earthy-looking, but after following the deposit into the interior of the mountain, the metallic lustre became visible in some of the nodules, about ten or fifteen feet from the entrance. I have only, as yet, mined this to the distance of twenty feet, in a contrary direction to the last-mentioned excavation.

In order to obtain a better view of the strata, and lay open any other deposits that might exist, I then removed the surface to a distance of 100 feet on both sides of the stream, and, whilst doing so, exposed three other beds of the mineral, marked 3, 4, and 5 † in the accompanying Sketch, and several large nodules close to the first mine, (marked A). One of the latter shews the metallic lustre slightly. The western side of the ravine, below the mine (marked C), I have been unable as yet to expose, from the great depth of soil and accumulation of boulders of rock.

The whole of the deposits examined in the vicinity of Almorah are imbedded in a mica slate formation. The rocks in which Graphite is usually found, are granite, gneiss, mica slate, clay slate, &c., and the lowest of the silurian rocks. It is also found in the coal formation.

* A technical term used in mining, to denote a course of ore whether in the character of a bed conforming with the strata of the country, or a vein traversing the same.

† None of these show the metallic lustre at the surface.



Secundus Orphan Press.

Avoiding more lengthened details, I proceed to notice the conclusions, which my observations have led me to form.

First—as regards quantity.

It is evident that the deposits of Graphite around Almorah, are on a very extensive scale. I have found nodules of all sizes; some not exceeding the size of a pea, and the largest weighing 163 pounds. These exist, in deposits a few inches thick, as at Bultee, Mutteana and Sulla, about seven miles from Almorah; at other times in great beds of rock, 12 feet and upwards in breadth, having the appearance so to speak, of shot in a wall. The latter sometimes contain nodules varying from one to five and six inches in diameter, as at Kaleemut and Punniala beyond Bultee; others contain those of the largest size, as at Nutteana, Pulseemee, and Sherar beyond the latter. The Graphite also occurs, as described above, in large tabular masses at Pulseemee, Sherar, Berowra and Pithownee.

Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of these deposits, by the breadth of carburetted rock in which those at Kaleemut are found. This may be well observed on the ridge of that mountain, where the formation crosses the road to Hawilbagh. It measures 1,800 feet, and allowing for the winding of the road may be reckoned 1,600.

Whilst opening the ground at Pulseemee to observe the character of the mineral, without reference to quantity, at mine A, and the smaller lode described as in the bed of the stream, I turned out upwards of 15 tons. Had quantity only been looked to, and a continuous working been carried on at this spot, I have no doubt 100 tons might as easily have been obtained.

Secondly—as regards quality.

Though none of the Graphite hitherto obtained can bear comparsion with the specimen of pure Cumberland plumbago, transmitted by the Hon'ble Court of Directors as a standard;* I do not consider it improbable, that a valuable article may yet be discovered. This belief I ground on the following reasons:—

1.—The Borrowdale mine in Cumberland has been worked for upwards of two centuries, and of course, any specimens from the present workings must be from a considerable depth. A fair comparison therefore cannot be drawn between these and any procured from the workings here, which as yet must be looked upon as entirely superficial.

2.—All that was formerly known regarding Himalayan Graphite, was the fact, that it existed in the form of nodules; that the fracture surface was dull and earthy-looking, never exhibiting the metallic lustre till cut or rubbed. It will now appear by specimens from Bultee and Pulseemee, that even at a short distance from the surface, several of the nodules bear a considerable lustre on being fractured. It has also now been discovered for the first time in tabular masses.

3.—The deposits already opened differ materially from each other even at the surface. What they may prove to be on deeper mining has yet to be ascertained.

4.—There are many localities in the surrounding country still unexamined, and the quality of these cannot be determined by any already laid open.

5.—On a small selected specimen from mine A, at Pulseemee, Mr. O'Shaughnessy gives the following opinion:—"Of the two samples sent, one is of very good quality, and stands fairly a comparison with the plumbago used for manufacturing the *second* quality of drawing and office pencils. In the color and quantity of ash, the

* The specimen is now deposited in the Museum of the Agra College, where it is available for reference.

time of combustion, and other particulars (more technical than chemical) your plumbago (the card-box sample) and *ordinary* Cumberland differ but little from each other."

To conclude—while the discovery of such pure material as that transmitted by the Hon'ble Court would be a truly valuable one, it must be borne in mind, that there are other varieties, which, though containing a portion of earthy matter, would still be highly remunerative. For example the rock plumbago of Cumberland, alluded to by Mr. Brockedon, which he mentions having bought for "less than £50 per ton."*

There is little doubt however that these deposits will ultimately prove of value, wholly unconnected with the manufacture of pencils. It seems highly probable that the process mentioned in the accompanying memorandum by Mr. Rose, Mineralogist, namely, the separation of foreign substances by pounding and washing, might be carried on with advantage in a district like this.

The abundance of water-power in every direction would afford the facility necessary for working small mills of simple construction, and these could be erected at a trifling expense. I am yet in ignorance what proportion of the pure mineral must be contained in the plumbagos which pay for this process; but even should they prove to be of finer material than any that exist here, it is not unlikely that the great abundance of the article may compensate for the superfluity of extraneous matter.

The Americans use this substance (procured from a mine in North Carolina) in various ways, "being ground with oil for painting the wooden roofs of their buildings, and being used in different ways as a preservative from decay, and also from fire to which its incombustible character well fits it."

I have had experiments made to ascertain whether any preparation of this kind would prevent the ravages of whiteants† in combination with the advantages above-mentioned. Hitherto these have failed, but I have directed further trials to be made which I am not without hopes may succeed. Conductor Wallace is now trying if the mineral mixed with oil, may be rendered applicable to the protection of the wood and iron work of bridges, in place of the expensive coal tar now in use, which is found on experience to melt with the heat of the sun in the vallies.

One of the most important uses to which Graphite is applied, is to diminish the friction of machinery, and for this purpose alone it must eventually be greatly in request in this country. When the other important mineral resources are opened up, it is obvious, that the large amount of supply of this substance, must prove highly advantageous.

H. DRUMMOND, Major,

On Special Duty.

* Letter from Mr. Brockedon to R. Phillips, Esq., 16th April 1850.

† Whiteants do not attack wood when covered with the black lead, if arsenic be added. Since writing the above, I have ascertained that no whiteants will attack timber covered into plumbago, when the latter is mixed with oil extracted from the Deodar Pine. This being a less expensive process than the above, and not so objectionable, is, I think, worthy of consideration.

Remarks of MR. ROSE, *Mineralogist, with reference to specimens of Graphite forwarded to* MAJOR DRUMMOND.

Graphite is applied to several purposes. When very fine, compact and of a sufficient cohesion, it is cut up for drawing pencils. When the texture is loose, or it is otherwise of inferior quality, it is ground down, and deprived of foreign substances by washing; as ores of metals are prepared for smelting. The powder thus purified is then used for various purposes, such as crucibles, (being refractory or infusible by heat,) for burnishing iron, and reducing the friction of machinery.

A new method is now adopted for making artificial pencils, which are scarcely if at all inferior to those sawn out of the finest blocks. The dust of such fine material as Nos. 4, 8, and particularly No. 10, properly prepared, is subjected to vast hydraulic pressure, (several hundred tons,) and thus acquires the compactness and solidity necessary for the best purposes.

The best kinds of Graphite may be known by a pale lead blue colar, high lustre, unctuosity, and inferior specific gravity.

The first nine specimens will answer for pencils, most of them sufficiently pure and compact, to be divided for that purpose.

All the varieties sent may be used, even No. 13, though counected with much matrix; as it can be deprived of this by grinding and washing.

All the varieties of this substance must continue in demand, and bring remunerating prices, if the expense of mining and conveyance should not be too great.

REPORT UPON THE TEA PLANTATIONS IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Report upon the Tea Plantations of Deyra, Kumaon and Gurhwal, by ROBERT FORTUNE, ESQ., *addressed to* JOHN THORNTON, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, dated Calcutta, 6th September 1851.*

SIR,

Having inspected the whole of the Government and Zemindaree Tea Plantations in Gurhwal and Kumaon, in compliance with the orders of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, North Western Provinces, sanctioned by the Most Noble the Governor General of Indin, I have now the honor to transmit my Report upon the condition of these plantations, and upon the future prospects of Tea cultivation in the Himalayas. I have also suggested some improvements in the cultivation and manufacture, which I have been able to do from experience gained during a long residence in China, and which I believe to be of great importance.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT FORTUNE.

KAOLAGIR TEA PLANTATION.

1.—*Situation and Extent.*—The Deyra Doon, or Valley of Deyra, is situated in latitude 30° 18′ north, and in longitude 78° east. It is about 60 miles in length from east to west, and 16 miles broad at its widest part. It is bounded on the south by the Sewalick range of hills, and on the north by the Himalayas Proper, which are here nearly 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. On the west it is open to the river Jumna, and on the east to the Ganges, the distance between these rivers being about 60 miles.

In the centre of this flat valley, the Kaolagir tea plantation has been formed. Eight acres were under cultivation in 1847. There are now 300 acres planted, and about 90 more taken in and ready for many thousands of young plants raised lately from seeds in the plantation.

2.—*Soil and Culture.*—The soil of this plantation is composed of clay, sand, and vegetable matter, rather stiff and apt to get "baked" in dry weather, but free enough when it is moist or during the rains. It rests upon a gravelly sub-soil, consisting of limestone, sandstone, clay-slate, and quartz rock, or of such rocks as enter into the composition of the surrounding mountain ranges. The surface is comparatively *flat*, although it falls in certain directions towards the ravines and rivers.

The plants are arranged neatly in rows 5 feet apart, and each plant is about 4½ feet from its neighbour in the row. A long rank-growing species of grass indigenous to the Doon, is most difficult to keep from over-topping the tea plants, and is the cause of much extra labour. Besides the labour common to all tea countries in China, such as weeding, and occasionally loosening the soil, there is here an extensive system of irregation carried on. To facilitate this, the plants are planted in trenches, from four to six inches below the level of the ground, and the soil thus dug out is thrown between the rows to form the paths. Hence the whole of the plantation consists of numerous trenches of this depth, and five feet from centre to centre. At right angles with these trenches a small stream is led from the canal,

and by opening or shutting their ends, irrigation can be carried on at the pleasure of the Overseer.

3.—*Appearance and health of Plants.*—The plants generally did not appear to me to be in that fresh and vigorous condition which I had been accustomed to see in good Chinese plantation. This, in my opinion, is caused, 1st, by the plantation being formed on *flat land;* 2nd, by the system of *irrigation;* 3rd, by too early plucking; and 4th, by hot drying winds, which are not frequent in this valley from April to the beginning of June.

GUDDOWLI PLANTATION, (NEAR PAOREE.)

1.—*Situation and Extent.*—This plantation is situated in the Province of Eastern Gurhwal, in latitude 30° 8′ north, and in longitude 78° 45′ east. It consists of a large tract of terraced land, extending from the bottom of a valley or ravine to more than 1,000 feet up the sides of the mountain. Its lowest portion is about 4,300 feet, and its highest 5,300 feet above the level of the sea: the surrounding mountains appear to be from 7,000 to 8,000. The plantation has not been measured, but there are, apparently, fully one hundred acres under cultivation.

There are about 500,000 plants already planted, besides a large number of seedlings in beds ready for transplanting. About 3,400 of the former were planted in 1844, and are now in full bearing; the greater portion of the others are much younger, having been planted out only one, two and three years.

2.—*Soil and Culture.*—The soil consists of a mixture of loam, sand and vegetable matter, is of a yellow color, and is most suitable for the cultivation of the tea plant. It resembles greatly the soil of the best tea districts in China. A considerable quantity of stones are mixed with it, chiefly small pieces of clay-slate, of which the mountains here are composed. Large tracts of equally good land, at present covered with jungle, are available in this district without interfering in any way with the rights of the settlers.

I have stated that this plantation is formed on the hill side. It consists of a succession of terraces, from the bottom to the top, on which the tea bushes are planted. In its general features it is very like a Chinese tea plantation, although one rarely sees tea lands terraced in China. This, however, may be necessary in the Himalayas where the rains fall so heavily. Here too the system of irrigation is carried on, although to a small extent only, owing to the scarcity of water during the dry seasons.

3.—*Appearance and health of Plants.*—This plantation is a most promising one, and I have no doubt will be very valuable in a few years. The plants are growing admirably, and evidently like their situation. Some of them are suffering slightly from the effects of hard-plucking, like those at Kaolagir; but this can easily be avoided in their future management. Altogether, it is in a most satisfactory condition, and shews how safe it is in matters of this kind to follow the example of the Chinese cultivator, who never makes his tea plantations on *low rice land* and *never irrigates.*

HAWULBAUGH PLANTATION, (NEAR ALMORAH.)

1.—*Situation and Extent.*—This tea farm is situated on the banks of the river Kosila, about six miles north-west from Almorah, the capital of Kumaon. It is about 4,500 feet above the level of the sea. The land is of a undulating character, consisting of gentle slopes and terraces, and reminded me of some of the best tea districts in China. Indeed, the hills themselves, in this part of the Himalayas, are very much like those of China, being barren near their summit and fertile on their lower sides.

Thirty-four acres of land are under tea cultivation here, including the adjoining farm of Chullar. Some of the plants appear to have been planted in 1844; but, as at Paoree, the greater number are only from one to three years old.

2.—*Soil and Culture.*—The soil is what is usually called a sandy-loam: it is moderately rich, being well mixed with vegetable matter. It is well suited for tea cultivation. The greater part of the farm is terraced as at Guddowli, but some few patches are left in natural slopes in accordance with the Chinese method. Irrigation is practised to a limited extent.

3.—*Appearance and health of Plants.*—All the young plants here are in robust health and are growing well, particularly where there are growing on land where water cannot flood or injure them. As examples of this, I may point out a long belt between Dr. Jameson's house and the flower garden, and also a piece of ground a little below the houses in which the Chinese manufacturers live. Some few of the older bushes appear rather stunted; but this is evidently the result of water remaining stagnant about their roots, and partly also of over-plucking; both defects, however, admit of being easily cured.

Lutchmisser and Kupeena Plantations.

1.—*Situation and Extent.*—These plantations are on the hill side near Almorah, and about 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. The situation is somewhat steep, but well adapted to the growth of tea. The former contains three acres, and the latter four acres under cultivation.

2.—*Soil and Culture.*—The soil is light and sandy, and much mixed with particles of clay-slate, which have crumbled down from the adjoining rocks. I believe these plantations are rarely irrigated, and the land is steep enough to prevent any stagnant water from remaining about the roots of the plants.

3.—*Appearance and health of Plants.*—Most of the bushes here are fully grown and in full bearing, and generally in good health. On the whole, I consider these plantations in excellent order.

Bheemtal Plantations.

The lake of Bheemtal is situated in latitude 29° 20′ north, and in longitude 79° 30′ east. It is 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, and some of the surrounding mountains are said to be 8,000 feet. These form the southern chain of the Himalayas, and bound the vast plain of India, of which a glimpse can be had through the mountain passes. Amongst these hills there are several *tals* or lakes, some flat meadow-looking land, and gentle undulating slopes, while higher up we have steep and rugged mountains. It is amongst these hills, that the Bheemtal tea plantations have been formed. They may be classed under three heads, viz.

1.—*Anoo and Kooasur Plantations.*—These adjoin each other, are both formed *on low flat land,* and together cover about 46 acres. The plants do not seem healthy or vigorous; many of them have died out, and few are in that state which tea plants ought to be in. Such situations never ought to be chosen for tea cultivation. The same objection applies to these as to those at Deyra, but in a greater degree. No doubt, with sufficient drainage, and great care in cultivation, the tea plant might be made to exist in such a situation; but I am convinced it would never grow with that luxuriance which is necessary in order to render it a profitable crop. *Besides, such lands are valuable for other purposes.* They are excellent rice lands, and as such of considerable value to the natives.

2.—*Bhurtpoor Plantation.*—This plantation covers about 4½ acres of terraced land on the hill side, a little to the eastward of those last noticed. The soil is composed of a light loam, much mixed with small pieces of clay-slate and trap or green-stone, of which the adjacent rocks are composed. It contains also a small portion of vegetable matter or *humus*. Both the situation and soil of this plantation are well-adapted to the requirements of the tea shrub, and consequently we find it succeeding here as well as at Guddowli, Hawulbaugh, Almorah, and other places were it is planted on the slopes of the hills

3.—*Russia Plantation.*—This plantation extends over 75 acres, and is formed on sloping land. The elevation is somewhat less than Bhurtpoor, and although terraced in the same way, the angle is much lower. In some parts of the farm the plants are doing well, but generally they seemed to be suffering from too much water and hard plucking. I have no doubt, however, of the success of this farm, when the system of cultivation is improved. I observed some most vigorous and healthy bushes in the Overseer's garden, a spot adjoining the plantation, which could not be irrigated, and was informed they "never received any water, except that which fell from the skies."

In the Bheemtal district, there are large tracts of excellent tea land. In crossing over the hills towards Nainee Tal, with J. H. Batten, Esq., Commissioner of Kumaon, I pointed out many tracts admirably adapted for tea cultivation, and of no great value to the natives; generally, those lands on which the mundooa is cultivated are the most suitable.

I have thus described all the Government plantations in Gurhwal and Kumaon. Dr. Jameson, the Superintendent, deserves the highest praise for the energy and perseverance with which he has conducted his operations. I shall now notice the plantations of the zemeendars, under the superintendence of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon and Gurhwal.

Zemindaree Tea Plantations.

1*st, at Lohba.*—This place is situated in eastern Gurhwal, about 50 miles to the westward of Almorah, and is at an elevation of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is one of the most beautiful spots in this part of the Himalayas. The surrounding mountains are high, and in some parts precipitous, while in others they are found consisting of gentle slopes and undulations. On these undulating slopes, there is a great deal of excellent land suitable for tea cultivation. A few tea bushes have been growing vigorously for some years in the Commissioner's garden, and they are now fully ten feet in height. These plants having succeeded so well, naturally induced the authorities of the province to try this cultivation upon a more extensive scale. It appears that in 1844, about 4,000 young plants were obtained from the Government plantations, and planted on a tract of excellent land, which the natives wished to abandon. Instead of allowing the people to throw up their land, they were promised it rent-free upon the condition that they attended to the cultivation of the tea, which had been planted on a small portion of the ground attached to the village.

This arrangement seems to have failed, either from want of knowledge, or from design, or perhaps partly from both of these causes. More lately, a larger number of plants have been planted, but I regret to say with nearly the same results.

But results of this discouraging kind are what any one, acquainted with the nature of the tea plant, could have easily foretold, had the treatment, intended to be given it, been explained to him. Upon enquiry, I found the villagers had been managing the

tea lands just as they had been doing their rice fields, that is a regular system of irrigation was practised. *As water was plentiful*, a great number, indeed nearly all, the plants seem to have perished from this cause. The last planting alluded to had been done late in the spring, and just at the commencement of the dry weather, and to these plants little or no water seems to have been given. So that in fact it was going from one extreme to another equally bad, and the result was of course nearly the same.

I have no hesitation in saying that the district in question is well adapted for the cultivation of tea. With judicious management, a most productive farm might be established here in four or five years. Land is plentiful, and of little value, either to the natives or to the Government.

2nd, at Katoor.—This is the name of a large district 30 or 40 miles northward from Almorah, in the centre of which the old town or village of Byjnath stands. It is a fine undulating country consisting of wide valleys, gentle slopes, and little hills, while the whole is intersected by numerous streams, and surrounded by high mountains. The soil of this extensive district is most fertile, and is capable of producing large crops of rice, on the low irrigable lands, and the dry grains and tea on the sides of the hills. From some cause however, either the thinness of population, or *the want of a remunerative crop*,* large tracts of this fertile district have been allowed to go out of cultivation. Every where I observed ruinous and jungle covered terraces, which told of the more extended cultivation of former years.

Amongst some hills near the upper portion of this district, two small tea plantations have been formed under the patronage and superintendence of Captain Ramsay, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon. Each of them cover three or four acres of land, and had been planted about a year before the time of my visit. In this short space of time, the plants had grown into nice strong bushes, and were in the highest state of health. I never saw, even in the most favoured districts in China, any plantations looking better than these. This result, Captain Ramsay informed me, had been attained in the following simple manner. All the land attached to the two villages, with which the tea farms are connected, is exempted from the revenue tax, a sum amounting only to Rs. 52 per annum. In lieu of this, the assamees (cultivators) of both villages assist with manure, and at the transplanting season, as well as ploughing and preparing fresh land. In addition to this, one chowdree and four prisoners are constantly employed upon the plantations. The chief reason of the success of these plantations, next to that of the land being well suited for tea cultivation, may, no doubt, be traced to a good system of management: that is, the young plants have been carefully transplanted at the proper season of the year, when the air was charged with moisture, and they have not been destroyed by excessive irrigation afterwards. The other zemindaree plantation at Lohba might have been now in full bearing had the same system been followed.

From the description thus given, it will be observed that I consider the Kutoor plantations in a most flourishing condition. And I have no doubt they will continue to flourish, and soon convince the zemeendars of the value of tea cultivation, providing three things intimately connected with the success of the crop are strongly impressed upon their minds; viz., the unsuitableness of low wet lands for tea cultivation; the

* The crops of this district, such as rice, mundooa and other grains, are so plentiful and cheap as scarcely to pay the carriage to the nearest market town, much less to the plains. In Almorah a maund of rice or mundooa sells for something less than a rupee, barley for eight annas, and wheat for a rupee.

folly of irrigating tea as they would do rice ; and the impropriety of commencing the plucking before the plants are strong, and of considerable size. It is difficult, in a report, to give an idea of the proper time to begin plucking; but I have explained my views upon the subject fully to Dr. Jameson and to Captain Ramsay. I am happy to add that, amongst these hills, there are no foolish prejudices in the minds of the natives against the cultivation of tea. About the time of my visit, a zemeendar came and begged two thousand plants, to enable him to commence tea growing on his own account.

It is of great importance, that the authorities of a district, and persons of influence, should shew an interest in a subject of this kind. At present the natives do not know its value, but they are as docile as children, and will enter willingly upon tea cultivation, providing the " sahib" shews that he is interested in it. In a few years the profits received will be a sufficient inducement.

In concluding this part of my report, I beg to suggest the propriety of obtaining some of the *best varieties* of the tea plant which have been introduced lately into the Government plantations from China. Dr. Jameson could no doubt spare a few, but they ought to be given to those zemeendars only, who have succeeded with the original variety.

Having described, in detail, the various Government plantations, and also those of the zemeendars which came under my notice in the Himalayas, I shall now make some general remarks upon the cultivation of tea in India, and offer some suggestions for its improvement.

General Remarks.

1.—*On Land and Cultivation.*—From the observations already made upon the various tea farms which I have visited in the Himalayas, it will be seen that I do not approve of *low flat lands* being selected for the cultivation of the tea shrub. In China, which at present must be regarded as the model tea country, the plantations are never made in such situations, or they are so rare, as not to have come under my notice. In that country they are usually formed on the lower slopes of the hills; that is, in such situations as those at Guddowli, Hawulbaugh, Almorah, Kutoor, &c., in the Himalayas. It is true, that, in the fine green tea country of Hwuychow, in China, near the town of Tun-che, many hundred acres of flattish land are under tea cultivation. But this land is close to the hills, which jut out into it in all directions, and it is intersected by a river, whose banks are usually from 15 to 20 feet above the level of the stream itself, not unlike those of the Ganges below Benares. In fact, it has all the advantages of hilly land, such as the tea plant delights in. In extending the Himalaya plantation this important fact ought to be kept in view.

There is no scarcity of such land in these mountains, more particularly in Eastern Gurhwal and Kumaon. It abounds in the districts of Paorie, Kunour, Lohba, Almorah, Kutoor, and Bheemtal, and I was informed by Mr. Batten that there are large tracts about Gungoli, and various other places equally suitable. Much of this land is out of cultivation, as I have already stated, while the cultivated portions yield, on an average, only two or three annas per acre of revenue.

Such lands are of less value to the zemeendars than low rice land, where they can command a good supply of water for irrigation. But I must not be understood to recommend poor worn out hill lands for tea cultivation,—land on which nothing else will grow. Nothing is further from my meaning. Tea, in order to be profitable, requires a good sound soil,—a light loam, well mixed with sand and vegetable matter, moderately moist, and yet not stagnant or sour. Such a soil, for example, as on these hill

sides produces good crops of mundooa, wheat or millet, is well adapted for tea. It is such lands which I have alluded to as abounding in the Himalayas, and which are, at present, of so little value either to the Government, or to the natives themselves.

The system of irrigation applied to tea in India is never practised in China. I did not observe it practised in any of the great tea countries which I visited. On asking the Chinese manufacturers, whom I brought round, and who had been born and brought up in these districts, whether they had seen such a practice, they all replied, "*No; that is the way we grow rice; we never irrigate tea.*" Indeed, I have no hesitation in saying that, in nine cases out of ten, the effects of irrigation are most injurious. When tea will not grow without irrigation, it is a sure sign that the land employed is not suitable for such a crop. It is no doubt an excellent thing to have a command of water in case of a long drought, when its agency might be useful in saving a crop, which would otherwise fail, but irrigation ought to be used only in such emergent cases.

I have already observed, that good tea land is naturally moist, although not stagnant; and we must bear in mind that the tea shrub is *not a water plant*, but is found in a wild state on the sides of hills. In confirmation of these views, it is only necessary to observe, further, that all the *best Himalayan plantations are those to which irrigation has been most sparingly applied.*

In cultivating the tea shrub, much injury is often done to a plantation by *plucking leaves from very young plants.* In China, young plants are never touched until the third or fourth year after they have been planted. If growing under favourable circumstances, they will yield a good crop after that time. All that ought to be done, in the way of plucking or pruning before that time, should be done with a view to *form the plants,* and make them *bushy,* if they do not grow so naturally. If plucking is commenced too early, and continued, the energies of the plants are weakened: they are long in attaining any size, and consequently there is a great loss of produce in a given number of years. To make this more plain, I will suppose a bush that has been properly treated to be eight years of age. It may then be yielding from two to three pounds of tea per annum, while another of the same age, but not a quarter of the size, from over-plucking, is not giving more than as many ounces.

The same remarks apply also to plants which become unhealthy from any cause; leaves ought never to be taken from such plants; the gatherers should have strict orders to pass them over until they get again into a *good state* of health.

2nd.—On Climate. I have already stated that Eastern Gurhwal and Kumaon appear to me to be the most suitable for the cultivation of the tea plant in this part of the Himalayas. My remarks upon climate will therefore refer to this part of the country.

From a table of temperature kept at Hawulbaugh, from 28th November 1850, to 13th July 1851, obligingly furnished me by Dr. Jameson, I observe that the climate here is extremely mild. During the winter months, the thermometer (Fahr.) at sunrise was never lower than 44°, and only on two occasions so low, namely, on the 15th and 16th of February 1851. Once it stood so high as 66° on the morning of February the 4th, but this is full ten degrees higher than usual. The minimum in February must, however, be several degrees lower than, is shewn by this table, for ice, and snow are not unfrequent; indeed, opposite the 16th of February, in the column of remarks, I find written down *a very frosty morning.* This discrepancy no doubt arises either from a bad thermometer being used, or from its being placed in a sheltered verandah. We may, therefore, safely mark the minimum as 32° instead of 44°.

The month of June appears to be the hottest in the year. I observe the thermometer on the 5th, 6th and 7th of that month stood at 92° at 3 P. M., and this was the highest degree marked during the year. The lowest, at this hour, during the month was 76°, but the general range in the 3 P. M. column of the table is from 80° to 90°.

The wet and dry seasons are not so decided in the hills as they are in the plains. In January 1851, it rained on five days and ten nights, and the total quantity of rain which fell, as indicated by the rain-guage, during this month, was 5·25 inches; in February 3·84 fell; in March 2·11; in April 2·24; in May none; and in June 6·13. In June there are generally some days of heavy rain, called by the natives Chota Bursaut, or small rains; after this there is an interval of some days of dry weather before the regular "rainy season" commences. This season comes on in July and continues until September. October and November are said to be beautiful months, with a clear atmosphere and cloudless sky. After this fogs are frequent in all the valleys until spring.

In comparing the climate of these provinces with that of China, although we find some important difference, yet upon the whole there is a great similarity. My comparisons apply, of course, to the best tea districts only, for although the tea shrub is found cultivated from Canton in the south to Tan-chow-poo in Shan-tung, yet the provinces of Fokein, Kiansee, and the southern parts of Kiangnan yield nearly all the finest teas of commerce.

The town of Tsong-gan, one of the great black tea towns near the far-famed Woo-e-shan, is situated in latitude 27° 47′ north. Here the thermometer, in the hottest months, namely, in July and August, rarely rises above 100°, and ranges from 92° to 100° as maximum; while in the coldest months, December and January, it sinks to the freezing point, and sometimes a few degrees lower. We have thus a close resemblance in temperature between Woo-e-shan and Almorah. The great green tea district being situated two degrees further north, the extremes of temperature are somewhat greater. It will be observed, however, that while the hottest month in the Himalayas is June, in China the highest temperature occurs in July and August: this is owing to the rainy season taking place earlier in China than it does in India.

In China rain falls in heavy and copious showers in the end of April, and these rains continue at intervals in May and June. The first gathering of tea-leaves, those from which the Pekoe is made, is scarcely over before the air becomes charged with moisture, rain falls, and the bushes being thus placed in such favourable circumstances for vegetating are soon covered again with young leaves, from which the main crop of the season is obtained.

No one, acquainted with vegetable physiology, can doubt the advantages of such weather in the cultivation of tea for mercantile purposes. And these advantages, to a certain extent at least, seem to be extended to the Himalayas, although the regular rainy season is later than in China. I have already shewn, from Dr. Jameson's table, that spring showers are frequent in Kumaon, although rare in the plains of India; still, however, I think it would be prudent to adapt the gathering of leaves to the climate; that is, to take a moderate portion from the bushes before the rains, and the main crop after they have commenced.

3rd.—On the Vegetation of China and the Himalayas.—One of the surest guide from which to draw conclusions, on a subject of this nature, is found in the indige-

nous vegetable productions of the countries. Dr. Royle, who was the first to recommend the cultivation of tea in the Himalayas, drew his conclusions, in the absence of that positive information from China, which we possess now, not only from the great similarity in temperature between China and these hills, but also from the resemblance in vegetable productions. This resemblance is certainly very striking. In both countries, except in the low valleys of the Himalayas (and these we are not considering), tropical forms are rarely met with. If we take trees and shrubs for example, we find such genera, as pinus, cypress, berberis, quercus, viburnam, indigofera, andromeda, lonicera, deutzia, rubus, myrica, spiræa, ilex, and many others common to both countries.

Amongst herbaceous plants we have gentiana, aquilegia, anemone, rumex, primula, lilium, leoutodon, ranunculus, &c. equally distributed in the Himalayas and in China, and even in aquatics the same resemblance may be traced, as in nelumbium, caladium, &c. And further than this, we do not find plants belonging to the same genera only, but in many instances the identical species are found in both countries. The indigofera, common in the Himalayas, abounds also on the tea hills of China, and so does berberis nepaulencis, lonicera, diversifolia, myrica sapida*, and many others.

Were it necessary, I might now shew that there is a most striking resemblance between the geology of the two countries as well as in their vegetable productions. In both the black and green tea countries which I have alluded to, clay-slate is most abundant. But enough has been advanced to prove how well many parts of the Himalayas are adapted for the cultivation of tea; besides, the flourishing condition of many of the plantations is, after all, the best proof, and puts the matter beyond all doubt.

4th.—Concluding Suggestions. Having shewn that tea can be grown in the Himalayas, and that it would produce a valuable and remunerative crop, the next great object appears to be the production of superior tea, by means of fine varieties and improved cultivation. It was well known that a variety of the tea plant existed in the southern parts of China from which inferior teas only were made. That, being more easily procured than the fine northern varieties, from which the great mass of the best teas are made, was the variety originally sent to India. From it all those in the Government plantations have sprung.

It was to remedy this, and to obtain the best varieties from those districts which furnish the trees of commerce, that induced the Honorable Court of Directors to send me to China in 1848. Another object was, to obtain some good manufacturers and implements from the same districts. As the result of this mission, nearly twenty thousand plants from the best black and green tea countries of Central China have been introduced to the Himalayas. Six first-rate manufacturers, two lead-men, and a large supply of implements from the celebrated Hwuychow districts were also brought round, and safely located on the Government plantations in the hills.

A great step has thus been gained towards the objects in view. Much, however, remains still to be done. The new China plants ought to be carefully propagated and distributed over all the plantations; some of them ought also to be given to the zemeendars, and more of these fine varieties might be yearly imported from China.

* The Chinese have a fine variety of this fruit, which ought by all means to be introduced to the Himalayas. It is as large as an Orleans plum, and as superior to the Indian one, as the apple is to the crab It would be a great luxury to the poor. GRAFTED PLANTS must be procured.

The variety of the Bamboo, common about temples on the tea hills of China, would also be of much value in India, where there is nothing to be compared to them.

The Chinese manufacturers, who were obtained some years since from Calcutta or Assam, are, in my opinion, far from being first-rate workmen; indeed, I doubt much if any of them learned their trade in China. They ought to be gradually got rid of, and their places supplied by better men, for it is a great pity to teach the natives an inferior method of manipulation. The men brought round by me are first-rate green tea-makers; they can also make black tea, but they have not been in the habit of making so much black as green. They have none of the Canton illiberality or prejudices about them, and are most willing to teach their art to the natives. I have no doubt some of the latter will soon be made excellent tea manufacturers. And the instruction of the natives is, no doubt, one of the chief objects which ought to be kept in view, for the importation of Chinese manipulators, at high wages, can only be regarded as a temporary measure; ultimately the Himalayan tea must be made by the natives themselves; each native farmer must learn how to make tea, as well as how to grow it; he will then make it upon his own premises, as the Chinese do, and the expenses of carriage will be much less, than if the green leaves had to be taken to the market.

But as the zemeendars will be able to grow tea long before they are able to make it, it would be prudent, in the first instance, to offer them a certain sum for green leaves brought to the Government manufactory.

I have pointed out the land most suitable for the cultivation of tea, and shewn that such land exists in the Himalayas to an almost unlimited extent. But if the object the Government have in view be the establishment of a company to develop the resources of these hills as in Assam, I would strongly urge the propriety of concentrating, as much as possible, the various plantations. Sites ought to be chosen, which are not too far apart, easy of access, and, if possible, near rivers; for, no doubt, a considerable portion of the produce would have to be conveyed to the plains, or to a seaport.

In my tour amongst the hills, I have seen no place so well adapted for a central situation as Almorah or Hawulbaugh. Here the Government has already a large establishment, and tea lands are abundant in all directions. The climate is healthy, and better suited to a European constitution, than most other parts of India. Here plants, from nearly all the temperate parts of the world, are growing, as if they were at home. As examples, I may mention myrtles, pomegranates and tuberoses from the south of Europe; dahlias, potatoes, aloes and yuccas from America; melianthus, major and bulbs from the Cape; the cypress and deodar of the Himalayas; and the lagerstræmias, loquats, roses and tea of China.

In these days, when tea has become almost a necessary of life to England and her wide-spreading Colonies, its production upon a large and cheap scale is an object of no ordinary importance. But to the natives of India themselves, the production of this article would be of the greatest value. The poor *paharie*, or hill farmer, at present, has scarcely the common necessaries of life, and certainly none of its luxuries. The common sorts of grain which his lands produce will scarcely pay the carriage to the nearest market-town, far less yield a profit of such a kind, as will enable him to purchase some few of the necessary and simple luxuries of life. A common blanket has to serve him for his covering by day, and for his bed at night, while his dwelling-house is a mere mud-hut, capable of affording but little shelter from the inclemency of the weather. Were part of these lands producing tea, he would then have a healthy beverage to drink, besides a commodity which would be of great value in the market. Being of small bulk compared with its value, the expense of carriage would be trifling,

and he would return home with the means in his pocket of making himself and his family more comfortable and more happy.

Were such results doubtful, we have only to look across the frontiers of India into China. Here we find tea one of the necessaries of life in the strictest sense of the word. A Chinese never drinks cold water, which he abhors, and considers unhealthy. Tea is his favourite beverage from morning until night; not what we call tea, mixed with milk and sugar, but the essence of the herb itself, drawn out in pure water. One acquainted with the habits of this people, can scarcely conceive the idea of the Chinese Empire existing, were it deprived of the tea plant; and I am sure that the extensive use of this beverage adds much to the health and comfort of the great body of the people.

The people of India are not unlike the Chinese in many of their habits. The poor of both countries eat sparingly of animal food, and rice with other grains and vegetables form the staple articles on which they live: this being the case, it is not at all unlikely the Indian will soon acquire a habit which is so universal in the sister country. But in order to enable him to drink tea, it must be produced at a cheap rate; he cannot afford to pay at the rate of four or six shillings a pound. It must be furnished to him at four *pense* or six *pense* instead, and this can be done easily, but only on his own hills. If this is accomplished, and I see no reason why it should not be, a boon will have been conferred upon the people of India, of no common kind, and one which an enlightened and liberal Government may well be proud of conferring on its subjects.

ROBERT FORTUNE.

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